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MEN OF THE TIME.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

EMINENT LIVING CHARACTERS:

AUTHORS	ENGINEERS	POETS
ARCHITECTS	JOURNALISTS	POLITICIANS
ARTISTS	MEN OF SCIENCE	SAVANS
COMPOSERS	MINISTERS	SCULPTORS
CAPITALISTS	MONARCHS	STATESMEN
DRAMATISTS	NOVELISTS	TRAVELLERS
DIVINES	PAINTERS	VOYAGERS
DISCOVERERS	PHILANTHROPISTS	WARRIORS, Etc.

ALSO

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CELEBRATED

WOMEN OF THE TIME.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

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PREFACE.

A PREFACE to a book whose plan and pretensions may be ascertained by a single glance at its title-page and table of contents, would appear to be almost unnecessary; but as perfection is rarely attained under any circumstances, and can hardly be looked for in a work which embraces so large a body of dates and facts as will be found in the following pages, a few words in explanation of the difficulties which have attended its compilation, and the means which have been adopted to overcome them, may not be considered superfluous. Whilst, however, we desire to extenuate whatever defects the Argus eyes of contemporary criticism may discover in its pages, we are surely justified in directing attention to the vast body of useful, novel, and interesting facts that will be found in them; and the labour and cost at which they have been collected and arranged. Necrologies of eminent persons are doubtless among the most valuable and instructive products of literary industry; but the materials of which they are composed may often be obtained by mere "pains and pulling down of books." Even when derived almost entirely from unpublished documents, the biographer has seldom to go far a-field for his materials; for they are usually furnished to him in bulk; to be analysed, balanced, and appropriated at his leisure. With the biography of living characters, however, the case is widely different. The data are far less accessible, and even those which have found their way into print *are often* so highly coloured by party or *professional prejudice, that* it requires

no ordinary care and discrimination to separate the grain from the chaff. Official records do not, of course, fall within this category: but such repertories supply little beyond the dry husks of biography; and after all has been gleaned that can be collected from them, much is still indispensable that can only be derived from private records. In many instances, indeed, we have had to rely altogether on such resources; for had it not been for the assistance which has thus been afforded to us in the prosecution of our task by a numerous body of private correspondents, who have either supplied us with facts themselves or have enabled us to verify those which we have obtained elsewhere, these pages could never have approached the form they have here assumed.

The present edition of "Men of the Time" will, we trust, be regarded as an earnest of the desire of its publisher to respond adequately to the favour with which its predecessors, in spite of omissions and imperfections inseparable from first appearances of so ambitious a character, were received. It is, in fact, to all intents and purposes, a new book; for not only have many hundred additional memoirs been prepared expressly for its pages, but of those which were included in former editions some have been entirely recast, and the rest more or less revised and augmented.

A feature has also been superadded which will, it is hoped, be found to have increased in no slight degree the interest and completeness of the work. We allude to the introduction of a series of biographical sketches of notable "Women of the Time," the materials for which have been derived, for the most part, from private sources. Here as elsewhere some omissions may be discovered, which have arisen, not from any indisposition to recognise the claims of the absentees; but from causes which it has not been in our power to control; whilst in some few cases the difficulty of obtaining reliable information has been the means of restricting the notice to narrower limits than could have been wished: but such exceptions have been few, and comparatively unimportant.

The plan and objects of this work are so clearly indicated in its announcement, that it becomes unnecessary to dwell upon it. It is intended to fill a place hitherto unoccupied by any of the multifarious Books of Reference which the industry and enterprise of the age have provided for almost every class of the community. We have numerous records of the aristocracy of birth, and even of wealth; we have Peerages, and Histories of the Landed and Commercial Gentry of the United Kingdom; we have Red Books, Court and Imperial Calendars, Parliamentary Guides, and Post-Office Directories, which leave no official dignity, no civil service, unchronicled; we have lists also of military and naval officers, and of the clergy, which set forth with laudable exactness the heroic deeds, rank, or emoluments of the members of these most important professions; lawyers and politicians have also their respective muster-rolls; but the aristocracy of genius has been left, hitherto, without any special record of its deserts. The aim of the present volume is to furnish, in as compact a form as possible, a series of biographical sketches of eminent living persons in all parts of the civilised world; one which, limited to no particular class, addresses itself to all: thus presenting the largest body of contemporary biography which has hitherto appeared in this or any other country. Among the difficulties of such an undertaking, which it has not been possible to obviate altogether, has been that of establishing such a standard of selection as would have enabled us to allocate the amount of space allotted to the respective names in more strict accordance with their relative claims. In some instances, in which more minute details would have been desirable, the means of obtaining them were not within our reach. In others the value of the materials may have tempted the respective writers to exceed their prescribed limits, whilst on more than one occasion the discrepancy has been caused by circumstances purely accidental.

In the memoirs which have been introduced of crowned heads and *their ministers, an attempt* has been made to

describe the policy peculiar to each court and government; and in those of men of letters and of science, of artists, philosophers, etc., analyses have been included of their respective works and discoveries, which will enable the reader to form some notion of their real claims upon public notice: thus rendering the work a compendious Handbook of Contemporary History.

It ought, perhaps, to be mentioned, that no attempt has been made to reduce the political opinions conveyed by the respective writers of these sketches to any uniform standard. Men of all politics, whose general claims upon public attention have entitled them to honourable mention in its pages, have received their due meed of praise, without reference to their political bias. Even political acts of questionable prudence, which appear to have been dictated by conscientious and patriotic motives, have been duly respected.

As it is intended to publish, from time to time, editions of this work, with such changes and additions as the progress of events may render requisite, the Publisher will be grateful for any corrections or information that may seem likely to increase the value and interest of its pages. Such communications addressed to the Editor, to the care of Mr. David Bogue, Fleet Street, will be thankfully received, and carefully attended to.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONTENTS.

Abd-El Kader, 1
Abd-ur-Rahman, Sultan of Fez and Morocco, 7
A'Beckett, Gilbert Abbot, 8
Aberdeen, Earl of, 9
Adam, Adolphe-Charles, 11
Adams, Charles B., 11
Adams, John Couch, 12
Agassiz, Louis, 14
Ainsworth, William Harrison, 14
Aird, Thomas, 16
Airy, George Biddell, 16
Albert, Prince, 18
Alford, Rev. Henry, B.D., 20
Alison, Sir Archibald, Bart., 21
Alvensleben, Count Albert, 22
Andersen, Hans Christian, 23
Anderson, Arthur, 24
Anderson, William, LL.D., 24
Andral, Gabriel, 24
Anster, John, D.C.L., 25
Anthon, Charles, LL.D., 26
Antonelli, Cardinal, 26
Arago, Etienne, 26
Argelander, Frederic W. A., 27
Argyll, Duke of, 27
Arista, Msj.-Gen. Don Mariano, 28
Arlincourt, Victor, Vicomte D', 28
Arnold, Matthew, 29
Arwidson, Adolf-Iwar, 29
Aschbach, Joseph, 30
Atterbom, Peter D. A., 30
Auber, Daniel F. E., 31
Auerbach, Berthold, 32
Augustenburg, C. A., Duke of, 33
Austria, Emperor of, 33
Aytoun, Wm. *Edmondstoune, 35*
Babbage, Charles, 36
Back, Sir George, 37
Bailey, Philip James, 39
Baily, Edward Hodges, R.A., 40
Balbo, Count Cesare, 42
Balfe, Michael William, 42
Bancroft, George, 46
Barante, Baron G. P. B., 47
Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F.T., Bt., 49
Baring, Thomas, 49
Barrot, Odillon, 49
Barry, Sir Charles, R.A., 50
Barth, Dr., 795
Bastiat, Frederick, 51
Bastide, Jules, 51
Baudin, Admiral, 51
Bauer, Bruno, 52
Bavaria, King of, 54
Bazley, Thomas, 54
Beechey, Admiral, 54
Behr, Wilhelm-Joseph, 55
Belcher, Captain Sir Edward, 56
Belgians, King of the, 57
Bell, John, 57
Benedict, Jules, 58
Bennett, William Sterndale, 59
Béranger, Pierre-Jean de, 59
Berghaus, Henry, 63
Beriot, Charles-Auguste de, 63
Berlioz, Hector, 64
Berryer, M., 64
Biard, François-Auguste, 64
Billault, M., 65
Binney, Rev. Thomas, 66
Bird, Dr. Robert Montgomery, 66
Bishop, Sir Henry Rowley, 67
Blanc, Louis, 67

Blomfield, C.J., Bp. of London, 70
Boettcher, Adolf, 70
Boettiger, Karl-Wilhelm, 71
Bonaparte, Louis-Napoleon, 287
Bonaparte, Prince Napoleon, 72
Bonaparte, Prince C. L., 72
Bonaparte, Prince Jerome, 73
Bonaparte, Louis-Lucien, 74
Bordeaux, Duc de, 75
Borrow, George, 75
Bosquet, General, 76
Botta, Paul-Emile, 76
Bourqueney, M. de, 77
Bowring, Sir John, 78
Brande, William Thomas, 79
Bravo-Murillo, Juan, 79
Brazil, Emperor of, 80
Brewster, Sir David, LL.D., 81
Bright, John, 83
Brodie, Sir B. C., Bart., 84
Brooke, Sir James, 84
Brooks, Shirley, 87
Brougham, Lord, 88
Brown, Gen. Sir George, 92
Brown, Henry Kirke, 95
Brown, John, D.D., 96
Brown, William, M.P., 96
Browning, Robert, 97
Bruat, Vice-Admiral, 97
Bruck, Baron von, 98
Brunnow, Baron, 101
Brunswick, Duke of, 102
Bryant, William Cullen, 102
Buchanan, Hon. James, 103
Buckingham, James Silk, 104
Buckland, Rev. Dr., 104
Bulwer, Sir E. Lytton, 499
Bulwer, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, 105
Bunsen, Chevalier de, 106
Bunting, Rev. Jabez, D.D., 107
Buol-Schauenstein, Count, 108
Burgoyne, Sir John Fox, 109
Burnet, John, 110
Burnet, Rev. John, 111
Burritt, Elihu, 112
Burton, John Hill, 114
Bystrom, Johann-Nikolaus, 114

Cabrera, Don Ramon, 114
Caillaud, Frederic, 115
Caird, Rev. John, M.A., 116
Cambridge, Duke of, 116
Campbell, Lord, 116
Campbell, Gen. Sir Colin, 117
Campbell, Rev. John, D.D., 119
Candlish, Rev. R., D.D., 120
Canrobert, General, 120
Canterbury, Archbishop of, 122
Capefigue, B. H. R., 122
Cardigan, Earl of, 123
Carleton, William, 130
Carlisle, Earl of, 130
Carlyle, Thomas, 131
Carnot, Hippolyte, 134
Carrera, President, 134
Casabianca, M., 135
Cass, General Lewis, 135
Castiglione, Count C. O., 136
Cattermole, George, 137
Cavaignac, General, 137
Cavour, Count Camille, 141
Chadwick, Edwin, C.B., 142
Chambers, Montagu, 142
Chambers, W. and R., 143
Chamier, Frederick, 147
Changarnier, General, 147
Chaplin, W. J., M.P., 148
Charlet, M., 149
Chesney, Colonel [redacted] R., 150
Chodzko, Jacques Leonard, 154
Clare, John, 155
Clarendon, Earl of, 156
Close, Rev. Francis, M.A., 157
Cobden, Richard, M.P., 157
Cockerell, C. R., R.A., 158
Codrington, General, 796
Cole, Henry, C.B., 159
Coleridge, Rev. Derwent, 160
Collier, John Payne, 160
Collins, Wilkie, 162
Combe, George, 162
Comte, Auguste, 163
Conder, Josiah, 164
Constantine Nicholaewitch, 165
Cooper, T. S., A.R.A., 166
Cope, Charles West, R.A., 166
Corbould, Edward Henry, 168
Cormenin, M., 168
Cornelius, Peter von, 168
Cotta, Bernhard, 170

Cousin, Victor, 171
Craik, George Lillie, 172
Cranworth, Lord, 172
Crawford, Thomas, 173
Creasy, E. S., M.A., 174
Crémieux, A., 174
Creswick, Thomas, R.A., 175
Croker, Right Hon. J. W., 175
Croly, Rev. George, LL.D., 177
Cruikshank, George, 178
Cubitt, Sir William, 180
Cullen, Paul, 181
Cumming, Rev. John, D.D., 181
Cunningham, Peter, 182
Cunningham, Wm., D.D., 182
Custine, A., Marquis de, 183
Czartoryski, Adam, Prince, 183
Czerny, Karl, 184

Dale, Rev. Thomas, M.A., 185
Dalhousie, Marquis of, 188
Dana, Richard Henry, 188
Danby, Francis, A.R.A., 189
Dantan, Jean-Pierre, 194
Dargan, William, 194
D'Aubigné, Rev. J. H. Merle, 195
David, Félicien, 196
Dawson, George, 198
Decamps, Alexandre-Gabriel, 199
De Grey, Earl, K. G., 199
D'Hilliers, Baraguay, 200
Delacroix, Eugène, 201
Delane, John T., 202
Delaroche, Paul, 203
De Lhuys, M. Drouyn, 208
Demetz, F. A., 553
De Morgan, Augustus, 209
Denmark, King of, 210
De Quincey, Thomas, 211
Derby, Earl of, 211
Deschenes, Admiral P. 213
Dick, Thomas, LL.D., 214
Dickens, Charles, 214
Dilke, Charles Wentworth, 219
Disraeli, the Rt. Hon. B., 221
Dixon, William Hepworth, 224
Dobell, Sydney, 225
Doo, George T. 227
Doyle, Richard, 227
Drew, Capt. Andrew, R.N., 228
Dublin, Archbishop of, 778
Duchatel, M., 229
Dufaure, M., 230
Duff, Rev. Alexander, D.D., 230
Duffy, Charles Gavan, M.P., 231
Dumas, Alexandre, 231
Dumas, Jean-Baptiste, 233
Dundas, Sir J.W.D., K.C.B., 234
Dundas, Rear-Admiral, C.B., 235
Dundonald, Earl of, 236
Dunfermline, Lord, 239
Dupin, A. M. J. J., 239
Dupont, Pierre, 240
Durham, Bishop of, 241
Dyce, Rev. Alexander, 241
Dyce, William, 242

Eastlake, Sir C. L., R.A., 243
Ebrington, Viscount, M.P., 245
Edwardes, Major H. B., 246
Egg, Augustus, A.R.A., 247
Eglinton, Earl of, 248
Egypt, Viceroy of, 249
Elgin, Earl of, K.T., 250
Ellesmere, Earl of, K.G., 251
Elliotson, John, M.D., 252
Ellenborough, Lord, 797
Elmore, Alfred, A.R.A., 258
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, 259
Encke, Johann Franz, 260
England, Victoria, Queen of, 260
Ericsson, John, 260
Espartero, Marshal B., 262
Evans, Sir De Lacy, M.P., 262
Everett, Edward, 268
Exeter, Bishop of, 270

Faed, Thomas, 270
Faraday, Michael, LL.D., 271
Faucher, Léon, 273
Fergusson, James, 273
Fillmore, Millard, 274
Flocon, Ferdinand, 275
Flourens, P. 276
Foley, John Henry, 277
Fonblanque, Albany, 278
Forbes, Sir John, M.D., 279
Forrest, Edwin, 280
Forster, John, 281
Fortoul, Hippolite, 282

Fortune, Robert, 282
Fox, Sir Charles, 283
Fox, W. J., 283
Fraser, Alexander, 284
Freiligrath, Ferdinand, 284
Fremont, Colonel, 286
French, Emperor of the, 287
Frith, William Powell, R.A., 296
Frost, William Edward, 298

Gagern, Baron H. von, 298
Gartner, Fried. von, 300
Gavarni, M., 300
Gavazzi, Padre Alessandro, 301
Gervinus, G., 302
Gesner, Abraham, M.D., 303
Gibson, John, 304
Gibson, Right Hon. T. M., 305
Giffard, Stanley L., LL.D., 306
Gilfillan, Rev. George, 308
Girardin, Emile De, 309
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E., 311
Gleig, Rev. G. R., 314
Gomm, Gen. Sir W. M., 315
Goodall, Edward, 316
Goodall, Frederick, 316
Gordon, Sir John Watson, 317
Görgei, Arthur, 318
Gortschakoff, Prince Alex., 320
Gortschakoff, Prince M. 322
Gosse, Philip Henry, 325
Gough, Hugh, Viscount, 326
Gough, John B., 327
Gould, John, 332
Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir J., 333
Grant, Francis, R.A., 334
Grant, James, 334
Grant, James, 334
Granville, Earl, 335
Grattan, Thomas Colley, 336
Gray, Asa, M.D., 338
Greece, King of, 339
Greeley, Horace, 341
Grey, Earl, 342
Grimm, Jacob Ludwig, 342
Grimm, Wilhelm Karl, 343
Grote, George, 344
Guizot, F. P. G., 345
Gurney, Samuel, 347
Guthrie, Rev. Thomas, D.D., 347
Guyon, General, 348

Haghe, Louis, 350
Halevy, Fromenthal, 350
Haliburton, T. C., 351
Hall, Samuel Carter, 352
Hallam, Henry, 352
Halleck, Fitz-Greene, 353
Hamelin, Admiral F. A., 353
Hamilton, Rev. J., D.D., 354
Hamilton, Sir William, Bt., 355
Hannay, James, 355
Hanover, King of, 356
Harding, J. D., 356
Hardinge, Viscount, 357
Hare, Robert, M.D., 359
Hargraves, E. M., 359
Haring, Wilhelm, 361
Harispe, Marshal, 361
Harris, Rev. John, D.D., 362
Hart, Solomon Alex., R.A., 364
Harvey, George, 365
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, 367
Hayti, Emperor of, 368
Head, Sir F. B. Bart., 370
Heine, Henrich, 370
Herbert, Henry William, 371
Herbert, John Rogers, R.A. 371
Herbert, Rt. Hon. Sidney, 374
Hereford, Bishop of, 374
Herring, John Frederick, 376
Herschel, Sir J. F. W., Bt., 377
Hervey, Thomas Kibble, 378
Herwegh, George, 379
Hersen, Alexander, 380
Hesse, Elector of, 381
Hill, David Octavius, R.S.A., 383
Hill, Rowland, 384
Hind, John Russell, 384
Hinton, Rev. J. Howard, 384
Hitchcock, Rev. E., D.D., 385
Hogan, John, 385
Hogarth, George, 386
Hogg, Sir James Weir, Bt., 386
Holland, King of, 387
Holmes, O. W., M.D., 387
Hook, Rev. W. F., D.D., 387
Horne, Richard H., 388
Horsley, John Callcott, 389
Horsley, William, M.B., 390

Houssaye, Arsène, 398
Houston, General Samuel, 401
Howitt, William, 402
Hugo, Victor, 409
Humboldt, Baron, 462
Hunt, Leigh, 465
Hunt, Robert, 466
Hunt, Thornton, 468
Hunt, William, 469
Hunt, William Holman, 471
Hurlstone, Frederick Y., 471

Ingres, Jean-Dom.-Aug., 472
Irving, Washington, 473

James, G. P. R., 416
Janin, Jules, 417
Jasmin, Jacques, 418
Jellachich, Baron von, 420
Jerdan, William, 423
Jerrold, Douglas, 424
Johnston, Alexander, 427
Joinville, Prince de, 427

Kane, Sir Robert, M.D., 428
Kaulbach, William, 429
Kean, Charles John, 430
Keble, the Rev. John, M.A., 439
Kinglake, Alexander W., 799
Kingsley, Rev. Charles, 440
Kinkel, Gottefried, 442
Kiss, Augustus, 444
Kneller, General, 444
Knight, Charles, 445
Knowles, James Sheridan, 446
Knox, Robert, 450
Koch, Paul de, 450
Kossuth, Louis, 450
Kugler, Franz Theodor, 452

Labouchere, Right Hon. H., 453
Lacordaire, Jean-Bap.-Hen. 453
Lacroma, M., 454
Laing, Samuel, M.P., 454
Lamartine, Alphonse De, 456
Lamoricière, General, 462
Lamé, George, 463
Landor, Walter Savage, 463
Landseer, Charles, R.A., 465
Landseer, Sir Edwin, R.A., 466
Lansdowne, Marquis of, 467
Lardner, Dionysius, D.C.L., 468
Lauder, Robert S., R.S.A., 470
Layard, Austen Henry, M.P., 470
Lecomte, John L., M.D., 472
Lecurieux, Jacques, 472
Ledru-Rollin, 473
Lee, Frederick Richard, R.A., 474
Leech, John, 475
Lefevre, Rt. Hon. C. Shaw, 475
Lemon, Mark, 476
Leslie, Charles Robert, R.A., 476
Lever, Charles James, 478
Le Verrier, U. J., 478
Lewes, G. H., 479
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C., 480
Lewis, John Frederick, 480
Lieber, Francis, LL.D., 482
Liebig, Baron Justus, 483
Lindley, Professor, 485
Lindsay, Lord, 485
Lindsay, William S., M.P., 486
Linnell, John, 487
Liszt, Franz, 489
Locke, Joseph, M.P., 490
Loewestein, General, 490
London, Bishop of, 70
Longfellow, Henry W., 491
Lough, John Graham, 492
Lover, Samuel, 494
Lowe, Robert, M.P., 495
Lowell, James Russell, 496
Luders, General, 497
Lyell, Sir Charles, 497
Lyndhurst, Lord, 497
Lyons, Admiral Sir E., 498
Lytton, Sir E. Bulwer, M.P., 499

Macaulay, Right Hon. Thomas Babington, M.P., 504
M'Culloch, Horatio, R.S.A., 507
M'Culloch, J. R., 507
MacDowell, Patrick, R.A., 508
Macintosh, J. L., 510
Mackay, Charles, 510
Maclaren, Charles, 510
Maclise, Daniel, 511
Macture, Sir Robert John Le Mesurier, Knt., 513
M'Mahon, General, 520

M'Neile, the Rev. Hugh, 522
M'Neill, Sir John, G.C.B., 522
Macready, William C., 523
Madoz, M., 524
Magné, M., 525
Mahony, Francis, 525
Manteuffel, Baron Otho T., 526
Marcy, William L., 527
Markham, General, 528
Marmora, General Della, 529
Marochetti, the Baron, 530
Marshall, William C., R.A., 531
Marston, Westland, 532
Massey, Gerald, 532
Masson, David, 535
Mathew, Father Theobald, 536
Maurice, Frederick D., M.A., 538
Maury, Matthew F., 540
Mayhew, Henry, 540
Mazzini, Guiseppe, 544
Melvill, Rev. Henry, B.D., 546
Melville, Herman, 546
Menschikoff, Prince, 547
Merimée, Prosper, 550
Merle d'Aubigne, Rev. J. H., 195
Metternich, Prince, 551
Metz, Frederic-Aug. De, 553
Meyerbeer, Giacomo, 556
Miall, Edward, M P., 557
Michelet, Jules, 557
Mignet, François A. A., 558
Millais, John E., A.R.A., 559
Miller, Hugh, 560
Miller, Thomas, 561
Milman, Rev. H. H., 562
Milnes, Richard Monckton, 562
Minié, M., 562
Modena, Duke of, 565
Mole, Count, 565
Moltke, Count, 566
Montenegro, Vladika of, 566
Montgomery, Rev. R., 567
Monti, Raffaelle, 568
Morse, Samuel Finley B., 568
Mulready, William, R.A., 570
Muntz, George Frederick, 572
Murat, Prince, 572
Murchison, Sir R. I., D.C.L., 573
Musset, Alfred de, 575
Mustapha Reschid Pasha, 575
Napier, Vice-Admiral Sir C., 578
Napier, Sir William, K.C.B., 587
Naples, King of, 588
Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, 590
Nash, Joseph, 591
Nassau, Duke of, 592
Nesselrode, Count, 592
Newcastle, Duke of, 594
Newman, F. W., 595
Nichol, J. P., LL.D., 595
Normanby, Marquis of, 596

Omer Pacha, 597
Orloff, Count Alexis, 603
Overbeck, Frederich, 605
Owen, Richard, F R.S., 606
Owen, Robert, 607
Oxford, Bishop of, 608

Pakington, Rt. Hon. Sir J., 609
Palmerston, Viscount, 609
Panmure, Lord, 615
Paskewitch, Ivan, 616
Patmore, Coventry, 617
Paton, Joseph Noel, R.S.A., 618
Paxton, Sir Joseph, M.P., 618
Pelissier, Marshal, 619
Penaud, Rear-Admiral, 623
Pennefather, Maj.-Gen. J. L., 623
Petermann, Augustus Henry, 625
Peto, Sir S. M., Bart., 626
Phillips, Charles P., 627
Pickersgill, F. R., A.R.A., 629
Pierce, Franklin, 629
Pius IX., Pope, 630
Playfair, Dr. Lyon, C.B., 634
Plumridge, Rr.-Ad. Sir J. H., 635
Poole, Paul Falconer, A.R.A., 636
Potter, Cipriani, 637
Portugal, King of, 637
Powers, Hiram, 638
Prescott, W. H., 639
Procter, Bryan W., 640
Prussia, King of, 641
Prussia, Prince of, 642
Pusey, Rev. E. B., D.D., 643
Pye, John, 643
Pyne, James B., 646

Radetzky, Joseph, Count, 646

Raffles, Rev. Thomas, D.D., 649
Ranke, Leopold, 650
Rauch, Christian, 651
Rebeval, Jean, 652
Redding, Cyrus, 653
Redgrave, Richard, R.A., 654
Reed, Rev. Andrew, D.D., 656
Reid, Captain Mayne, 656
Reid, Colonel Sir William, 657
Reschid Pasha, 575
Retzsch, Moritz, 659
Richardson, Charles, LL.D., 659
Ritchie, Leitch, 660
Roberts, David, R.A., 662
Robinson, John H., 664
Robinson, Rev. E., D.D., 664
Roebuck, J. A., M.P., 665
Rogers, Henry, 666
Rogers, Samuel, 666
Rollin, Ledru, 473
Ronge, Johannes, 668
Ross, Capt. Sir James Clark, 670
Ross, Rear-Admiral Sir J., 671
Ross, Sir William Charles, 672
Rosse, Earl of, 673
Rossini, Gioacchino, 674
Rothschild, Sir Anthony, 676
Rudiger, Count, 679
Ruskin, John, 680
Russell, Right Hon. Lord J., 681
Russell, John Scott, F.R.S., 685
Russell, William Howard, 686
Russia, Emperor of, 687

St. David's, Bishop of, 745
St. John, James Augustus, 691
St. Leonard's, Baron, 693
Saldanha, Duke of, 694
Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de, 695
Sardinia, King of, 697
Saxony, King of, 700
Scarlett, General, 700
Scheffer, Ary, 703
Schnorr, Julius, 703
Scott, George Gilbert, A.R.A., 703
Scribe, Eugène, 705
Sedgwick, Rev. Adam, M.A., 705
Seymour, Rt. Hon. Sir G. H., 706
Shaftesbury, Earl of, 707
Shumyl, 708
Simpson, Sir George, 711
Simpson, General Sir J., 712
Simpson, J. Y. M.D., 713
Smirke, Sir Robert, R.A., 716
Smith, Albert, 716
Smith, Alexander, 717
Smith, General Sir H. G. W., 719
Smith, Thomas Southwood, 719
Smith, William, LL.D., 721
South, Sir James, 722
Spohr, Louis, 722
Stanfield, Clarkson, R.A., 723
Stanhope, Earl, 725
Stanley, Lord, 725
Steell, John, R.S.A., 727
Stephen, Rt. Hon. Sir J., 727
Stephenson, Robert, M.P., 728
Stirling, William, M.P., 728
Stone, Frank, R.A., 729
Stratford de Redcliffe, Visct., 729
Sue, Eugène, 731
Swain, Charles, 732
Sweden and Norway, King of, 734

Tayler, Frederick, 735
Taylor, Bayard, 735
Taylor, Isaac, 736
Taylor, Tom, 737
Tenerani, Pietro, 738
Tennyson, Alfred, 738
Thackeray, Wm. Makepeace, 739
Thalberg, Sigismund, 741
Thesiger, Sir Frederick, Knt., 741
Thierry, J. N. Augustin, 741
Thiers, Adolphe, 742
Thirlwall, Bishop, 745
Thompson, Rev. R. A., M.A., 745
Thompson, Maj.-Gen. T. P., 745
Thoms, William J., 746
Thorburn, Robert, A.R.A., 747
Ticknor, George, 748
Tieck, Ludwig, 749
Timbs, John, F.S.A., 749
Todleben, General, 750
Troubridge, Colonel Sir T., 750
Tuam, Rom. Cath. Abp. of, 751
Tulloch, Rev. John, D.D., 752
Tupper, Martin Farquhar, 752
Turkey, *Sultan of*, 753
Tuscany, *Grand-Duke of*, 754

Uhland, Ludwig, 755
Uwins, Thomas, R.A., 755

Vaughan, Rev. Robert, D.D., 759
Verdi, Giuseppe, 759
Vernet, Horace, 760
Villemain, Abel-François, 761
Vogel, Edward, 761

Wagner, Richard, 762
Walpole, Rt. Hon. S., M.P., 763
Walter, John, M.P., 763
Ward, M. E., R.A., 764
Warren, Samuel, D.C.L., 765
Watt, James Henry, 766
Watts, Alaric A., 768
Watts, George Frederick, 774
Webster, Thomas, R.A., 776
Weir, William, 777
Westmacott, Sir Richard, 777
Westmacott, Richard, 777
Westmoreland, Earl of, 778
Whately, Archbp. of Dublin, 778
Wheatstone, Professor, 779
Whewell, Rev. William, D.D., 780
Williams, Brigadier-General, 781
Willis, Nathaniel Parker, 782
Willis, Rev. Robert, F.R.S., 782
Willmore, James T., 784
Wills, William Henry, 785
Wilson, James, M.P., 785
Windham, Major-General, 786
Windischgrätz, Prince, 788
Winterhalter, F., 790
Wiseman, Cardinal, 790
Woronzoff, Prince Michael, 791
Wright, Thomas, M.A., 792
Wright, Thomas, 793
Wrottesley, Lord, 793
Wyatt, Matthew Digby, 793

Yarrell, William, 794

*** *Deceased during the passing of the work through the press:*—

Sir Henry Rowley Bishop — Vice-Admiral Bruat — James Silk Buckingham — Josiah Conder — Léon Faucher — General Markham — Count Molé — Rev. R. Montgomery — Samuel Rogers.

WOMEN OF THE TIME.

Abdy, Mrs. 801
Alboni, Signora Marietta, 802
Arnaud, Mademoiselle H., 803

Bartholomew, Mrs., 804
Belgiojoso, Princess Christine, 804
Belloc, Madame, 805
Blackwell, Miss Elizabeth, 805
Bonheur, Mademoiselle Rosa, 807
Bray, Mrs., 809
Bremer, Miss Frederica, 811
Brown, Miss Frances, 813
Browning, Mrs. E. Barrett, 815

Carlen, Madame, 817
Carpenter, Mrs., 818
Child, Mrs. Lydia Maria, 819
Chisholm, Mrs., 820

Clarke, Mrs. Mary Cowden, 823
Corbaux, Miss Fanny, 824
Costello, Miss Louisa Stuart, 827
Coutts, Miss Burdett, 828
Crosland, Mrs. Newton, 829
Crowe, Mrs. Catherine, 829
Cushman, Miss Charlotte, 830

Dudevant, Madame, 832

Eastlake, Lady, 837
Ellis, Mrs. Sarah, 837
Embury, Mrs. E. C., 838
Eugénie, Empress of France, 838

Franklin, Lady, 840
Fullerton, Lady Georgiana, 841

Gaskill, Mrs. L. E., 841
Gillies, Miss Margaret, 842
Glyn, Miss Isabella, 843
Goldschmidt, Madame, 844
Gordon, Lady Duff, 849
Gore, Mrs., 849
Grisi, Signora Giulia, 852

Hahn-Hahn, Countess von, 857
Hall, Mrs. S. C., 858
Hayes, Miss Catherine, 859
Hervey, Mrs. E. L., 861
Howitt, Mrs. Mary, 862

Isabella II., Queen of Spain, 866
Jameson, Mrs. Anna, 867
Jewsbury, Miss Geraldine E., 871

Kavanagh, Miss Julia, 872
Kemble, Mrs. Fanny, 874

Lewald, Mademoiselle F., 875
Lind-Goldschmidt, Madame, 844
Loudon, Mrs., 876
Lynn, Miss Eliza, 877
Lytton, Lady Bulwer, 897

Marsh, Mrs., 879
Martineau, Miss Harriet, 881
Morgan, Lady, 885
Muloch, Miss Dinah Maria, 887

Nightingale, Miss Florence, 887
Norton, Hon. Mrs., 892
Novello, Miss Clara A., 894

Pardoe, Miss Julia, 897
Pfeiffer, Madame Ida, 898
Pleyel, Madame Marie, 902

Rachel, Mademoiselle, 902

Sedgwick, Miss C. M., 905
Sellon, Miss Lydia, 906
Sigourney, Mrs. L. H., 908
Sinclair, Miss Catherine, 909
Somerville, Mrs., 911
Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher, 912
Strickland, Miss Agnes, 916
Sutherland, Duchess of, 921

Thorneycroft, Mrs., 921
Trollope, Mrs. Frances, 923

Viardot, Madame Pauline, 925
Victoria, Queen, 260

MEN OF THE TIME.

A.

ABD-EL-KADER. There are few names in the list of modern notabilities which are better entitled to a niche among the "Men of our Time" than that of the "Arab Napoleon;" the warrior who, in defence of his native soil, successfully defied, during several campaigns, the whole power of France, and kept her armies in a state of almost unremitting warfare for more than fifteen years; at times successful, and then apparently beaten; yet ever starting up anew when least expected; harassing the troops on the Algerian frontier, and compelling the commander of the Gallic colony to call out large forces, and to continue a long, galling, unsatisfactory, and often fruitless campaign, with an enemy that, like a will-o'-the-wisp, flitted about apparently only to lead his pursuers into ambushes and dangers on the hot sands and in the sickly deserts of Africa. So often was he thought to be crushed, and so often declared to be slain or captured, that the frequency and the constant falsehood of the rumours on the subject passed into a common jest in Paris. This extraordinary man was born in the environs of Mascara in 1807, and was consequently only thirteen years of age when Charles X., anxious to distract the attention of the French people from domestic politics, undertook the Algerian expedition, which ultimately cost France an enormous amount of blood and treasure. The pretext for this aggression was that which usually heralds such enterprises; the exciting cause, a desire to extend the "moral influence" of France. M. de Polignac declared that the "only design of the expedition was to destroy piracy, and that end having been accomplished, the evacuation of Africa would be determined by an European congress: we all know in what manner this promise has been redeemed." The projected conquest of a territory extending two hundred and fifty leagues along the coast, and from seventy to eighty leagues broad; peopled by fierce hordes of Kabyles, the descendants of the Numidians, *proved to* be no easy task. The history *of this war would demand* more space for its

han could be afforded in a volume like the present. Mar-
ausel was instructed in the first instance, *d'agir le moins*
and carried out his orders to the letter. Of the three
nly one, the Dey of Oran, submitted; the others waged an
arfare against the invaders, and finally endeavoured to
the French in the town they had occupied. Marshal
was, therefore, constrained to act with greater vigour. De-
the government of Algiers to safe hands, he collected his
nd passed for the first time the celebrated defile of Teniah,
w the Arabs, and deposed the Bey. The result of this
was to deliver up the country to complete anarchy. Some
older tribes, determined to dispute their territory with the
inch by inch, banded themselves under a revered Marabout
amed Sidi-el-Hadji Maheddin, and proposed to elect him
ief. This honour he declined, but offered them as his sub-
he third of his four sons, of whose qualifications he gave
urable an account that his services were unanimously
l. This youth was the far-famed Abd-el-Kader, equally dis-
ed, even at this early period of his career, for his valour,
wledge of the Koran, and his proficiency in all manly and
exercises. He was born and educated in the Guetno of
in, a place of instruction at which young men were taught
e, theology, and jurisprudence. But besides the reputation
leb (doctor, or *savant*), he soon became skilled in those
l exercises, equitation more especially, which form so
l a part of the education of the Arab. In the dexterous
he yatagan and lance he is said to have been greatly prac-

y, similar to that exercised by Mehemet Ali in Egypt. privileges rendered him obnoxious to his own people, and the nence was, that many Kaids declared against him and banded elves together for the purpose of deposing him. In the le arising out of these jealousies, Abd-el-Kader would have dain but for the devotion of an Arab follower, who rescued om a host of assailants. The French general, Desmichels, me to his aid, and supplied him with arms and ammunition; e succeeded in recovering his position. In his ambition to l his dominion he conceived the project, far from palatable to ench allies, of overrunning the whole of the provinces of s and of Tittery; and with this view crossed the Chelif, d into Medeah as a conqueror, and having placed followers om he could depend over the reduced tribes, returned in ph to his own territory. This excited the jealousy of the h, and General Trezel, who had superseded Desmichels, ed with a considerable force to clip his wings. The two met at Macta on the 28th June, 1835, when the French were ly defeated. Surprised in a narrow pass at Macta, the squares enclosed the wounded and the baggage were broken through. e wounded were put to the sword, and in accordance with the ous practice of Arab warfare, decapitated, and their heads, upon long lances, pushed over the bayonets of the infantry he very faces of their comrades. After leaving five hundred in the hands of the enemy, the French general was fain to t as he best might. The scabbard was now thrown away by ench, and Marshal Clausel was sent to take signal vengeance e Emir. Having marched without opposition on Mascara, pital of Abd-el-Kader, he found it abandoned and in ruins. s return to Oran, on the 8th January, 1836, he recommenced mpaign, burning and destroying the property of the very tribes ere friendly to them, and who had taken no part in the sion of their chief. It was on this occasion that the savage n of razzias was first employed with dreadful success. After f these *promenades*, as the French were wont to term them, f which had well-nigh exterminated the Conlouglis, Abd-el- hovering upon their flanks, but not daring to close with the French returned to Algiers in the fond belief (to judge heir bulletins) that they had entirely destroyed the power of mir; but such they soon discovered, by repeated defeats and ses, was very far from being the case. The capture of a large f of provisions, followed by the failure of an expedition on stine, added greatly to the exasperation of the French, and al Bugeaud was ordered to secure the retirement of Abd-el- , either by treaty or force of arms. A new expedition was ingly sent against Constantine, which was carried by assault, th immense loss to the besiegers, and all pacific overtures been refused, General Bugeaud attacked the Emir on the dy, 1838, in the pass of Sikak, *and obtained* over him plete victory, *the loss of the Arabs being* from 1200 to

lled and wounded. Instead of following up this advan-
neral Bugeaud gave his opponent ample time to recover
tion unmolested, and then entered into a most conci-
treaty with him, by which he conceded to him three-
of Algeria, the provinces of Oran, Tittery, and a part of
Algiers; affording him also a facility of purchasing arms
munition in France. Abd-el-Kader continued to extend his
, and to evade anything like a direct settlement with the
In December, 1837, he encamped near Hamzu, and
ed and received the submission of all the tribes of the
countries. Upon the arrival in the neighbourhood of
Vallée, a complaint having been made to him by the rem-
a tribe whose friends and relatives had been massacred for
ing in their adhesion to the Emir, the Governor-general
ch remonstrances that Abd-el-Kader consented at length to
n agent to discuss the basis of a new arrangement. Mou-
n-Arach was despatched to Paris to negotiate, and returned
fresh convention; but Abd-el-Kader, who had profited by
rval to strengthen his power and fortify the towns under
, declined to complete the new arrangement, and sent a
defiance to Marshal Vallée instead of the promised con-
. At Mascara he had placed in command his brother-in-
-Tamir; at Tlemsen, his trusted lieutenant, Bou Hamedi;

destroyed Tekendempt, Boghar, and Thaja, new fortresses erected by the Emir; had occupied Mascara, driven away the flocks, and destroyed the crops of the hostile tribes; and had, through his agents, drawn many adherents from the ranks of the enemy. Abd-el-Kader was thus reduced to a defensive position, and the speech from the throne announced that Algeria was "henceforth and for ever a territory of France." From this date, the Emir was treated rather as a rebel subject of France than as an independent prince. But his energies seemed to increase with the emergency. Towards the month of July, 1842, he had, after a noble resistance, lost five-sixths of his territory, all his forts and military dépôts, nearly the whole of his regular army, and the prestige among his followers which his former successes had obtained for him. Still undaunted, and rising superior to misfortune, he endeavoured to keep alive in their hearts the spirit of resistance and hope. "Would you abandon," said he to his wavering adherents, "the faith of your fathers, and deliver yourselves like cowards to the Christians? Resist your enemies but for a short time longer, and you shall crush the infidels that now encumber our soil. But if you are not of the true believers, if you shamefully abandon your religion, and all those rewards which the Prophet has promised you, do not expect to obtain repose by this dastardly and unmanly weakness. So long as there is breath in my body I will make war upon the Christians. I will follow you like a shadow. I will reproach you for your cowardice, and I will break upon your slumbers by the peals of my cannon, pointed against your Christian protectors." Such was the rapidity of his movements, that he seemed almost to command the power of being in two places at the same time; appearing wherever he was least expected, and carrying off the cattle and decimating the tribes that had disregarded his injunctions. Such, indeed, was the terror inspired by his presence that they seemed paralysed, and appealed to General Lamoricière for his protection. He had, however, the more important work upon his hands of dispersing the remnant of the Emir's army. To this he addressed himself at Isna, in November 1842, when Abd-el-Kader was again defeated with great loss, and narrowly escaped being made prisoner; his horse falling into the hands of the French. Retiring among the Kabyles of Borgia, he was closely followed by General Bugeaud and the Duke d'Aumale, who kept up incessant razzias on the refractory tribes, frequently inflicting cruelties wholly unwarranted by the usages of civilised warfare, and which have left an indelible stain upon their arms. One of these razzias was signalised by smothering a large party of men, women, and children, by placing lighted fagots in the opening of one of the caves of Dahra, in which they had taken refuge, and then forcing back the shrieking wretches who attempted to break through the flames. A fouler atrocity has never disgraced the military history of any nation. The name of the general under whose directions this act of barbarity was *perpetrated* was Pélissier, one of the officers who *are now serving in the French* army of the

East. These frightful excesses struck terror into the hearts of the insurgent tribes; and after the combat of Oned Malah, on the 11th October, 1843, in which the flower of his infantry and his bravest lieutenant, the one-eyed Sidi Embarek, were killed, Abd-el-Kader was compelled to quit the country and take refuge on the frontier of Morocco. There he managed to foment a war between that state and France; which was, however, soon brought to a close by the successes of Marshal Bugeaud at Isly, and of the Prince de Joinville by sea, at Tangier and Mogador. After the battle of Isly the French general demanded that Abd-el-Kader should be given into his hands—a requisition with which his host would willingly have complied had he dared so to do. Suspicious of the Emperor's intentions, Abd-el-Kader attempted to revolutionise his empire and place himself at the head of the Moors; but this *dernier ressort* having failed him, he had no alternative but flight, and wandered from place to place, like a lion tracked by hunters, with no seat but his saddle, no shelter but his tent, no kingdom but the desert. Helpless as he appeared to be, however, his name still inspired so much terror in the hearts of his enemies, that he compelled them to keep on foot an army of 24,000 men for the sole purpose of watching his movements. With a comparatively small band of followers he attempted a night attack upon the camp of the Emperor of Morocco, but, however gallantly conducted, it failed, and, overpowered by numbers, he was compelled to cross the river Malonina, on the banks of which the Emperor had encamped, and to seek safety with a remnant of the only tribe that remained faithful to his cause, that of Beni-Snassen. After a vain attempt to gain the south he fell into the hands of General Lamoricière, who, informed of his movements, sent two detachments of picked Spahis, clothed in white bournous, who took up their position in the defile through which he was expected to pass. These precautions were successful. Abd-el-Kader, finding that escape was impossible, sent forward two of his most devoted adherents to inform the general that he would submit to him, which he did a short time afterwards. On the 23d December, the Emir personally yielded himself and family to the generosity of France. On the 24th he was received at the Marabout of Sidi Brahim by Colonel Montauban, who was soon afterwards joined by Generals Lamoricière and Cavaignac. He was then removed to Djemma-Gazouat, where he was presented to the Governor-general of Algeria, the Duke d'Aumale. The former ratified the promise of safe conduct given him by Lamoricière; a promise which provided that he should be conducted to Alexandria or St. Jean d'Acre, "with the firm hope that the French Government would sanction that promise." On the 25th April, Abd-el-Kader embarked at Oran; from that city he was with his family conveyed in a French ship of war to Toulon, where he arrived on the 29th, but was kept for some time in quarantine. When landed, he was transferred to Fort Lamalgue, whence he was sent for some time with his suite to the castle of Pau; where, *notwithstanding the pledge* of the Duke d'Aumale, he was confined

without hope of release. After the revolution of February he reminded the new government of the terms on which he had surrendered, but without effect. In November, 1848, he was transferred from Pau to the château d'Amboise, near Blois. His family and himself were treated with great consideration. But he was evidently sinking under his confinement, when he was released by the present Emperor of the French, on his return from a tour through France, in October 1851. The Prince had promised the late Lord Londonderry, who interceded with some warmth in behalf of the illustrious captive, that he would liberate him at an early period. "*Tot ou tard je le mettrai en liberté.*" The "Moniteur" of August 17, 1852, mentioned, that in returning from Paris Prince Louis Napoleon stopped at the château d'Amboise, and having sent for the Emir communicated to him in kind and courteous terms that he was free; lamenting at the same time that the promise upon which he originally surrendered had not been redeemed before. "You have," he said, "been the enemy of France, but I am not the one willing to do justice to your courage, your character, and to your generous conduct in misfortune. This is the reason why I consider it a pleasure to put an end to your captivity, having full confidence in your word." This generous address elicited from the Emir a corresponding reply. He swore on the Koran that he would never again attempt to disturb the French rule in Africa. After his release from Amboise, and pending the negociations which were to transfer him to the country of the Sultan, Abd-el-Kader visited Paris, where his appearance created a great sensation. The ladies were enraptured with him, and sent him flowers and presents without end. He visited the Opera, had reviews got up for his amusement,—in short, was for a time the lion of all Paris. He was forty-five years of age. His countenance is pale, but its expression rather melancholy than otherwise. His features are handsome and regular. A small and thin moustache and a black beard are the ornaments of his face, which is surrounded by a profusion of hair peeping from his turban, which is composed of a white shawl rolled and twisted three times round his head. His other garments are a long kaik of brown serge, which allows his white vest to be visible. His suite (his suite) numbered ninety-four persons,—thirty four men, thirty-two women, and thirty children. Every day at three his suite and himself perform their ablutions in common; and their prayers are followed by the reading of portions of the Koran. The rest of his time is spent in religious meditation. It seems far from improbable that Abd-el-Kader may at some future period be employed in leading the armies of the Sultan against Russia. Such an arrangement could scarcely fail of being beneficial to Turkey and to her allies.

ABD-UR-RAHMAN, SULTAN OF FEZ AND MOROCCO, was born in 1778. On the death of his father, his uncle, Muley Suleiman, during the minority of his youth, seized *upon the throne*, which he occupied till his death, *in 1823, when he restored it to* his nephew by

four years after his accession to the throne he had to contend
ellious tribes, whom he finally overcame. At this period, the
e powers of Europe paid tribute to Morocco and the piratical
o protect their commerce from depredation, the Venetian
paying yearly about 4500*l.* The Emperor Francis at
efused to submit to the exaction; and in 1828, a Venetian
tman having been plundered, and the crew imprisoned by
rs, an Austrian squadron appeared off the coast of Morocco,
eeded in procuring the restoration of the captured vessel,
nunciation of all claim to the tribute on the part of the
In 1844, a serious difficulty arose between the sultan and
hich was finally adjusted by the mediation of England.
ater dangers threatened him from the war which was car-
in Algiers between Abd-el-Kader and the French. The
n of the populace was intense, and the sultan at length saw
forced to commence a contest with France. The savage
of the Moors was of but little avail against the steady
e of an European army, and the contest was terminated on
of August, 1844, by the disastrous battle of Islay, whilst a
quadron, under the Prince de Joinville, ravaged the coast.
resistance to the power of France appeared impossible, and
s finally concluded by the mediation of England; the ter-
elations of the two countries remaining pretty much as
The sultan is a zealous Mussulman, without sharing the
often frightful fanaticism of his people. He is the father
erous family, the eldest of whom, and heir-apparent to the

of his post afford him in the exercise of his pen, and descends from his judicial dignity so far as to continue to write pleasantries for "Punch" and to indite Comic Histories and Comic Commentaries on the Laws of England, from which no one had ever attempted to extract humour before. Mr. A'Beckett was called to the bar by the Society at Lincoln's Inn, in 1841; but although the son of an attorney, in considerable practice, he does not appear to have been much encumbered with briefs. He is the author, among other works, including one or two comic periodicals, of the "Comic History of England," "Comic Blackstone," "Comic History of Rome," and a small volume ridiculing the absurdities of the modern English stage, under the title of "Quizziology of the British Drama."

ABERDEEN, GEORGE HAMILTON GORDON, FOURTH EARL OF, K.G., K.T., P.C., F.R.S., F.H.S., etc.; a liberal Conservative Statesman, who has held from time to time several of the highest offices under the Crown, was born on the 28th January, 1784; succeeded his grandfather in the Scottish honours of the family on the 13th August, 1801; and obtained the Viscounty of the United Kingdom, by creation, on the 1st June, 1814. He is the descendant of an ancient Scottish house, the common progenitors of the Gordons, earls of Aberdeen, and the Gordons, dukes of Gordon. Lord Aberdeen was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1804. In that year, having resided some time in Greece, he founded the Athenian Society, of which no one might be a member who had not visited Athens. In 1813 he was sent to Vienna, as ambassador from England, and concluded at Toplitz, October 3d, 1813, the preliminary negociations by which Austria was detached from the French alliance, and united with England against Napoleon. He subsequently brought about the alliance of Murat, king of Naples, with Austria; but in 1815 exerted himself in vain to prevent the rupture which took place between the courts of Naples and Vienna, and which resulted in the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of the former state. In 1828 his lordship became Minister of State for Foreign Affairs under the Duke of Wellington. In that capacity he departed widely from the system which had been pursued by Mr. Canning, inasmuch as he countenanced the policy of Austria, conducted then by Metternich, his intimate friend. Thus, he disapproved of the battle of Navarino, although he had agreed with France and Russia the first protocol in favour of Greece. Upon the dissolution of the Wellington administration, consequent upon the Reform agitation, he went into opposition, Jan. 16, 1830, and became the supporter of the pretensions of Dom Miguel, whom, while in power, he had ridiculed,—and of Don Carlos; both of whom he aided both in and out of Parliament. The most important act of his administration had been the recognition of Louis-Philippe, saluted King *of the French* after the memorable days of July. *In the ministry formed* by Peel and

Wellington, which endured only for the vacation of 1834–1835, Lord Aberdeen held the appointment of Colonial Secretary. When Peel took office in 1841, his lordship received once more the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and began to abate some of his strongest prejudices, and appeared to have learned that his Tory tendencies were to be repressed rather than indulged. He supported Peel in repealing the Corn-laws, and retired with him on the ministerial changes which succeeded the enactment of that policy. He has since occasionally spoken against the Government, particularly on the affairs of Greece. During the cabinet crisis of 1851 he was sent for by the Queen, with a view to his undertaking a government in conjunction with Sir James Graham, but declined that responsibility. He had previously refused to co-operate with Lord Stanley, from whose Protectionist politics he had altogether receded in favour of the more liberal policy of Sir Robert Peel, to which he gave a general and a cordial support. As might have been expected, he shared with him for a time the obloquy to which all who were parties to the abolition of the Corn-laws were exposed. The bone of contention has now been removed, and the wisdom of that policy admitted on all hands; yet a wide gulph seems still to separate the adherents of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Derby from each other. On the downfall of the Derby-Disraeli ministry in 1852, the Earl of Aberdeen was called upon to form an administration, which he did by inducing a coalition between the Whigs and the followers of Sir Robert Peel; admitting one Radical (Sir William Molesworth) to the Cabinet, and conferring some minor offices upon one or two other members of the same section of the House. On the dissolution of Lord Aberdeen's government in February last, notwithstanding their repeatedly-recorded objections to political coalitions, nearly every member of Lord Derby's party, both his lordship and Mr. Disraeli included, expressed their willingness to co-operate with Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, and other of their party, if they might hope by the sacrifice to create a strong ministry. At the age of seventy-one years, it is little likely that Lord Aberdeen will ever again accept any official duty demanding great energy and activity. Whatever complaints may be urged against him for his short-comings as a war minister, it will not be denied that he was forced into the struggle by the unanimous voice of the nation before his preparations were sufficiently advanced to ensure success; and that he endeavoured vainly to protract the commencement of hostilities until he was in a better condition to undertake them with effect. His horror of war has never been concealed, and is said to have been deepened by his early recollection of the dreadful field of Leipsig, which he visited a few days after the battle. However this may have been, the tenor of his whole life forbids any suspicion of the loyalty of his intentions. The want of experience, arising out of a peace of forty years, during which the efficiency of our fleets and armies has been grievously impaired by *the wholesale* reductions of parliamentary economists, has had *something to do with* our failures in the Crimea. But to return to

he private life of Lord Aberdeen. He married, in 1803, Catherine lizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of John James, first Marquis f Abercorn, who died in 1812, and by whom he had no family. n 1815 his lordship married Harriet, daughter of the Hon. John ouglas, the mother of the present Marquis of Abercorn, who died n 1833, and by whom he had four sons and one daughter. His rdship is President of the British Institution, Chancellor of ing's College, Aberdeen, and Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeen. Lord berdeen has always been remarkable for his consummate taste in ll matters connected with the fine arts, and in all parliamentary iscussions on such topics has taken a prominent part. Indeed n all questions of taste his authority has been paramount. Whatver differences of opinion may exist as to his official conduct, no one as ever presumed to question for a moment the private virtues of he noble Earl, or the perfect integrity of his motives. His lordhip's ministry could at no time have been said to be popular; but t enjoyed a high character for administrative ability, until the alents of its most vaunted members were brought to the test, and hey were required to carry on a war. Their failure on this emerency aroused public feeling against them, which found expression n the House of Commons; and in February the cabinet retired idst the largest adverse majority which any ministry has encountered since the passing of the Reform Bill. The most imortant act advised by Aberdeen was the declaration of war against ussia in 1854; but the care with which he guarded himself from xpressing any sympathy with the national feeling against Russia, nd expressions of friendship for him which the Czar Nicholas fell in the celebrated conversations with Sir H. Seymour, and, tly, the hesitation and want of vigour which marked his measures, aused his unpopularity. He, however, preserved the favour of sovereign, and upon his resignation, in February 1855, was e a Knight of the Garter.

\DAM, ADOLPHE-CHARLES, a distinguished French Com-r, was born at Paris in 1804. His father, a well-known pro-r at the Conservatoire, finding that his son gave promise of derable musical talent, placed him under the care of Boïeldieu, whom he commenced his career as a pianist; but soon turns attention to musical composition, he produced a number of as, *ariettas*, etc. Encouraged by his success he tried a higher and in 1829 brought out his first opera, "Peter and Cather-n 1830, "Danilowa;" and in 1836, the "Postilion of Long-." He is the author of a great number of compositions in ter style, of considerable merit, besides several pieces of usic. One of his best works is his "Giralda, ou la Nouvelle M. Adam is a skilful performer on the organ and piano-

IS, CHARLES B., an American *Naturalist*, was born at r, Massachusetts, *in 1814. He graduated* at Amherst

College in 1834, and held the appointment of tutor at the same institution in the years 1836 and 1837. He early evinced a predilection for the study of nature, and in 1837 was made Professor of Natural History at Marion College, Mobile. In 1838 he accepted the chair of Geology and Natural History at Middlebury College, Vermont, where he remained until 1847, when he was called to Amherst College as Professor of Natural History. In 1845 he was selected by the legislature of Vermont to conduct the geological survey of that state, in which work he was engaged until his removal to Amherst. The results of this survey are published in four reports to the legislature of Vermont. His favourite department has been that of the study of the molluscas, and he has written and published the following conchological papers: "On the Shells of New England," in the Boston "Journal of Natural History;" "New Species of Jamaica Shells," in the "Proceedings of the Boston Natural History Society, 1845–6;" "Catalogue of Molluscas of Vermont," in the American "Journal of Science;" "Description of Molluscas of Vermont," in "Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont;" "On Jamaica Shells," in the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York," and in "Contributions to Conchology," Nos. 1 *et sequentes*. His papers on the shells of Jamaica, in which island he spent a part of three winters, afford a more perfect knowledge of the formation of that island than we possess of any other tropical region, and constitute material for a complete monograph, which is in contemplation.

ADAMS, JOHN COUCH, Astronomer (whose name has been identified with the discovery of the planet Neptune), and one of the most esteemed scholars in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Adams is a genius in his particular walk of science, and his present eminent position is rendered more remarkable by the fact that he is the architect of his own fortune. A journal published in the quarter of England in which Mr. Adams was born thus freely sketches his career:—"The traveller who has come into Cornwall by the north road must remember a long moorland tract between Launceston and Bodmin. If his journey were performed on the roof of a coach, against a sleety, biting south-wester, his memory will not need any refresher. The recollections of such an excursion are not to be effaced, even by the consolations of the Jamaica Inn. A more desolate spot can scarcely be found. Yet Nature sometimes produces men where she grows nothing else; and on this bleak moor she has produced, at least, one such man as, with all her tropical magnificence, she never produced within ten degrees of the equator. A few years ago a small farmer, named Adams, resident on the moor, had a boy, who, if we are correctly informed, disappointed his father's hopes of making a good agriculturist. His fits of abstraction and dreamy reverie were held to be very unpropitious. He somehow got a taste for mathematics, and this passion so grew upon him that he was at length abandoned to its *impulses, and* allowed to take his own way, in despair of a better.

It was clear that *he* would never pick up prizes at a ploughing-match or a cattle-show; that the lord of the manor or squire of the parish would never have to stand up and make a solemn oration over him, showing him to wondering spectators as the man who had improved the breed of rams, or fattened bullocks to a distressing obesity. Yet as the path to such fame was closed, there were still some small honours awaiting him. After a school training, he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, where at the end of his undergraduateship he became senior wrangler. He is now one of the mathematical tutors of that college." The group of known planets now encircle the sun in the following order:—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Flora, Iris, Vesta, Hebe, Astræa, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. Mr. Adams has still work left for him. "There is reason to believe," says a recent writer, "that other planets may be found beyond Neptune, and that more fragments may be discovered between Mars and Jupiter: since it may be presumed that the thirteen we know of are the *débris* of a large one, the more so as it is, probably, not the only instance. The myriads of meteors that the earth annually meets with on the 12th of August and the 14th of November, are, no doubt, minute planetary bodies revolving round the sun, which on entering the atmosphere take fire by its sudden and violent compression." Whether the discovery of the planet Neptune belonged to Mr. Adams or to M. Le Verrier was a question which caused much discussion among astronomers at the period. Eventually, however, the latter gentleman obtained the credit. In 1841 Mr. Adams formed a design of investigating the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, which are yet unaccounted for, in order to find whether they may be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it, and, if possible, thence to determine approximately the elements of its orbit. In 1844, through Professor Challis, a correspondence was opened with the Astronomer Royal, and in October, 1845, Mr. Adams left at Greenwich Observatory a paper of results, showing that the perturbations of Uranus were produced by a planet within certain assumed limits. On the 5th of November the Astronomer Royal desired to know from him whether the perturbation would explain the error of the radius vector of Uranus; but, from some unexplained cause, Mr. Adams delayed his reply. On the 10th of the same month, a paper by M. Le Verrier was published in the "Compte Rendus" of the French Academy on the perturbations of Uranus produced by Jupiter and Saturn; and the place assigned by him to the disturbing planet was the same, within one degree, as that given by Mr. Adams. Thus the honour passed from Mr. Adams through his own tardiness. The Council of the Royal Astronomical Society had it in contemplation to award their gold medal to M. Le Verrier for this discovery: considering, however, that it would be unjust to Mr. Adams to refuse one to him, and their laws having made no provision for two medals in one year, they *ultimately* decided upon presenting to each a *printed Testimonial instead.* Mr. Adams is of

assuming manners and delightful simplicity of character. ch Observatory does very little in the way of discovery: ridge we may now look with more confidence.

SSIZ, LOUIS, a distinguished Naturalist, was born in 1807, in Waatlande, where his father was a pastor. In 1818 he the gymnasium of Biel, and in 1822 he was removed to the of Lausanne, as a reward for his proficiency in science. equently studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Heidelberg, and Munich, at which last university he took ee of M.D. From his earliest youth he evinced a peculiar on and aptitude for the cultivation of the natural sciences. lelberg and Munich he occupied himself more especially mparative anatomy. In 1826, being entrusted by Martius publication of an account of the one hundred and sixteen of fishes collected by Spix in Brazil, he gave to the world w classification of fishes to which he has subsequently d steadfast. In 1839 he published his "Natural History reshwater Fish of Europe," a subject which he treated with aphic completeness. While preparing this work he had ed his "Researches on Fossil Fishes," and his "Descriptions nodermes." The work, however, which contributed most to his European reputation, was his "Studies of Glaciers," n he advanced a theory, tending in great part to remodel the nt views of geologists as regards the incoherent and post- formations of the globe, and the dynamical causes by which

[redacted] *nom de plume* of "Cheviot Tichebourne," and dedicated to Charles [redacted]. These poems were not of much account, but the songs, [redacted] he has since interspersed in his various novels, afford indication of his ability to write very good verses if it so please him. His first work of fiction, "Sir John Chiverton," was published in his [redacted] year; and although crude and imperfect as a whole, was [redacted] regarded as a volume of considerable promise, and must have possessed no ordinary merit, since it was read and commended by Sir Walter Scott. Having thus become an author, and married the daughter of a bookseller (the late Mr. Ebers of Bond Street), Mr. Ainsworth thought it might be as well to become his own publisher. Eight years after the appearance of "Sir John Chiverton," he produced a second romance, entitled "Rookwood," which was at once successful, and gained for its author a fair share of popularity. He now attempted, not without some success, to found a school of which notorious malefactors were to be the heroes, and which, as a climax, the gallows and Tyburn were to supply the [redacted] of the old-fashioned marriage that usually wound up old-[redacted]ioned novels. Turpin the highwayman was painted in glowing [redacted], and the apocryphal story of the highwayman's ride from [redacted] on one horse, became, in the pages of [redacted] literary reality. The cleverness [redacted] attracted a large number of readers to [redacted], and the stage reproduced the hash of false [redacted] which the press had given forth, [redacted] portion of book readers began to lament [redacted] a writer like Mr. Ainsworth should have [redacted] "Jack Sheppard" having robbed [redacted] volumes, and having had his criminal [redacted] Quilp-like Quilp, Quilp-like Quilp, Quilp-like Quilp,

1845 he was appointed editor of the "Dublin journal of Conservative politics. His works Characteristics," 1827; "The Old Bachelor in Village," a volume of tales and sketches, 1845; " collected edition of his poems, new and old, 1848. "The Devil's Dream," one of the most popular and remarkable for its power, has been charact alone in modern literature, "as a wonderful pic natural imagination." He was formerly a cont wood's Magazine." In 1852 Mr. Aird edited an e poems of David Macbeth Moir (the "Delta" Magazine"), with a memoir prefixed, in two volu family.

AIRY, GEORGE BIDDELL, who fills office of Astronomer Royal with so much ben honour to his country, is a native of Alnw berland, and was born July 27, 1801. He private schools in Hereford and Colchester, Grammar School in the latter town. In 181 residence as Sizar Undergraduate of Trinity Co in 1822 he was elected Scholar; and in 1823 he degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the honour of Shortly afterwards he joined the Cambridge Philo whose Transactions he has contributed severa In 1824 he was elected Fellow of Trinity Colleg the degree of Master of Arts, and in the same Lucasian Professor. This office, rendered illus by Barrow and Newton, had for many years be no sooner had Professor Airy been elected, in Babbage, than he notified his intention to deliver Experimental Philosophy. He commenced this

escope (the last entirely from his own plans), at the Observatory. In the autumn of 1835 the office of Royal became vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Mr. Airy was appointed to succeed him. The patronage rests with the First Lord of the Treasury; but the mand on this occasion by Lord Auckland, then First Admiralty. In the discharge of his duties, Mr. Airy nished himself by giving great regularity to the general in the Greenwich Observatory; by maintaining with ness the general outline of the plan which the require- fundamental Observatory, and the historical associations, ed on the Royal Observatory; while he has introduced ments and new modes of calculation and publication, by alue of the Observatory to science may be increased. ant introduction of the Altazimuth and the Transit h from Mr. Airy's plans) has undoubtedly placed the Observatory at the head of all existing Meridional es. The Magnetic and Meteorological department of atory is well known for its success in the practical and the system of photographic self-registration. Among Airy's contributions to science may be mentioned his ssay on Gravitation, written by him for the "Penny " in 1837, and extending to thirty folio pages. To prac- Professor Airy is known by his discovery of an efficient recting the Disturbance of the Compass in Iron-built ghly important letter upon this investigation appeared in Journal" during the year 1854. An important statement [illegible] communicated to the public journals by

h this inquiry was conducted, and the difficulties with which
an investigation were surrounded, will be found fully detailed
e Year Book of Facts" for 1855. The results may be
stated in the Professor's own words:—"The immediate result
computation is this:—Supposing that a clock was adjusted
ue time at the top of the mine, it would gain two and a
seconds per day at the bottom. Or it may be stated thus—
vity is greater at the bottom of the mine than at the top
190 part. To go a little further into the interpretation. If
ad been no coal measure or rocks of any kind between the
the bottom, but merely an imaginary stand to support the
ms, the gravity at the top would have been less than that
ottom by 1·8400 part nearly. But it is less by only 1·19200
And what is the cause of this difference? It is the attrac-
the shell of matter, the thickness of which is included be-
ne top and the bottom of the mine. The attraction of that
nerefore, is the difference between the two numbers which I
ven, or is 1·14900 part of gravity nearly. But if that shell
en as dense as the earth generally, its attraction would
een 1·5600 part of gravity nearly. Therefore, the earth
y is more dense in the proportion of 149 to 56 nearly. You
nark that all these numbers are rough, and that to make
sults available, some small corrections are required (to

second son of Ernst Anton Karl Ludwig, duke of Saxe-Coburg, whose ancestors were Margraves of Meissen in the twelfth century and Electors of the Empire from 1425 to 1547, when the electoral dignity passed over to the collateral line of this house, whose present head is the King of Saxony. Prince Albert was born August 26, 1819, at the castle of Rosenau. After receiving a thorough education at the hands of private tutors, he entered the University of Bonn on the 3d of May, 1837, as a student of jurisprudence. A small house, of most simple aspect, standing behind some young trees, on one side of the cathedral at Bonn, is shown as the residence of his Royal Highness during his university course. Here, surrounded by the memorials of ancient Christendom, and in view of the historical Rhine, the Prince is said to have devoted himself to the studies of the place with an ardour which is spoken of with pride by the teachers of the university. It was his custom, they say, to rise not later than six every morning, and to pursue his studies until seven in the evening, allowing himself an interval of three hours for dinner and recreation. The labours of the day finished, he would pay visits to families of his acquaintance, or entertain students of worth at his own table. Among the chief professors of Bonn at this time were Dr. Walter, a jurist celebrated for his thorough mastery of the civil and Germanic law; and Dr. Loebell, remarkable for his skill in the treatment of the history of Europe. Besides these may be mentioned Professors Becking and Perthes, colleagues of Dr. Walter. The Prince was in the habit of attending their public lectures, and of afterwards receiving their more special assistance at his own residence. Having spent three academical seasons at Bonn, Prince Albert took his leave of the university at the close of the summer half-year of 1838. In July of the same year, the Prince, with his father and brother, visited England to attend the coronation of her Majesty, and at Michaelmas returned to Coburg, Prince Albert having for the first time made the acquaintance of her Majesty. After his departure, rumour was busy in England in pointing out Prince Albert as her Majesty's future consort; and although the report was contradicted by the ministerial newspapers, the belief was strengthened by a journey to England made about this time by Leopold, king of the Belgians, and the subsequent arrival in this country of the young prince himself during the autumn of 1839. Immediately after the departure of Prince Albert, the Queen caused all the members of the Privy Council to be summoned, to meet at Buckingham Palace on November 23, and then and there communicated to her council her royal intention to form a matrimonial alliance with the Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. On the announcement to the House of Lords of her Majesty's intention, the Duke of Cambridge spoke from his personal knowledge of Prince Albert, and confidently predicted his future high popularity. The Duke of Wellington expressed his surprise that the House had not been informed that the Prince was a Protestant, and received the most satisfactory assurances on that head from the ministry. The

Prince is a great admirer of the arts, a ready draughtsman, has skill in music, and has written verses. His popularity in England has been greatly increased by his patronage of the Great Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park; and to him is due the credit of having suggested that that noble display of human skill should not, as was at first intended, be a mere exposition of British productions, but should be an Exhibition of the Industry of *All Nations*. This notice would be incomplete without a list of the dignities enjoyed by the Prince. He was naturalised on his marriage to her Majesty, Feb. 10, 1840, by Act of Parliament, and received a grant of 30,000*l.* a-year; the title of Royal Highness by patent; the right to quarter the royal arms of England; and precedence by royal warrant next to the Queen. He is a member of the Privy Council; Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Lord Warden of the Stannaries; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle; Grand Ranger of Windsor, St. James's, and Hyde Parks; a Field Marshal and Colonel in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade; Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; Captain-General and Colonel of the City of London Artillery Company; a Knight of the Garter, of the Thistle, and of St. Patrick; also G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Acting-Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. His scholastic dignities in England are, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, LL.D., D.C.L., and Ph. D. He is also Master of the Trinity House, and President of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers, seamen, and marines who have fallen, or may yet fall, in the war with Russia. By her Majesty Queen Victoria he has eight children: viz. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born 9th November, 1841; Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born 21st November, 1840; Alice Maud Mary, born 25th April, 1843; Alfred Ernest Albert, born 6th August, 1844; Helena Augusta Victoria, born 25th May, 1846; Louisa Caroline Alberta, born 18th March, 1848; Arthur William Patrick Albert, born 1st May, 1850; Leopold George Duncan Albert, born 7th April, 1853.

ALFORD, REV. HENRY, B.D., Poet and Biblical Critic, was born in London in 1810. He was educated at Ilminster Grammar-school, Somerset, and Trinity College, Cambridge. We gather from a beautiful poem addressed to Mr. Alford, by Mr. Moultrie of Rugby (the friend and schoolfellow of Mackworth Praed, Sydney Walker, Hartley Coleridge, and Macaulay), that the author of the "School of the Heart, and other Poems," was born to a competency, and that he is therefore a stranger to those sordid cares which too often impair the enjoyments which the keen instinct of the poetical character is so well calculated to appreciate and enhance. Admired and esteemed by contemporary writers, whose own efforts have proved them to be no mean judges of poetic achievement, Mr. Alford's poetry is less widely *known to the public* at large than it deserves to be. Depending

for its effect upon the just representations of common feelings and common situations, and not upon the strangeness of its incidents or the novelty or exotic splendour of its scenes and characters, it is less calculated to gratify the present taste for inflated obscurity than much modern verse, which has the credit of being sublime because it is in a great measure unintelligible. We speak of his poems in their collected form; for many of his lyrics have from time to time enjoyed a wide reputation here and in America, in volumes of selections and periodical publications,—no mean test of a poet's real merit. His first effort in verse was a volume entitled "Poems and Poetical Fragments," published at Cambridge in 1831; to which succeeded, in 1835, "The School of the Heart, and other Poems," in two volumes. Of this work several editions have been published here and in America. In 1834 Mr. Alford was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and from 1835 to 1853 was Vicar of Wymeswold, Leicestershire. In 1841 he published chapters on the Poets of Greece; was Hulsean Lecturer in the University of Cambridge in 1841–2; and has been Examiner of Logic and Natural Philosophy in the University of London from 1841–2. Mr. Alford published the first volume of his edition of the Greek Testament in 1844, and his second in 1852: a second edition of both volumes has just issued from the press. He is also the author of several volumes of sermons. Since 1853 Mr. Alford has been the officiating Minister of Quebec Street Chapel, where he enjoys a high reputation for the eloquence of his language and the soundness of his doctrine. A cheap edition (for the million) of Mr. Alford's poems, the third printed in this country, has been published by Messrs. Rivington.

ALISON, SIR ARCHIBALD, BART., Historian and Advocate, the eldest son of the Rev. Archibald Alison, author of an "Essay on Taste," was born at Kenley, in Scotland, on the 29th of December, 1792, and was educated in Edinburgh, where his father was then settled. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1814. He afterwards travelled extensively in Europe. In 1828 he was appointed one of the crown counsel, and in 1834 Sheriff of Lanarkshire, one of the most responsible judicial offices in Scotland. He had already established a high reputation by his two works, "The Principles of the Criminal Law of Scotland" (Edinburgh, 1832), and "The Practice of the Criminal Law," which have become standard authorities with the Scottish bar. His "History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo," in twenty volumes, 8vo., the first of which appeared in 1833, confirmed his reputation throughout Europe. The work ran through numerous editions, notwithstanding its extent and number of reprints in Paris, Brussels, and America, and was translated both into French and German. It is always *interesting to note the* rise and progress *of a great and popular work; and although it* reminds one some-

what too forcibly of the celebrated passage respecting the greater work of Gibbon, Mr. Alison's account of the first conception of his History, and the sustained and laborious industry by which it was brought to a successful conclusion, cannot be read without feelings of gratification. "Among the countless multitude," he says, "whom the extraordinary events of the period had drawn together from every part of Europe to the French capital, and the brilliancy of the spectacle [the review of the troops by the Allies in 1814] had concentrated on one spot, was one young man, who had watched with intense interest the progress of the war from his earliest years, and who having hurried from his paternal roof in Edinburgh on the first cessation of hostilities, then conceived the first idea of narrating its events, and amidst its wonders inhaled that ardent spirit, that deep enthusiasm, which, sustaining him through fifteen subsequent years of travelling and study, and fifteen more of composition, has at length realized itself in the present history." Mr. Alison is a high Tory, strongly opposed to all innovations, and looks upon the Reform Bill of 1832 as the commencement of the ruin of England. In this spirit he has for many years contributed articles to "Blackwood's Magazine," on most of the important events of the day. A selection of these have been published, under the title of "Essays." Besides these, he has published a work, entitled "Principles of Population," in which he combats the theory of Malthus; in 1845, "England in 1815 and 1845, or a Sufficient or Contracted Currency;" and in 1847, "The Life of the Duke of Marlborough." He is now engaged on a continuation of his History of Europe to the accession of Louis-Napoleon. He has been Lord-Rector of the University of Glasgow, and for his services to the cause of Protection the Derby-Disraeli Ministry induced her Majesty to confer a baronetcy upon him.

ALVENSLEBEN, COUNT ALBERT, a Prussian Diplomatist and Minister of State, eldest son of John Augustus Ernest, count Alvensleben, was born at Halberstadt, March 23, 1794. He studied at Berlin, and left college in 1811 to enter the Prussian cavalry guard as a volunteer. He remained in the military service until the second peace of Paris, afterwards applied himself to the study of the law, and in 1817 was made an assessor in the Kammergericht at Berlin. In 1834 he was named Prussia's second delegate to the conference of German ministers held at Vienna, and at the close of the year was entrusted with the folio of the Finance ministry. In 1837 he became also Minister of Commerce and Public Works, and distinguished himself by his zeal in promoting the German Customs Union. In 1842 he resigned the Finance ministry, but was still an adviser of the Crown. More recently he came before the world for a brief period as Prussian plenipotentiary at the Dresden conferences, where his spirited and patriotic deportment promised to retrieve the honours of Prussian diplomacy; but *not finding proper* support at Berlin, he was unable to offer more

them a passive resistance to the schemes of Austria. He is at present in retirement.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, a popular Danish Novelist, was born at Odense, April 2, 1805, in which town his father was a shoemaker. His parents were too poor to procure for him any other education than such as was to be obtained at a charity school in the place, and even from this he was taken at about nine years of age, when he could but just read. About this time the widow of a clergyman took him into her house to read aloud to herself and a relative, and thus he first became acquainted with literature. Three years afterward he was sent to a neighbouring manufactory to earn a trifle in aid of his mother, his father being now dead. During the time that he remained here he employed all his leisure in reading plays, and so conceived a strong inclination for a player's life. Being in possession of about seven dollars, and receiving much encouragement from a "wise woman" who had been consulted on the subject, he set out in September 1819, without introduction or friends, to obtain employment on the Copenhagen stage. His rude appearance and want of education insured the rejection of his application at the theatre of the capital, and being reduced to extremity, he was glad to obtain employment with a joiner. But work of this kind also failed him; and he was one day pacing the streets with a heavy heart, when he remembered that nobody had yet heard his fine voice. By what seemed a happy accident, he found means to sing in presence of Professor Siboni, who was so pleased with his singing and modest demeanour, that he undertook to cultivate Andersen's voice, and procure his *début* at the Theatre Royal. He spent a year and a half in elementary instruction, but then lost his voice, and the best counsel Siboni could give him was to learn some handicraft trade. He was now again reduced to great straits, and almost to want. He wrote several tragedies, but with no other fruit than some very feeble praise. At length his efforts fell under the eye of Counsellor Collin, a man of powerful interest, who, perceiving the genius that was struggling against the barriers of ignorance, went to the king, and obtained an order for Andersen's admission, without cost, to one of the government gymnasia. From this school he went to college, and soon became very favourably known by his poetical works. Ingemann, Oehlenschläger, and others, then obtained for him a royal stipend to enable him to travel, and he visited Germany, France, Switzerland, and Italy. Under the inspiration of this last beautiful country he wrote his "Improvisatore;" his romance called "O. T." followed, and was a picture of the secluded life of the sober North. In "Only a Fiddler," he has given a picture of his own early struggles. In 1844 Andersen visited the court of Denmark by special invitation, and in the following year received a royal annuity, which permits him to follow freely the impulses of his genius. Since then he has travelled much, *and in 1847 visited England*. Besides the works *already mentioned, he has written* "*Fairy* Tales," "Pic-

ture-book without Pictures," "Travels in the Hartz Mountains," "A Poet's Bazar," "Ahasuerus," "New Fairy Tales," "The Two Barometers," and several volumes of poems and dramas. His writings have been translated into German, and thence into English, Dutch, and even Russian: the Leipsic edition is in thirty-five volumes.

ANDERSON, ARTHUR, a man of business, and capitalist, was born 1792, and has been all his life distinguished for his active exertions in undertakings calculated to promote the public convenience as well as private emolument. Mr. Anderson is a native of Shetland, and his earliest public exertions were directed to improve the fisheries and postal communications of that and the neighbouring isles. Subsequently he became a managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which has at the present time the largest fleet that any corporation not exercising sovereign prerogatives has ever owned. Mr. Anderson for some time represented the constituency of Orkney and Shetland in Parliament, and voted with the Liberal party. During the Corn-law agitation he was an active member of the League, and aided its cause with his pen as well as by his personal influence.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, LL.D., a popular Preacher of Glasgow. He was born in 1800, at Kilsyth, in Stirlingshire, where his father is minister of the United Presbyterian Church. After acquiring distinction at the University of Glasgow, he became minister of John Street Relief Church in that city in 1822, and he has remained there ever since. He has gained a high reputation as the advocate of liberal opinions, and particularly as a controversialist both on the platform and in the pulpit. His treatises on "The Mass," on "Penance," and on "The Genius of Popery," are considered masterly productions. His work on "Regeneration" is remarkable for originality, scripturalness, and extensive information. He has also published some miscellaneous sermons, which exhibit extraordinary powers of mind.

ANDRAL, GABRIEL, a distinguished French Physician and Author, was born at Paris in 1797; studied at the college of Louis le Grand, took his degree of doctor of medicine in 1821, and established his scientific reputation by the publication of his "Clinique Médicale" (3 vols. Paris, 1824). In 1827 he was appointed Professor of Hygiene in the faculty, and one of the physicians of the hospital of La Pitie. In 1830 he was transferred to the chair of Internal Pathology, and in 1839 to that of General Pathology, and in 1842 was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. Although an extensive practice, crowded lectures, and a great variety of employments, made heavy demands upon Andral's time and activity, yet he projected and published a series of very comprehensive pathological works, the value of which has been acknowledged by *the translations* made of them into other languages. The most

important one—"Précis d'Anatomie pathologique," "Cours de Pathologie interne," "Essai d'Hematologie pathologique." His lectures are distinguished for their ability.

ANSTER, JOHN, D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin, and the Author of the first and best of the many translations of Goëthe's "Faust" which are now before the public, was born at Charleville, in the county of Cork, in 1793, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1810, where he graduated, after the usual term of probation. In 1817 he published a prize poem on the death of the Princess Charlotte, and in 1819 "Poems, with Translations, from the German." Several of the pieces of which this volume was composed appeared originally in "Blackwood's Magazine," (to which Mr. Anster had been a contributor from its commencement,) where they had attracted the attention of the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who was led to express, upon more than one occasion, a high opinion of their merits: this sentiment ripened into a warmer feeling when the "old man eloquent" became acquainted with the personal qualities of the writer, and the enthusiastic reverence cherished for his works by his young disciple. The encouragement thus afforded to his earlier efforts, and the success which attended their publication, induced Mr. Anster to print his translation of "Faust" in a substantive form, (specimens only of the work having been previously published in "Blackwood's Magazine,") when its value as a faithful yet spirited version of a somewhat difficult original, which had already foiled the efforts of older and more experienced poets, was at once recognised. Coleridge, who had shown by his noble version of "Wallenstein" that his judgment in such matters might safely be relied upon, passed, in the presence of the writer of this notice, a high eulogium upon the couplo of the work that had met his eye; and the "Edinburgh Review," on its publication in an integral form, pronounced it "one of the few translations which in any language held substantive rank in their own country, and are admired, cited, and imitated, in lieu of their originals." Mr. Anster was called to the Irish bar in 1826, but from causes originating in all probability in his own retired habits, and his distaste for the turbulent element in which the Bar appears to "live, move, and have its being," his labours have been for the most part confined to chamber practice. He is said to hold an office of small emolument under the Court of Admiralty. In 1841 a pension from the Civil List of 150*l.* was conferred upon him by Her Majesty, for the services he had rendered to literature. The order of his works is as follows: "Poems and Translations," (1819); "Faustus," from the German of Goëthe (1835); "Kunilæ," with other Poems and Translations (1837); and "Introductory Lecture on the Study of the Civil Law" (1840). Dr. Anster is also understood to have contributed largely to "Blackwood's Magazine" and "Dublin University Magazine," and other leading periodical publications of our time.

acquired led to his appointment in the following
adjunct Professor of Languages in Columbia Colle
he held until 1835; when, upon the resignation of I
he was advanced to the station filled for many yea
tleman. In 1830 Professor Anthon was appointe
College Grammar-school: and in 1831 received from
the degree of LL.D. His literary activity early
Soon after his appointment to the adjunct profes
dertook the preparation of a new edition of Lempri
Dictionary," the merits of which were soon recogn
mediate republication in England. From this time
thon devoted himself assiduously to the preparati
works, designed to improve the character of classica
his native country. In 1830 appeared the larger ed
with various readings, and a copious commentary; f
work Dr. Anthon prepared, in 1833, a smaller edit
of schools and colleges. In 1835, in connexion w
ing-house of the Messrs. Harper, Professor Anth
classical series, which should comprise as well the
in academies and schools preparatory to college, a
read in colleges and universities. This series in
the most important Greek and Latin authors. Be
Anthon has published larger works on ancient ge
and Roman antiquities, mythology, literature, &c. &

ANTONELLI, CARDINAL, a Secretary of State
ment of the Pope, was educated at the great R
founded by Gregory XVI., and was appointed a ju
preme criminal court. He had the cardinal's hat
him a short time previous to the election of Pi
pointed him Under-secretary of State. He held

and "Le Figaro;" the latter in conjunction with M. Maurice
In 1829 he became director of the Théâtre de Vaudeville,
ns of which he closed on the 27th of July, 1830, the day
e publication of the ordonnances of Charles X.; thus being
the first to give the signal of the Revolution. He subse-
took part with numbers of his friends in the insurrectionary
nts of June and April; but it was his good fortune to be
noticed or forgotten, and he was not included among the
of the accused who expiated their imprudence in St. Pé-
In 1840 he connected himself with the Paris press, and
olitical articles and theatrical *feuilletons* for the "Siècle"
tional." He was one of the founders of the "Réforme,"
h he long wrote the articles under the head of *Spectacles*.

ELANDER, FREDERIC-WILLIAM-AUGUSTUS, one
most eminent of modern astronomers, was born at Memel, in
, in 1799. He was educated at the University of Königs-
nd studied astronomy under Bessel, by whom he was after-
mployed as assistant in the observatory under his charge.
he undertook the supervision of the observatory at Abo, in
d, where he remained until its destruction by fire in 1828,
he seat of the university was removed to Helsingfors, where
der was employed to superintend the erection of the new
atory. In 1837 he received the appointment of Professor of
omy in the University of Bonn. He published, about 1830,
ults of his observations at Abo; viz. "A Catalogue of 560
with Observations upon their Motions," a work which gave
eat reputation, and gained him a prize from the St. Peters-
cademy of Sciences. This work on the alternations of light
changeable stars, upon which he has been employed for
ears, is still to be published.

GYLL, GEORGE JOHN DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, DUKE
His grace was born 1823, the son of the seventh duke, and
but nineteen years of age, being then Marquis of Lorn, he
ed a "Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son," in which
ssed the constitutional principles involved in the celebrated
ardier case, which led soon afterwards to the disruption
Church of Scotland. But although he asserted the rights of
urch against the patron and the Government, he remained
when so many hundreds sacrificed homes and incomes in the
e which he wrote. In 1848 he published his largest work,
story Examined," in which he takes a survey of the eccle-
l history of Scotland since the Reformation, and makes good
sbyterian form of church government against the early and
recent assaults of prelacy. The Duke is a man of consider-
tainments, and takes a great interest in literature and natural
e; attending and occasionally speaking at the meetings of
itish Association. In 1852 *he took office under the* Aberdeen-
owne *administration as Lord Privy Seal,* and retained his

nas been Lord Rector of Glasgow University since
'ellor of the University of St. Andrew's since 1851

ARISTA, MAJOR-GENERAL DON MARIA
Mexico, was born in Monterey, in 1803. His pare
of Spain, and his father served with considerable
Spanish army. Arista at an early age manifested
ection for a military life. Entering the army w
ie rose gradually to the rank which he now hol
vith distinction in the war with the United Sta
vas appointed Minister of War; and in 1850 w
presidency by a very large majority, to which offic
ated in January 1851. Since his accession to t
he office he now holds, President Arista has do
mprovement and pacification of the country. It i
nd discrimination that our present friendly relati
nay be attributed. He is a friend to progress,
ppreciates the institutions of this country. He
oted much attention to the improvement and e
ulture and manufactures in Mexico, and man
aving machines and implements of this country
is estates. President Arista is distinguished f
eading men of Mexico by his constant and faithf
xisting government, having been always opposed
ll kinds, and desiring peace, as the only means
esources and ameliorating the condition of his co

ARLINCOURT, VICTOR, VICOMTE D', Fre
elist, was born September 10, 1789, at the castle
/ersailles. His father, who devoted the greater par
he cause of the Bourbons, was guillotined in the r

at different times. In 1842 he published his "Pèlerin," being an account of his travels in Germany and Holland. His works are characterised by a spirit of devoted loyalty; and the great popularity of his poems, both during and after the Restoration, was not [illegible] due to their poetical merit as to their reactionary tendency. In 1850 he published "L'Italie Rouge, ou Histoire des Revolutions de Rome, Naples, Palermo, etc., depuis l'Avénement de Pie IX." Paris, 1850: in which he attempts to make the Italian revolutionists ridiculous.

ARNOLD, MATTHEW, Poet, son of the much-beloved Dr. [illegible] Rugby, was born on the 24th December, 1822, at Laleham near Staines, where Dr. Arnold then resided. He was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Oxford; at the last-mentioned place he [illegible] Newdigate prize for English verse—the subject, Cromwell. He was elected a Fellow of Oriel College in 1845. In 1847 Lord [illegible] appointed him his private secretary, and he remained [illegible] until his marriage in 1851. He then received an [illegible] one of the Lay inspectors of Schools, under the [illegible] the Council on Education, which he still retains. [illegible] "Strayed Reveller, and other Poems," [illegible] In 1853, "Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems," [illegible] volume in his own name, consisting of new [illegible] from the two previous volumes. This was [illegible] series. The two first vols. are withdrawn [illegible] from the evidence on which Mr. Arnold's [illegible] established. As a poet, his style is statuesque [illegible] has no affinities with the young pictorial and [illegible] He thinks the word painters, and demands [illegible] action painters. A recent critic observes, [illegible] carelessness. He does not thrust his hand [illegible] with human feelings. He is not sensuous [illegible] popular. He appeals to the intellect, to the [illegible] heritage, from which poetry still draws so [illegible]. His verse is very pure and noble. She [illegible] and education, but we do not fall passion [illegible]. Reading his poems is somewhat like walking [illegible] statuary on sculpture at the Crystal Palace, in that [illegible] where the spirits of the past are ranged, [illegible] and serene brows, sitting in eternal calm."

[illegible]SON, ADOLF IWAR, Librarian of the Royal Library [illegible] born, in 1791, at Padasjoki, in Tavastland (Finland), [illegible] father held the office of provost. He studied at [illegible] and commenced his career as a teacher of history [illegible]. In 1821 he commenced a literary and political paper, [illegible] Mercury (Aftonbladet), which, on account of the liberality of [illegible], immediately fell under the displeasure of the [illegible] authorities, and was suppressed *in September* of that [illegible] *Arwidson, and published* the following

full and impartial notices of the literary productio

ASCHBACH, JOSEPH, a distinguished Germ
born at Höchst, in April 1801. The works by
known are his "History of Spain and Portugal dur
of the Almoravides and Almohades," "The Histor
in Spain," "History of the Visigoths," and "Hist
and Gepidæ." He holds the situation of Profes
the University of Bonn, to which he was appointe

ATTERBOM, PETER-DANIEL-AMADEUS
the son of a country clergyman, was born at Kil
in East Gothland, January 19, 1790. He was sen
sium of Linköping, and in 1805 to the university
in life he laboured to become acquainted with the
the knowledge of which has had an important in
literary career. In 1807, in company with several
formed a society, called the "Bund der Auror
which was to redeem the literature of his count
its poetry, from the bonds of both academic form
affectation, and to direct attention to the original s
inspiration. One result of the manifold labour
was the establishment at Upsala, in 1810, of a j
title of "Phosphorus," which was continued unt
and Haminarskiöld had also at the same time iss
the "Polyphem," to which many of the "Phosp
were called, also contributed; but it was discontin
cutting and often bitter tone of the "Phosphor
contemplated in the plan of the "Bund," was
arrogant attacks of the opposite party. The "
bom, and some of his prose essays, and especially

im from the polemical strife which threatened to ruin
alth and his talents. After his return, in the autumn
was appointed teacher of the German language and
the Crown Prince, Oscar. The same year he accom-
prince from Upsala to Stockholm, where he resided
when he was appointed Professor of History. In 1822
adjunct Professor of Philosophy in Upsala; and in 1828
f Logic and Metaphysics, which appointment he ex-
1835, for the professorship of Æsthetics. Among the
his later years are "Essays on History and Philosophy;"
oems." His poetry has been exceedingly popular
Sweden. As a philosopher he is inclined to theosophic
s desirous of reconciling Christianity with philosophical

, DANIEL-FRANCOIS-ESPRIT, Musical Composer, of a Paris printseller, and was born at Caen, in Nor-
the 29th January, 1784. At a very early age he acquired
lity in drawing and music, and played with considerable
n the piano and violin. At the age of twenty he was
ndon by his father, in order to learn something of his
ut the termination of the Peace of Amiens put an end
lence in that capital, and he returned to Paris with a
ether alienated from the pursuits of business. His
ing it useless to oppose the evident bent of his incli-
l his genius, consented to his becoming a composer for
and in 1813 he produced his first opera, "Le Séjour
but with so little success that he resolved not to hazard
empt. The death of his father, however, which left him
endent on his own resources, compelled him to abandon
ion, and in 1819 his second work, "Le Testament et les
s," made its appearance, with hardly better success. His
, "La Bergère Châtelaine," and "Emma," in 1821,
tables in his favour. "Leicester," in 1822, "La Niège,"
Le Concert à la Cour," and "Léocadie," in 1824. "Le
il "Fiorella," in 1826, fully established his reputation.
wever, with "La Muette de Portici," that his genius
culminating point of renown. In this opera he first
depart from the school of Rossini, in which he may be
ve been educated, and to judge altogether for himself.
e," in 1829, and "Fra Diavolo," in 1830, sustained him
position. He has since been very industrious, and his
, of which we may mention "Le Cheval de Bronze,"
no noir," "Les Diamants de la Couronne," "L'Elixir
"Le Dieu et la Bayadère," "Gustave, ou le Bal Masqué,"
Mousquetaires," "Le Lac des Fées," "La Part du Diable,"
," and "Haydée," are among the most popular operas upon
ge. His last works are, "L'Enfant prodigue," which was
ented at Paris in 1851, "La Corbeille d'Oranges," and
ada." The most *popular of Auber's operas* in England

asanniello," (the "Muette de Portici,") "Fra Diavolo," the e Horse," the "Crown Diamonds," "Gustavus III.," the ," and "Haydée." Auber has lived nearly all his life in hence he has sent his music forth to all parts of the world. very prolific, and, like a true artist, has no sooner finished than he dismisses it entirely from his mind, and turns his n to future plans. It is said that this composer makes a never hearing his operas a second time. His motive for tated to be a desire to avoid as much as possible all pro- of repeating his ideas; but we have no doubt that the which we have above alleged has more to do with this deter- n. Auber is decidedly one of the few great musical geniuses ge. At the time when Rossini was beginning to cease from ours, and Meyerbeer had not yet made himself known, vas supplying the whole world with music, and sat unrivalled peratic throne.

ERBACH, BERTHOLD, a German Writer and Poet, born sh parents, at Nordstetten, in the Black Forest of Wurtem- ebruary 28, 1812. It was the intention of his parents (says is biographers) that he should study the Jewish theology: commenced his education at Hechingen and Carlsruhe, and ed his course at the Gymnasium at Stuttgard, in 1832. his period until 1835 he studied at Tübingen, Munich, and berg. He soon abandoned the Jewish theology, and devoted to philosophy, history, and literature. His first work, "The

ournal of Events in Vienna from Latour to Windischgrätz," was translated into English; and perhaps we owe to the vents the tragedy of "Andreas Hofer" (1850). "German gs," a collection of tales, previously written, appeared about e time.

GUSTENBURG, CHRISTIAN-AUGUST, DUKE of Schles-lstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born July 19, 1798, is the the younger branch of the royal line of the house of Hol- It is to the head of this younger branch that, according to treaties, the sovereignty of the duchies of Schleswig and n should fall, in case of the death of the King of Denmark t male issue. The name of this prince has thus been often the public in connexion with the still unsettled contest n the duchy of Holstein and the Danes. Brought up under lightened direction of the late Duke Frederic-Christian, his one of the most learned and accomplished princes of his d afterward under that of his mother, Louis-Auguste, the f Augustenburg completed his brilliant education by instruc- avels, undertaken in 1818, 1819, and 1820, in Germany, land, Italy, France, and England. In 1830 he married Sophie, countess of Danniskjold-Samsoe. In the proceedings provincial diets to which Frederick VI. committed the direc- the German states, after the French revolution of July, the f Augustenburg took a prominent part, distinguishing him- much by his zeal in the cause of liberty and progress as by at oratorical ability. The Duke is a large landed proprietor, s spent immense sums in the improvement of the agriculture ountry. His stud at Augustenburg was one of the finest in . He enjoys an unbounded popularity in both duchies, of their inhabitants have lately given proofs, unhappily too r to the world to need recital. Since the downfall of the dershaft of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke's estates have been ated, and he has been declared a traitor. He has appealed German Diet for protection against the consequences of this but without success. Meanwhile, earnest endeavours are ; to settle the succession to the duchies to his exclusion.

STRIA, FRANCIS-JOSEPH-CHARLES, EMPEROR OF, ed the throne of Austria December 2, 1849, on the abdication uncle Ferdinand I. He is the eldest son of the Archduke s-Charles, who stood next to the late emperor in the legal f succession, and of the Princess Sophia: he was born August 30. On ascending the throne he promised in the most a manner to give freedom and a constitutional government to untry. His first proclamation contained the following pas- —"We are convinced of the necessity and value of free insti- s, and enter with confidence on the path of a prosperous ation of the monarchy. On the basis of true liberty, on the of the equality *of the rights of all our people*, and the

of all citizens before the law, and on the basis of their rticipation in the representation and legislation, the country to its ancient grandeur, and will become a hall to shelter ıy nations united under the sceptre of our fathers." The of the young monarch was to close the national repre- assembly met at Kremsier; the second, to cancel the constitution of Hungary, and promulgate a charter which ıpt was made to realise, and which, in August 1851, was vn. By the aid of the Emperor of Russia he succeeded helming the resistance of the Hungarian nation, while y secured the submission of the Lombard and Venetian . Having thus gained internal peace and freedom of ental and legislative action, he promulgated the edicts of unn, September 26, 1851, in which he declared his minis- sponsible to no other political authority besides the throne." d, "The cabinet must swear unconditional fidelity, as also agement to fulfil all my ordinances and resolutions. It its duty to carry out my will concerning all laws and ad- tive acts, whether considered necessary by the ministers nating with me." In the exercise of the autocratic power ldly asserted on the morning of a revolution by a prince barely attained his majority, edict after edict was issued, constitution of the monarchy was entirely changed. In ıe of that principle of equality before the law, which is all ıains of the Imperial promise of 1849, he smote the remain- er of the aristocracy, and at the same time propitiated as

"immense ingratitude," without which Prince Schwarzenberg had declared the independence of the empire could never be vindicated. Francis Joseph was married in April, 1854, to the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, by whom a daughter was born to him in March 1855. An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor in February 1853, and for some weeks his life was in great peril.

AYTOUN, WILLIAM EDMONDSTOUNE, Poet and Professor, was born in the year 1813, of a family that has long held patrician rank in the county of Fife, and educated at the seminaries of the Scottish capital. After being distinguished among his contemporaries at the Academy for the excellence he displayed in the composition of Latin and English, and being honoured at the University with the eulogy of no less eminent an authority than Professor Wilson, on the occasion of reciting his prize-poem, named "Judith," in the Moral Philosophy class in 1831, he gave to the public a volume of verse, entitled "Poland, and other Poems," which was not successful in attracting any very general attention. Betaking himself to legal pursuits, after a trial of the less ambitious branch of his profession, Mr. Aytoun obtained admission in 1840 to the Scottish bar, and became one of the standing wits of the Parliament House—or Edinburgh law-courts—though without acquiring forensic celebrity as an advocate, excepting as counsel in criminal cases. He had the fortune, however, to be presented in 1845 to the chair of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University, whose pith, energy, and literary taste characterise his lectures to the students. The Professor's politics, originally of a somewhat liberal tendency, have gradually undergone a complete change, and his talent as an essayist has long rendered him conspicuous among the contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine," in the editorship of which he is understood to have succeeded his father-in-law, the celebrated Professor Wilson. In that northern periodical, from time to time, first appeared those stirring, picturesque, and enthusiastic national ballads, now known and admired as "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers;" among which "The Heart of Bruce," "Edinburgh after Flodden," and "The Burial March of Dundee," may be cited, as exhibiting at once their author's poetic faculty, his peculiar prejudices, and the error into which many writers fall of supposing them mere Jacobite effusions. In truth, the sentiments expressed in the "Lays" are the offspring of that Caledonian patriotism, the intensity of which has recently caused Professor Aytoun to stand forth as a champion and display his oratorical powers on behalf of the Society organised for the redress of what its members are pleased to term Scottish grievances. Besides these Lays, he is author of many pieces in the "Book of Ballads" edited by Bon Gualtier,—a name, under cover of which he and Mr. Theodore Martin contributed to various periodicals. In the summer of 1853 Professor Aytoun appeared at Willis's Rooms in the *metropolis*, and delivered six lectures on "*Poetry and Dramatic Literature*" to large and

able audiences; and to his pen is ascribed the mock-heroical of "Firmilian," designed to ridicule the rising poets of the "The Spasmodic School," and to discredit a certain order of whose eccentric praise is certainly somewhat perilous to n whom it is bestowed. Of late years no writer on the Conside of politics has rendered more efficient service to his uan Professor Aytoun; and in 1852 Lord Derby and his recognised their obligations to their northern ally by ap- him to the offices of Sheriff and Vice-Admiral of Orkney.

B.

BBAGE, CHARLES, a Mathematician and Philosophical hist, was born in 1790, and educated at Trinity College, dge. Having distinguished himself at the mathematical ation he took the M.A. degree, and, possessed of a com-, prepared to apply himself to the development of his e science. In the course of his studies he found the mic tables then in use — the Ready Reckoner, so to speak, ch the larger operations of astronomical calculation are out — extremely defective and even unfaithful. The na-

tour of inspection gave occasion for his work on the "Economy of Manufactures," a subject then new to literary treatment, in which he opened up a field of illustration which has since been explored by a multitude of writers. By 1833 a portion of the machine was put together, and it was found to perform its work with all the precision that had been predicted of it. It both calculated the sums given into it, and delivered the result perfectly printed at one of its issues. It would compute with 4000 figures, and calculate the numerical value of any algebraic function; and would also, at any period previously fixed upon, contingent upon certain events, cease to tabulate that function, and commence the calculation of a different one. By its aid he prepared his "Tables of Logarithms of the Natural Numbers," from 1 to 108,000, a work whose facile arrangement and unparalleled accuracy was received with gratitude throughout Europe, into most of the languages of which it was speedily translated. Mr. Babbage was now, in 1828, called by his own university to fill the chair of its Mathematical Professorship, once occupied by Sir Isaac Newton, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office for eleven years. During this period he devoted all his leisure to the perfection of his machine, and made so many improvements in it that the cost of the mechanism was swelled to 17,000*l.*, although the inventor received no direct remuneration for his own skill and services. In 1833, for some reason at present unexplained, the construction of the calculating machine was suspended, and still remains so. Mr. Babbage is a member of the chief learned societies of London and Edinburgh, and his contributions to their Transactions have been considerable. He has also published a fragment, which he calls "A Ninth Bridgewater Treatise," a volunteer production, designed at once to refute the assertion made by the first writer in that series,—that ardent devotion to mathematical studies is unfavourable to faith, and also to give specimens of the defensive aid which the evidences of Christianity may receive from the science of numbers. The volume is not likely to become popular; but it is very curious to note how the calculating machine is made to refute Hume's argument against miracles, which, it is known, is founded on a calculation of probabilities. He seems disposed to take a desponding view of the state of science in England,—a state of mind which, openly expressed in his volume called "The Decline of Science," is still further disclosed in his work, "The Great Exhibition," published in 1851. In November, 1832, Mr. Babbage became a candidate for the representation of Finsbury, declaring himself to be in favour of parliamentary, financial, and fiscal reform; the abolition of sinecures, triennial parliaments, and vote by ballot.

BACK, SIR GEORGE, the distinguished Arctic Navigator, was born at Stockport, in Cheshire, on the 6th November, 1796, and entered the Royal Navy as midshipman, on board the Arethusa, Captain Robert Mends, in *1808*. *In the following* year he was

Medway, and in the course of the ensuing
the Trent, hired brig, Lieutenant Comm
Having accompanied Captain David Buch
covery, made to the neighbourhood of Spi
in 1819, selected to attend the first-mentio
land expedition from Hudson's Bay to t
In this bold and hazardous undertaking,
which the adventurers performed their jo
depth of winter, from Fort Enterprise to
back, a distance of 1104 miles, Mr. Back
perseverance and indifference to fatigue an
been the characteristics of his gallant career
In 1821 he was promoted to the rank of lie
to the Superb, seventy-eight, Captain Sir
tined for Gibraltar and Barbadoes. We nex
after attending a public dinner given to hin
men at Stockport, as the companion of
another expedition to the Arctic regions, fo
operating with Captains Beechey and Parry
discover from opposite quarters a North-West
ticulars of this remarkable mission will be f
Captain Franklin's "Narrative of a Secon
Shores of the Polar Sea in 1825–7." In its
Back extended his researches to latitude 70° 2
37′ W. He was promoted in 1825 to the ran
when Captain Franklin, on the return of the
advance with five of his party from Great I
left at Fort Franklin in charge of the

England in 1835 he obtained his post rank, and nsuing year was appointed to the Terror bomb, in w ailed soon afterwards for Papa Westra, one of the Ork s, in command of a new Arctic expedition, fitted out ap- pliance that seemed likely to insure success. Of e we have a stirring account in his "Narrative of the n in H. M. ship Terror, undertaken with a view to hical Discovery on the Arctic Shores, in 1836–7." Fron. period Captain Back has been permitted to remain upon h . In 1837 the Geographical Society conferred upon him its edal, and two years afterwards he received the honour of hood, and now holds a lucrative Treasury appointment. e of these rewards have in the slightest degree exceeded his deserts, which have been surpassed by those of no other Arctic navigator. Sir George Back married, in 1846, Theodosia Elizabeth, relict of the late Anthony Hammond, Esq., of Savile Row.

BAILEY, PHILIP JAMES, the Author of "Festus," was born April 22, 1816, at Week-day Cross, Nottingham. His education was conducted at various schools in his native town; and in November, 1831, he matriculated at the University of Glasgow, where he studied two sessions under Professors Buchanan (Logic), Sir D. K. Sandford (Greek), Thomson (Mathematics), Milne (Ethics). At this early age he competed unsuccessfully for a prize poem on the subject of "Creative Imagination." He was a member of several debating societies connected with the university. In the autumn of 1833, having various inducements to adopt the legal profession, he entered the offices of a solicitor in the Temple, with whom he remained two years. In 1835 he was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar by the benchers of this honourable society in 1840, having in the interval passed a year in the chambers of an eminent conveyancer in the same inn of court. It was about this period, and some time previously, that his mind, in which a distaste for legal pursuits had rapidly manifested itself, sought relief and compensation in an extensive and multifarious course of reading in the libraries of the British Museum and Lincoln's Inn. Accustomed to original composition in verse and prose from his twelfth or thirteenth year, his genius now pursued its irresistible bent, and, having once adopted a poetical subject, he applied himself assiduously and exclusively to the development and embellishment of his theme. In 1839 "Festus" was published by the late William Pickering, and met with a generally enthusiastic reception in this country and in America. It has lately reached its fifth edition. The history of the growth of this work is the history of his literary life; and nothing else of any particular interest may be said to pertain to his biography. After visiting various provincial towns in England he returned to Nottingham, at which place he resided; his father (a gentleman of considerable literary and oratorical ability) having become proprietor of one of the local journals, the son assisted, though not

ently, in the management of the paper, until a recent period.) he published "The Angel World," a poem which was sub- ly incorporated with "Festus"—apparently destined to be e great work of our author, as into that he pours all his s, aims, and aspirations. Mr. Bailey is married and has dren.

LY, EDWARD HODGES, R.A., the well-known Sculptor e at the Fountain," and "Eve listening to the Voice," an f European reputation, was born at Bristol, on the 10th 1788. His father, a ship-carver, was one of the first arti- his line who imparted anything like an artistic feeling and ness of outline into this sort of work. So much taste, how- d he display in his figure-heads, that Flaxman is said to marked of one of his works, that few sculptors of his time ave surpassed it. At the age of fourteen, young Baily was rom school, and placed in a merchant's counting-house, in ectation that he would devote himself to commercial pur- which alone his education so far had been directed. He d with his employers two years; during which he contrived or make, numerous opportunities of cultivating his natural r the fine arts. Having formed an acquaintance with an f the name of Weekes, who occupied himself in modelling s in wax, he conceived a desire to imitate his friend, and d, after very little practice, a skill and facility in modelling as seldom been attained in so short a time. Preferring rt of occupation to single and double entry, he left his

assistant. His progress was now exceedingly rapid. He gained the silver medal at the Society of Arts and Sciences, and the silver and gold medals, with a purse of fifty guineas, at the Royal Academy; the subjects on the latter occasion being "Hercules restoring Alcestis to Admetus." An excellent judge pronounced this group the best he had ever seen exhibited, under similar circumstances, before the Royal Academy. At the age of twenty-five Mr. Baily produced his "Eve at the Fountain;" a statue of world-wide reputation for unrivalled grace and beauty. Quitting the studio of Flaxman at the termination of his seventh year of service, Mr. Baily accepted the post of chief-modeller to the great firm of Rundell and Bridges. Gold-and-silver-smiths were accustomed, in those days, to seek for designs and models from the first sculptors and painters of their time, and did not waste, as they too often do now, the precious metals upon groups and bas-reliefs from the 'prentice hands of unskilled and tasteless artificers. Flaxman, Baily, Stothard, and other congenial associates, were successively employed in designing for these merchant-princes, and the consequence was a proportionate increase per ounce in the value of the article. In these days the tables and sideboards of the rich are little better than eyesores to the educated taste of the genuine connoisseur in art. In his next work Mr. Baily tried a fall with Canova, and beat him on his own vantage ground. We refer to "Hercules casting Lycas into the Sea." "Apollo discharging his Arrows," executed for the late Lord Egremont, and "Maternal Love," for Mr. J. Neild, M.P. for Chippenham, were next in succession from his hand. Mr. Baily was afterwards employed, with other sculptors, in executing the figures on the marble arch, and the "Triumph of Britannia," together with the statues on the summit of the edifice. He likewise sculptured the *bassi-relievi* that surround the throne-room. His other works of that period were statues to the memory of Lord Egremont, Mr. Telford the engineer, Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, Dean Dawson, Doctor Butler, Earl Grey (fourteen feet high), at Newcastle, the Duke of Sussex (colossal), for Freemasons' Hall, and a design for the Nelson monument, which, for want of funds, has never been carried out. The colossal statue of Nelson which surmounts the Corinthian column in Trafalgar Square is from his hand, but might as well be in the moon. Mr. Baily was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1818, and a Royal Academician in 1812. On leaving Flaxman, he took a house and studio in Percy Street, where he remained twenty years; after which he removed to the house formerly occupied by Bacon, whose monument to Mrs. Draper had given the first impulse to his genius. Some of his best works were executed in this studio; among others, "Eve listening to the Voice"—a companion group to his "Eve at the Fountain"—"Preparing for the Bath," "The Graces," the "Fatigued Huntsman," and the "Sleeping Nymph," a colossal statue of Sir Robert Peel for Manchester, and an "Infant Bacchus," a portrait of the son of Mr. T. K. Hervey, the poet.

t and most touching character. Balfe's next opera was Iaid of Artois," in which poor Malibran acquired so much y. In the course of its sixteen nights' performance it for the treasury of the house 5690*l.* 11*s.*, giving a nightly of 355*l.* To this opera succeeded "Catherine Grey," "Fal- "Joan of Arc," "Kiolanthe," "Puits d'Amour," "Quatres ymon," all with various degrees of success. In 1839 Mr. ecame the lessee of the English Opera House, but the spe- proved a failure. The "Bohemian Girl" and the "Daugh- t. Mark" were both brought out at Drury Lane. The latter ough more than one hundred consecutive nights. A piece was presented to him by his friends in commemoration of dredth performance. The "Enchantress," the "Bondman," ile de Seville," the "Maid of Honour," and "Elfrida," com- ne list of his leading compositions. His subsequent career known. Besides assisting at most of the leading concerts, he ointed Conductor of Music to Her Majesty's Theatre; since e of which he has again visited America. In a country not in good composers, Balfe may fairly be considered to have highest place. Long may he retain it.

NCROFT, GEORGE, a distinguished American Author and an, and a prominent member of the Democratic party of the States, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, in the year His father, who was himself an author and a doctor of , gave to his son's mind the bent and disposition which in ars conducted him to celebrity, position, and power. Not

knowledge of thorough bass and composition. At [illegible]ars of age he wrote the ballad entitled "The Lover's Mista[illegible]g with so much effect by Madame Vestris in "Paul Pr[illegible] next six years of the young musician's life were devoted [illegible] study, and he was acquiring considerable reputation as a v[illegible]nist when a circumstance occurred that exercised a great influence on his future career. After the death of his father in 1823, young Balfe was strolling by the theatre when a play-bill attracted his attention, which contained an announcement that Mr. Charles Horn would appear on that evening for the last time previous to his departure for London. As Horn had repeatedly praised his performances the thought crossed his brain that he would seek an interview with him that night, and ask of him to take him with him to London,—a request with which, on the condition that his mother's consent should be obtained, Mr. Horn complied without hesitation. All obstacles having been removed the youth was articled to him for seven years, and before two hours had elapsed they were both on their way to London. Once settled down in the metropolis, the young musician was not long in making the acquaintance of the leading members of the profession; and in a very short time he was lucky enough to obtain an engagement as principal violin-player at the oratorios at Drury Lane; Mori and he playing solos on alternate nights during the season. This series of oratorios concluded, Mr. Horn got him into the orchestra of Drury Lane, which was then presided over by Mr. Thomas Cooke, who soon found out Balfe's value, and reposed such confidence in his ability, that on several occasions he made him his *locum tenens* in leading the orchestra,—a feat which he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the more experienced of his associates. From this moment Balfe's star rose rapidly into ascendancy, and in 1825 he gave up his post in the orchestra to go upon the stage. He had not failed to cultivate his voice, which had now become a rich baritone; and the manager of the Norwich Theatre having heard him sing was so pleased with the effort, that he at once offered him an engagement to play the part of Caspar in "Der Freischütz" on his boards. His timidity, however, proved an obstacle to his success; and the attempt to give him courage by plying him with champagne ended in making him feel so queer about his head, that in walking down the stage he overturned the iron pot which contained the combustibles for red and blue fire, and set the whole place in a blaze. The flames were, however, speedily extinguished, but he got through his part in such sort that the newspapers of the next day contained most unfavourable notices of his *début*; and he returned to London dispirited and discouraged at his want of success. Dining on one occasion with a friend, he met a wealthy Roman Count (M. Mazzara), who, on hearing from him how he was circumstanced, invited him to accompany him to Rome; adding, that he could promise him a hearty welcome from his Countess, inasmuch as he bore a remarkable resemblance to a favourite son whom she had lost a short time before. Whilst they were in the

2. He is descended from one of the old noble families, enjoys a high reputation in law and literature. After at- the Polytechnic School at Paris, in 1799, he was engaged Ministry of the Interior; and in 1806 was appointed Judge Privy Council, in which character he obtained diplomatic ns to Spain, Poland, and Germany. In 1807 he was made fect of Bressuire in La Vendée, then an important office. 9 he obtained great reputation by his "Tableau de la Littè- Française pendant le XVIII^e Siècle." Of this concise work, of literature from a political rather than an æsthetic point, has said that it contains neither a word too little nor a oo much. In 1809 Barante was named prefect of La , and on Nov. 6, 1811, his marriage-contract with the ss d'Houdetot was signed by Napoleon himself. He after- became prefect of the department of the Loire Inférieure, office he retained until the first Restoration. During the ed Days he took his dismissal, for which he was rewarded is XVIII., after the second Restoration, with the place of ry-general to the Ministry of the Interior. Shortly after he ade privy-councillor and director-general of indirect taxes. the same time he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies department of Puy-de-Dôme. Here he connected himself uizot, Royer-Collard, De Broglie, and most of the moderate s. On the victory of the ultra-royalists, Barante saw himself l to withdraw entirely from public business. In 1819, how- e was promoted to the Chamber of Peers, where he sustained position, in company with Talleyrand and De Broglie. In

BARING, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR FRANCIS THORNHILL, BART., is the son of the late Sir Thomas Baring, second baronet of that name, who was brother to the founder of present house of Ashburton, by the daughter of Charles Sealey, , of Calcutta. He was born in 1790, and was educated at Christ ch, Oxford, where he obtained a double first class in 1817, took the degree of M.A. in 1821. In 1823 he was called to the , at Lincoln's Inn, and since the year 1826 has represented Portsmouth. He has had considerable official experience. He s a Lord of the Treasury from 1830 to June 1834, one of the d-secretaries of the Treasury from June to November 1834, and n April 1835 to 1839. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer m 1839 to 1841, and First Lord of the Admiralty from January 9 to March 1852. He is a Liberal in politics, but voted nst the ballot. He is regarded as a Whig politician of reliable ntary habits, rather than as a brilliant orator or politician.

BARING, THOMAS, next brother to Sir Francis, was early ngaged in those mercantile pursuits in which all his family have en a name, and entered into political life in the year 1835, when e was elected to represent the constituency of Yarmouth in Parlia- ent, and sat till 1837. In the general election of that year he egained his seat, but a petition was presented against his return, which resulted in a new contest unfavourable to him. In 1843, pon the decease of Sir Matthew Wood, he became a candi- date for the honour of representing the City of London, when he had for his opponent Mr. Pattison. At the close of the poll Mr. Baring was in a minority of 156. On the elevation of Sir Frederick Pollock to the bench, in April 1844, Mr. Baring was elected for the borough of Huntingdon, which he still represents. In poli- tics he is a Conservative; and was thus opposed to his brother, Sir Francis, the late Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer, during his parliamentary career. It is, however, as a capitalist and member of a house connected with some of the greatest monetary operations of the age, that he is most widely known.

BARROT, ODILLON, an ex-Minister of State in France, was born at Villefort, July 19th, 1790; was a barrister, practising at the Court of Cassation from 1811 to 1831. A popular journal says of him, that "half of his life has been spent in the arena of politics. He was a very young man when he first entered the Chamber of Deputies, in the time of Louis XVIII., having already acquired a high reputation as one of the most eloquent pleaders at the French bar. He had everything in his favour,—counte- nance, figure, voice, gesture, and great tact united with energy. He soon exercised a considerable amount of influence in the Chamber, and was at length regarded as the Demosthenes of the Liberal Opposition." He was deeply engaged in the projects of the party which brought about the Revolution of July 1830, and when at one time matters wore so *gloomy an aspect that the* deputies

untenanced and encouraged the insurrection were reduced to
n number, Barrot was one of those eight. When the Revo-
was triumphant he was one of the three commissioners
ted by the Provisional Government to intimate that the
jewels would be restored to the royal family on condition
immediate departure for Cherbourg. The proposal was
d, and Odillon Barrot accompanied the king to the ship.
Louis-Philippe, Odillon Barrot was amongst the first to raise
e in the Chamber of Deputies against a reactionary policy.
9 he visited this country, and pushed his tour into Scotland;
ring his sojourn in Great Britain he frequently expressed
ire that a permanent alliance should subsist between Eng-
d France. He was foremost in getting up the agitation in
of reform, and attended several of the provincial banquets
led to the Revolution of 1848 and the downfall of Louis-
e: but he did not foresee the results to which the agitation,
aroused by himself, was inevitably to lead, for he stopped
in the middle, accepted the task of forming a cabinet in
ny with Thiers, and supported the rights of the Count of
to the throne, and those of the Duchess of Orleans to the
y. Under Louis-Napoleon he was some time a minister.
nducted the government of France with success until the
President's policy required other agents.

RRY, SIR CHARLES, R.A., the Architect of the new Houses
iament, was born in May, 1795, in Westminster. At an early
was sent to school in Leicestershire, and on his return to

commenced in 1840, but is not yet wholly completed. Her Majesty opened the Victoria tower and royal gallery in state, on the 3d of February, 1852, when she conferred the honour of knighthood on the architect. He was chosen a Royal Academician in 1842, and has at various periods been elected a member of many foreign societies. His architectural works are numerous.

BASTIAT, FREDERICK, a French Economist and Author, is well known on both sides of the Channel as a champion of the doctrines of free trade. He has for several years conducted the "Annuaire d'Economie Politique;" and his "Popular Fallacies concerning General Interests" is one of the best exposures of the Protectionist system ever written.

BASTIDE, JULES, the French Legislator, is fifty years of age. A Parisian in all things, his studies in the French metropolis had distinguished him before he left college. But instead of embracing a career which might have led him rapidly to fortune, Bastide sacrificed his future to his opinions, and entered the Carbonari (*le Carbonarisme*), of which he was one of the most active members. This Society was dissolved, but out of its wrecks was formed the Society "Aide toi, le Ciel t'aidera," to which Bastide lost no time in uniting himself. After the Revolution of July, Bastide, who had fought among the bravest, opposed himself to the utmost against the royalty of the Duke of Orleans, proposed by M. Thiers and others who had not fought at all. In 1832 Bastide was chief of a squadron of artillery. He still fought, as he had done in July, against royalty. The results of the insurrection of the 5th of June are known to all. The artillery of the National Guard was disbanded. Bastide, found guilty of contumacy, was condemned to death, and fled to England, whence he returned at the end of eighteen months. During this time the reactionary fury had had time to cool itself, and Bastide was acquitted. Some time afterwards he started the "National." He joined Armand Carrel and Trelat, and shared, in common with them, the management of that democratic journal. Bastide, in the "National," dealt more especially with questions of foreign policy, and all which concerned the armed force. After having directed the "National" almost single-handed for some time, he called in the aid of Armand Marrast. He soon became a less active editor of the paper. The struggle, doubtless, had fatigued him, and he felt the need of domestic repose. It is said, too, that Bastide, thoroughly religious, was at times hurt at the wild sallies of his colleagues with regard to Catholicism. In 1847 he formed, in conjunction with Buchez, the "Revue Nationale," to support the republican doctrines and the social system of the latter.

BAUDIN, CHARLES, a French Admiral, was born near the close of the last century, and in 1808 was a cabin-boy on board the frigate La Piémontaise, and lost an arm during an engagement

employment, Baudin entered the mercnant-
the bold plan of freeing Napoleon from St. He
he was compelled to abandon. The Revolutio
him into service. After having been named
he received the chief command of the expediti
the head of twenty-three ships, Baudin sper
negotiations with the Mexican government
1838, he finally opened fire, with a part of
the fortress of St. Juan d'Ulloa, which comm
bour of Vera Cruz, and was held to be impre
rendered on the following day. In the furthe
which ended December 5, by the disarming
defeat of the Mexicans under Santa Anna, he
and great personal courage. In consequence
promoted to the rank of Vice-admiral; and
was named by Louis-Philippe Commander of
At the same time he was intrusted with a m
mission to Buenos Ayres, and with the comm
South American seas. Afterward, for a shor
Minister of Marine.

BAUER, BRUNO, the boldest Biblical C
was born at Eisenberg, in the duchy of Sa
tember 6, 1809. After acquiring his educati
University of Berlin, in 1834 he received a
logy. If we distinguish the period of his dev
his public activity, we must assign to the fo
"Life of Jesus," of Strauss (1835); his "J
Theology" (1836); and his "Critical Expos
of the Old Testament" (1838). At that tim
old school, he vindicated the law of self-cons
revelation, but at the same time believed h
revelation against the claims of a free self-
obtain a solution of this contradiction by con

latter he endeavoured to prove that the union is the dissolution of the church in the realm of the free, universal self-consciousness. After he had thus grasped the last historical dissolution of the positive, he ventured to propound the question in relation to the manner and mode in which the creation and formation of evangelical history are to be considered. In his "Review of the Gospel History of John" (1840), and "Review of the Gospel Narrative" (1840), he answers, that evangelical history is a free product of human self-consciousness, and the Gospels are a free literary production. Upon the publication of these views, permission to deliver theological lectures in Bonn, where he had been a tutor since 1839, was withdrawn. From this time, Bauer took up his residence at Berlin, employing himself in following out the conclusions resulting from his position. In 1843 he published "The Tranquillity of Freedom and my peculiar Circumstances," explaining his relations to the learned societies and the universities. To this followed "Christianity Unveiled" (1843), which was destroyed at Zürich before its publication. This work was a continuation of the opposition of religion to the self-consciousness, which was carried still further, in ironical style, in his "Proclamation of the Day of Judgment concerning Hegel the Atheist," and in "Hegel's Doctrine of Art and Religion" (1842). The transition to the third period of his activity commences with "The Jewish Question," in which he came out for the first time against the vagueness of the pretensions of liberalism, and rejected Jewish emancipation. His principal work in this period is "A general Critical Review" (1843–44), in which he demonstrates that the German radicalism of 1842, and its resulting socialistic theories, are made up of the same uncritical adoption and presupposition of vague generalities. Hereupon he made the transition to a fourth period, in which, through his historical labours on the eighteenth century, he represents the present flattening and levelling of all previous historical formations as the product of the enlightenment of the eighteenth century, and the failure of all the efforts of the masses in modern times as the consequence of the interior weakness of that enlightenment. During this period he also published, in connexion with Jungnitz and his brother Edgar, "Historical Memoirs of Events since the French Revolution and the Reign of Napoleon" (1846). The political disturbances of 1848 afforded him an opportunity of putting forward his views in a last historical effort. He did this in his work on "The Civil Revolution in Germany," and "The Fall of the Frankfort Parliament" (1849). With the publication of "A Review of the Gospels and History of their Origin" (1850), to which "Apostolical History" is a supplement, he entered upon a new career of development. In his "Review of the Epistles attributed to St. Paul" he attempts to show that the four leading epistles, which have never before been questioned, were not written by the apostle Paul, but are the production of the second century.

VARIA, MAXIMILIAN-JOSEPH, the second KING OF, ov. 28, 1811, took the reins of government March 21, 1848, abdication of his father (the patron of Lola Montes); married incess of Prussia, and by her has two sons, the eldest of Louis, born Aug. 25, 1825, is heir to the throne. Maximi- rother, Otho, is king of Greece.

ZLEY, THOMAS, President of the Manchester Chamber merce, was born at Gilon, near Bolton, in 1797; was edu- t the Bolton Grammar-school; and was apprenticed to learn spinning in the factory of Ainsworth and Co., previously the hment of Sir Robert Peel and Co. At the age of twenty- r. Bazley started in business at Bolton, and in 1822 removed chester. He is now the head of the firm of Gardiner and who employ many hundred hands, and have established, nexion with their factories, schools and lecture and reading- Mr. Bazley was one of the earliest members of the Man- Anti-Corn-Law Association, and of the Council of the League; 1837, with Richard Cobden and John Brooks, he opened the rade campaign at Liverpool, on which occasion Mr. Bazley his first public speech. In 1845 he was elected President Manchester Chamber of Commerce. In this capacity he

of the general attack on the enemy's lines. In 1815 Mr. Beechey was appointed lieutenant of the Niger, 38, on the North American station. On the 14th of January, 1818, he accompanied Sir John Franklin and Captain Buchanan to Spitzbergen, on the first expedition of the former officer; and in 1819 was appointed to the Hecla, Lieut. Commander Edward Parry, in which ship he penetrated to longitude 113° 54′ 53″ W., within the Arctic circle. Whilst on board the Trent he acted as artist to the expedition, and on his return home received a parliamentary grant of 200*l.* as a reward. On the 5th November, 1821, he was appointed, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Henry H. Beechey, to co-operate with Commander William H. Smith, in the Adventure, on a voyage of discovery in conducting a survey of the North-coast of America. The results of his researches, which extended as far eastwards as Derna, and lasted until July 1822, have been fully detailed by Captain Beechey in his "Proceedings of the Expedition to explore the Northern Coast of Africa from Tripoli." He was advanced to the rank of Commander in 1825, and received an appointment to the Blossom, 24, fitting at Woolwich for a voyage of discovery *vid* Cape Horn to Behring Strait, there to act in concert with the expedition of Captains Franklin and Parry in their efforts to ascertain the existence of a north-west passage. During the three years and a half that Captain Beechey was absent from England, he took possession in the Pacific of the islands named after Admiral Gambier; discovered five others, to which he gave the names of Barrow, Cockburn, Byam-Martin, Cooper, and Melville; having passed Behring Strait, and penetrated, in August 1826, to a point north of Icy Cape, where the Blossom's barge reached latitude 71° 23′ 31″ N., and longitude 156° 21′ 30″ W., only 146 miles from the extreme point attained by Franklin. He afterwards examined the sea eastward of Loo Choo, where he discovered the *Ylas del Arzobispo;* and on again visiting the frozen regions in 1827 he entered, for the first time, a spacious and important haven to the S.E. of Cape Prince of Wales, leading to a secure inner harbour, well adapted for repairing ships, to which he gave the names of Port Clarence and Grantley Harbour. After a voyage of 73,000 miles, in which she rendered most essential services to science, the Blossom returned to Sheerness, bringing with her the ambassador for the Brazils and a million and a half of specie. Commander Beechey became a Post-captain in 1827. For the next ten years he was appointed to survey the coasts of South America and Ireland. In 1854 he was appointed to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

BEHR, WILHELM-JOSEPH, one of the most distinguished German Lawyers, was born at Sultzheim in 1775, and studied law in Wurzburg and Göttingen. He was admitted to practice in the imperial tribunals of Vienna and Wetzlar, and from 1799 to 1821 he held the Professorship of Public Law in the University of Wurzburg. By oral discourses and by valuable publications he laboured for the promulgation *of genuine constitutional* views in

investigation was instituted against him, which
dismissal from the mayoralty. In January, 1833,
at Wurzburg, and after several years' imprisonment
accusation of high treason and participation in
intrigues, in 1836 he was condemned to beg par
portrait of the king, and to an indefinite imprisonm
at Passau. In 1839 he was permitted to reside at
at Passau. In 1842 he received permission to re
burg, but under the especial guardianship of the
length the amnesty of March, 1848, restored t
veteran to perfect liberty. He received at the sam
of 10,000 florins as a recompense. In 1848 Behr w
German National Assembly by the electoral distri
Since his release he has resided at Hamburg.

BELCHER, CAPTAIN SIR EDWARD, K.C.
F.G.S., Hydrographer, one of the most scientific n
our time, was born in 1799, and is the son of A
Esq., and grandson of William Belcher, Esq., Chi
afterwards Governor of Halifax, whose father had be
Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. E
entered the navy in 1812 as first-class volunteer on
crombie, 74, and was soon afterwards appointed mid
after the usual routine, in the course of which he was
defence of Gaeta and the battle of Algiers, he was in
to the Myrmidon sloop, destined for the African stat
validing for a short time, he resumed his duties
Salisbury, and in 1825 was appointed to act as assist

ms inlets of the Canton river, and made
contributed importantly to the success
) Gough and Sir Humphry Fleming S
he caused the enemy to destroy twenty
recognition of these services he was
nd in 1843 the honour of Knighthood
He was afterwards employed in the S
ice in the East Indies, and was severely
the pirates of Borneo. He comma
of Sir John Franklin from 1852 to
rtial for abandoning his ships. He pro
ation that no alternative was left to him,
d.

LEOPOLD, KING OF THE, Prince
e. 16, 1790; married May 2, 1816, to the I
hild of George IV. of England; elected king
the 4th of June, and ascended the throne of that
, 1831. He married, secondly, 9th August, 1832,
of Louis-Philippe, then King of the French, by
three children, the eldest of whom, Leopold, born
l married to an Austrian Princess, is his heir.

, Sculptor, born in 1800, in Norfolk. One of
ulptors who have emancipated themselves from the
ntique, and in place of servile repetition of a few
, and of one fixed type of form and beauty, have
ice, independently (to a considerable extent) of
Bell exhibited at the Academy, so long ago as
roup. Subjects, classical and religious, followed,
—now a "Girl at a Brook," "Psyche borne by
e feeding a Swan;" now a "John the Baptist."
ibited the model for his finely-conceived "Eagle
osition which was exhibited at Westminster
d re-exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1851.
bronze were subsequently executed for the Art-
was exhibited the beautiful figure of "Dorothea,"
most successful realisation of a theme which
favour with modern artists. Several years later
st and best executed of the porcelain statuettes
nerally known. The first statue commissioned
the New Houses of Parliament was "Lord
orking model of which was exhibited at West-
1847, where it excited considerable attention.
Mr. Bell's works may be mentioned "The Babes
and "Andromeda" (a bronze), which formed
s in sculpture of the Great Exhibition. "The
la" (1841), "The Child's own Altitude" (1845).
ed figure was purchased by the Queen. His
model, exhibited in 1854, of "Sir Robert Walpole,"

sioned for St. Stephen's Hall. At Westminster Hall, in
ıe sculptor appeared as a draftsman with a cartoon, entitled
Angel of the Pillar," one of a series of "Compositions from
ırgy," which have since been published. Mr. Bell is also the
of a "Free-Hand Drawing-Book for the Use of Artisans, &c."
ıot only a refined and fertile artist, but a man conversant
ɛrature and history. We ought to add, that in his com-
ely leisure moments he has devoted some of his attention to
ive art, having modelled many objects for the drawing-room
hich combine the practical with the ornamental; including
tilities for the Colebrookdale Company, which are in great
with the public at large. Mr. Bell married the only
ɛr of Robert Sullivan, Esq., a gentleman of fortune, albeit
he best dramatists and novelists of the day, and a very good
d artist to boot.

NEDICT, JULES, is one of the most eminent foreign
ıns who have enriched by their productions the English
ɛage. He was born at Stuttgart in 1805, and at an early age
so much musical talent that his parents allowed him to
himself to the art. After having begun his studies under
el, at Weimar, he was introduced to the notice of Weber,

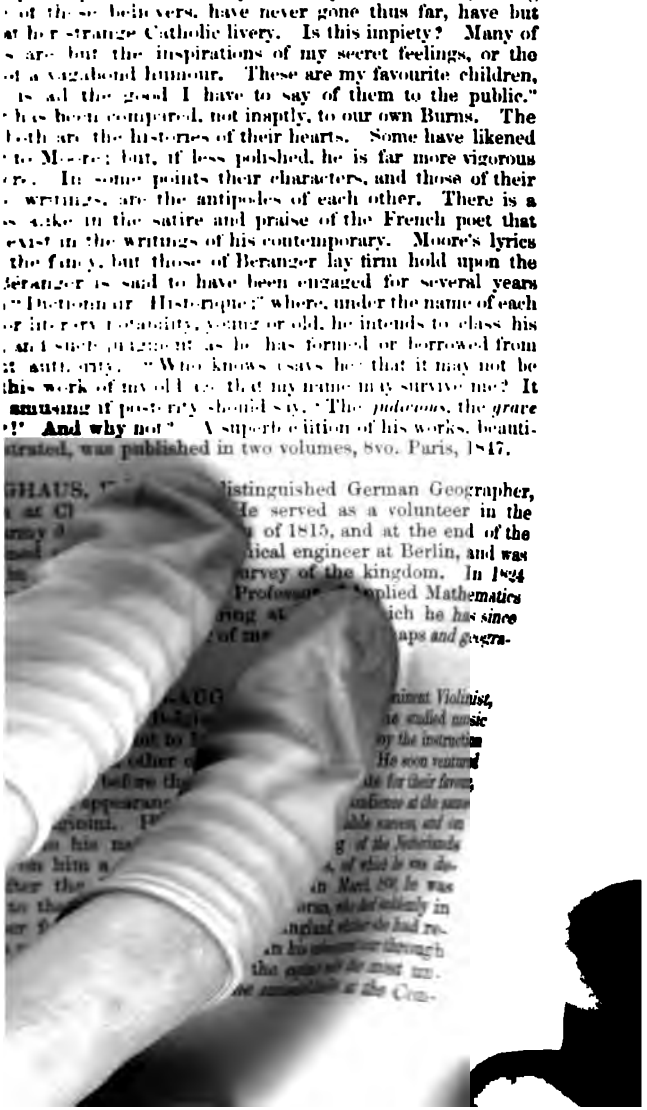
ders," had also a large share of success: ea
a long run at Drury Lane, of which the
Bunn's management, he was the Musica
lenedict's principal dramatic works. He has
music for the piano-forte, of which instrum
r, and many orchestral and vocal pieces of di
For many years he has had the directi
usical festival at Norwich, and of other g
id concerts, both in the metropolis and th
ser, Benedict's permanent reputation will
eras, which, besides their dramatic power a
erit of being more truly English in style and
sic of many of our native composers.

TT, WILLIAM STERNDALE, Composer and
1816 at Sheffield, where his father, Robert B
t musician, was organist of the principal church.
both his parents in his infancy, he was brought up by
ther, John Bennett, one of the lay-clerks of the Cam-
ersity Choir, by whom he was entered, when eight years
orister in King's College. In this situation he remained
nd was then placed in the Royal Academy of Music.
is regular studies by taking the violin as his instrument;
doned it for the piano-forte, and received instructions
Holmes and Mrs. Cipriani Potter. Soon afterwards he
n his mind to composition, and, as a pupil of Dr. Crotch,
a first symphony in E flat, at the Royal Academy. It
d at short intervals by his piano-forte concertos, in D
at, C minor, and F minor, which, by invitation of the
ic Society, were performed at their concerts. Having
t intimate friendship with Mendelssohn which had so
luence on the career of the young composer, he went, in
ndelssohn's invitation, to Leipsic, where several of his
icularly his overture to the "Naiades" and his concerto
were performed at the celebrated Gewandhaus concerts,
lelssohn's direction. During a sojourn of some length
, where several of his principal works were published
d with great favour by the critics and the public, he
sidence in London, and here holds a most eminent
a composer, a performer, and a teacher of music. His
works are numerous; including his overtures, the
the "Waldnymphe," "Parisina," and "The Merry Wives
" concertos, sonatas, and studies for the piano-forte;
duets, and other vocal pieces. Bennett is one of the
composers who have gained a European reputation,
he performers who have most successfully maintained
of the English school.

GER, PIERRE-JEAN DE, the celebrated French Lyric
born on the 17th August, 1780, at the residence of

his grandfather, a poor tailor, living at No. 50 Rue
Paris. His father appears to have been a person
propensities; an adventurer and fortune-hunter, wh
for his family, and was at no pains to provide for thei
His favourite crotchet was, that he was the descend
trious ancestors, and the greater part of his time was
tracing his pedigree to noble and aristocratical sour
son, from his earliest infancy, he took little heed; les
grow up as might please his good or evil stars, an
about the streets of Paris with any associates that c
throw in his way. The boy remained with his grandfa
was nine years of age, when it seems to have occ
friends that the life of a *gamin* of Paris was not th
likely to qualify him for becoming a respectable memb
and he was sent to live with his maternal aunt, who
inn in the suburbs of Péronne. She was a stern d
and appears to have exercised over him the sort of cont
early habits would seem to have demanded. After bei
to visit the single lion of Péronne (an old Gothic to
inhabited by Charles the Simple), he was subjected to
application but little suited to his taste. His duties
left him but little leisure for the indulgence of his

ve anything but what she teaches, will sometimes attack ay of reprisal, in her very sanctuary. And I who, having of these believers, have never gone thus far, have but at her strange Catholic livery. Is this impiety? Many of s are but the inspirations of my secret feelings, or the of a vagabond humour. These are my favourite children, is all the good I have to say of them to the public." has been compared, not inaptly, to our own Burns. The both are the histories of their hearts. Some have likened to Moore; but, if less polished, he is far more vigorous ere. In some points their characters, and those of their writings, are the antipodes of each other. There is a s alike in the satire and praise of the French poet that exist in the writings of his contemporary. Moore's lyrics the fancy, but those of Beranger lay firm hold upon the Beranger is said to have been engaged for several years "Dictionnaire Historique;" where, under the name of each or literary celebrity, young or old, he intends to class his and such judgment as he has formed or borrowed from st authority. "Who knows (says he) that it may not be this work of mine that may survive me? It amusing if posterity should say, 'The *judicious*, the *grave* !' **And why not?**" A superb edition of his works, beautifully illustrated, was published in two volumes, 8vo. Paris, 1847.



GHAUS, distinguished German Geographer, He served as a volunteer in the of 1815, and at the end of the ical engineer at Berlin, and was rvey of the kingdom. In 1824 Professo plied Mathematics ich he has since aps and geogra-

AUG ninent Violinist, he studied music by the instruction He soon ventured ide for their favour, confidence at the same while unseen, and un g of the Netherlands n, of which he was dis- in March 1830, he was orps, who did valiantly in England whither she had re- in his subsequent travels through the same soft the most im- the accomplished of the Com-

servatoire of Paris. As a composer, Beriot does not ra
high.

BERLIOZ, HECTOR, Musical Composer, was born in
La Côte St. André, in France. He commenced the study
cine at the desire of his father, but he had been seize
passion for music, and abandoned his studies at the end o
Being discarded by his father, he was obliged to obtain a li
by singing in the chorus at the Théâtre de Nouveautés; an
meantime he pursued his musical studies under Reicha and
at the Conservatoire. In 1830 he made a journey to Ital
he spent two years. After his return to Paris he devoted
his time to composition, and has produced many sympho
operas, about the merits of which there has been much di
of opinion. Some have thought them extravagant and in
medleys, while Listz was of opinion that they possess
merit, and Paginini testified his sense of the composer's g
presenting him with an order on his banker for 20,000 fran
it is now generally allowed, that in some branches of his a
cially in the production of grand orchestral combinati
effects, he has no superior among living musicians. Berli
gaged during the present season (1855) as one of the condu

public collections and private residences. He obtained
nation in the exhibition of paintings at Paris, in 1833, by
e of the "Arabian overtaken by the Simoom in the Desert,"
icent and truly poetical conception. This was soon fol-
the "Odalisque of Smyrna." Biard was more successful,
in the delineation of comic and burlesque groupings;
th a singular power of observation, he always caught
preserving all their character. Pictures of this descrip-
made him the favourite of the laughter-loving Parisians.
ese pieces are, "The Sequel of a Masquerade;" "A Skir-
fasquers with the Police;" "The Family Concert," a fine
u wonderful children and family geniuses. The element
st, which Biard has so fully at his command in his comic
the great characteristic of his genius. His power, how-
nds to the delineation of the ghastly and horrible; instance
e-Market on the Gold Coast of Africa." Having roamed
the tropical regions, he was also impelled to visit Green-
Spitzbergen. This journey he made in 1839, accompanied
fe; and in six months he collected an incredible treasure
es and studies of nature in these regions. His most cele-
icture of this period is the "Combat with Polar Bears."
storical pieces Biard has been less successful, his ruling
n leading him constantly to the grotesque.

AULT, M., Minister of the Interior in the Government of
III. (appointed 23d of June, 1854). This gentleman,
an Advocate at Nantes, entered the French Chamber under
rchy of July, and at first followed M. Thiers; afterwards,
M. Dufaure, he undertook a progressive opposition, which
to be regarded at the palace as a person who must be
d in some way. The means chosen consisted of an offer
r business of the Duke d'Aumale, the most wealthy prince
ily. This connexion was accepted, to the great scandal
litical friends of the hon. member. He then consulted,
and pursued pleasure (freely enough, it was said), but
less kept up a rash and severe warfare against the sys-
r which Guizot and his master fell. He aspired to a
the Government when the Revolution of February 1848
then unhesitatingly rallied to the new Government, de-
om the first days of March that "in his opinion we
nitively endow our country with a democratic govern-
nce strong and tranquil; and to this all his efforts would
e was at one time a champion of Socialism; but when
poleon seized the dictatorship of France, M. Billault
s President of the Corps Législatif, enjoying a large salary
ndsome hôtel as his reward. The celebrated "Timon"
ormenin) has thus passed judgment on M. Billault:—
is the most remarkable of all the incipient orators, and
more precise in his addresses he would be, as another
the axe to the speeches *of M. Guizot, the* second De-

... is not bound by any precede
right or to the left. He has his *petites entrées* at the
being either butler or pantler. As a speaker,
anything; rushes on, beats a retreat, and returns t
the same rapidity of evolution."

BINNEY, THOMAS, a popular Nonconfor
is one of the most prominent leaders of the In
nexion. He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
for the ministry at Wymondley, Hertfordshire,
endowed by Mr. Coward, and when he had compl
became minister of St. James's Street Chapel, N
Wight. In 1829 he removed to London, on th
the congregation then meeting in a spacious hall
House, in Little Eastcheap. In 1833 his hearers
to an extent which made it necessary to obtain a
meeting, and the foundation-stone of the new Weig
in Fish-street Hill was laid. The address whic
then delivered, remarkable for the boldness and
assertions, took effect in the excited state of mer
its author was constituted a public man by the
of the clergy, from the Bishop of London and
downwards. In 1836 he assisted in founding the
sionary Society, and has subsequently been promin
in all the affairs of his denomination. He has tra
rica, and written a few biographical works, beside
pulpit exercises and religious *brochures*. He has, hov
most reputation in the pulpit, where he proves attr
the charm of oratory than by the employment of cle
thought in scriptural exposition, a breadth in the tr
subjects, and the largeness of his sympathy with hun

BIRD, DR. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, an Ame
born in 1803, and educated in Philadelphia, began l
writer of tragedies, of which

of the Woods," and subsequently by "Peter Pilgrim," and in 1839 by "The Adventures of Robin Day." After the publication of this work the author seems to have given up literature for the life of an extensive farmer.

BISHOP, SIR HENRY ROWLEY, the most eminent of living British Musicians, is a native of London. In the year 1806 he began his long and brilliant career as a dramatic composer, by the music of a ballet performed at the Italian Opera House, entitled "Tamerlane and Bajazet." In 1809, his first opera, "The Circassian Bride," was produced at Drury Lane, with great success; but, on the following night (the 24th of February), the theatre was burned to the ground, and Bishop's music perished in the flames; some fragments, however, particularly the beautiful duet, "I love thee," which have been preserved, attest the merit of the work. From afterwards he was engaged as composer and director of the music of Covent Garden Theatre; an employment which he held for many years, and in the course of which he produced his finest operas: among which were "The Maniac," "The Knight of Snowdon," "The Miller and his Men," "The Slave," "Maid Marian," "Clari," and "Native Land." Between the years 1811 and 1824 he composed for that theatre no fewer than fifty dramatic pieces, all of which were more or less successful, and all marked with traits of an original and fertile genius. But he committed the error of writing too rapidly and too much, and injured his reputation by slight and hasty productions, in which, abandoning his pure English style, which forms the charm of his best works, he imitated the foreign compositions of the day. In 1826, when Weber's "Oberon" was produced at Covent Garden, Bishop was engaged by the rival house to compose his "Aladdin," which was brought out at the same time with Weber's opera. It was not successful, and Bishop has not since composed any dramatic work of consequence. Bishop's operas are no longer performed; and, indeed, we have no longer any stage on which English operas can be performed. But his music is not on this account—nor is it likely to be—forgotten. A great number of his finest songs, duets, and concerted pieces, originally written for the stage, have been transferred to the concert-room and the chamber, where they will continue to be heard so long as the people of England retain the pure and genuine music of their country. Bishop has received the degree of Doctor of Music from the University of Oxford—a high honour, which has been rarely bestowed; and he holds the Academic Chair of Music in that university. He has also received the honour of knighthood, as a recognition of his high eminence in his art.

BLANC, LOUIS, a Political Theorist, whose writings contributed powerfully to hasten the French Revolution of February, was born at Madrid in 1813, and is of Corsican extraction, his mother being sister to the celebrated Pozzo di Borgo. Few writers have become members of the press and made their way to

front rank at so early an age as M. Louis Blanc. When nine-
years old he went to Paris, where he wrote in several daily
nals. Shortly afterwards he was summoned to Arras. There
ontributed to one of the most important republican papers of
department—the "Progrès du Pas-de-Calais." At this time
young and intrepid writer addressed two MSS. to the Academy
rras, both of which gained prizes. One was a poem of con-
rable magnitude, entitled "Mirabeau;" the other was an en-
ium of "Manuel." In 1834 he returned to Paris. With two
les in his hand he went to the office of the journal "Bon
s," to seek admission for them into that paper. So juvenile
his appearance, so infantile his stature, the editors, MM. Rodde
Cauchois Lemarc, could scarcely credit him with the authorship
uch vivid, picturesque, bold, and brilliant writing. He became
riter for their journal, and at twenty-three years of age was
e its chief editor. The young soldier had become a general in
army of the press, and had reached a place beside Armand
rel, with whom he maintained amicable and kindly relations,
gh the one was a disciple of Voltaire, the other of Jean-Jaques
sseau. In 1838, M. Louis Blanc, wishing to retire from the
contest of his daily labours, and seeking a calmer sphere in
ch to evolve his ideas of social polity, founded the "Revue du
grès," in which he first published "The Organization of
our." A memorable circumstance happened to him at this
. He was returning home to the street Louis-le-Grand one
ning in October, 1839, when he was suddenly assailed by some

nd M. Louis Blanc quitted France on his way to Eng-
e has lived in retirement, actively employed in writing
k, "The History of the French Revolution," of which
published the sixth volume. It is to be completed in

He was remarkable at college for his great natural
perseverance in study, and proposed to himself the
rofession, in which his uncle had acquired fame. His
y diminutive, and has caused him more than once to
y ludicrous situation. Having been appointed secre-
ussin, he first appeared on the stage of public life by
e of the parties of the famous Duchess de Bino.
f his talents and pretensions had preceded him thither,
earance was looked for with curiosity. He was pre-
e veteran Pozzo himself, and on the announcement of
wn name, all eyes were directed to the uncle, whose
concealed the meagre dimensions of the newcomer.
he head of the room, the old ambassador said to the
'ermit me to introduce to your notice my nephew."
ised herself with a languid air from the sofa, and ex-
tone of sweet bewilderment, "*Where* is he? I should
to see him." That very evening Louis Blanc told his
e resigned all pretensions to the post which had been
him with so much difficulty, and resolved to devote
o the service of those to whom they might be of value.
of this unfortunate *soirée* may be traced in every line
"The History of Ten Years," which Louis-Philippe was
to declare acted as a battering-ram to the bulwarks of
rance. The humble employment of clerk in a notary's
e first resource that offered itself to the man of genius.
iently found more congenial occupation as tutor in a
ly, and shortly afterwards made his way to eminence
journalists of Paris. With the Revolution of February
nity offered to put in practice the doctrines he had
his recent work, "The Organisation of Labour." He
means of a Government loan, to create social work-
l the most important branches of national industry;
n in which should receive equal wages, the Government
he point of honour instead of competition to secure
The gains were to form a general fund, one-fourth of
to be reserved; a second portion to be given to the
third to form a fund for the old, the wounded, and
d the last fourth to be applied to the liquidation of
The new workshops were to remain during one year
ntrol of the Government, after which they were to be
directors elected by the workmen themselves. The
was made; a number of the least efficient workmen
out the *ateliers* in the day, and listened to the glowing
of Louis Blanc in the evening; but the certain ruin
ayed; immense sums were *sunk in the experiment*,
l in *recrimination and general disgust*. Louis Blanc

was a member of the Provisional Government from Febru
May. On the meeting of the National Assembly the Ex
Committee superseded that body, and this politician, wh
not included among its members, went into opposition. H
strongly suspected of being implicated in the conspiracy wh
to the attack in the Assembly, May 15. He was certainly
in triumph on the shoulders of the insurgents, and his nar
on the list of the new Government. In September the As
ordered the prosecution of M. Louis Blanc for conspirac
that gentleman immediately took the train for Ghent, on h
to England, where he has since remained. He has beguil
years of his exile by the publication of several volumes
opinions.

BLOMFIELD, CHARLES JAMES, BISHOP OF LO
was born in 1786, and was educated at Trinity College, Cam
where he was third wrangler and senior medallist in 1808, ar
sequently a Fellow. After taking orders, his promotion
Church was unusually rapid. He became successively Arch
of Colchester and Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; Bis
Chester, in succession to Doctor Law, in 1824; and Bis
London in 1828. He is, moreover, provincial Dean of Cant
Dean of the Chapels Royal, Rector of Sion College, the Eas
College, and Harrow School. His lordship is a ripe schola
known to the world of letters by his editions of "Æschylu
"Callimachus." He is also the author of a "Manual of

aspicuous place. His first labour in this department ation of the complete works of Lord Byron, in which no im had been successful; while his German versions of dramas, such as "What You Will," "Midsummer m," and "Much Ado about Nothing," are characterised cellences, but cannot dispute the palm with those of chlegel. He has also translated the "Poems" of Gold-); the "Poetical Works" of Pope (1842); and of 6); as well as the poems of "Ossian" (1847). Boett- oetical productions are characterised for the most part ties of form, with easy, euphonious, and flowing verse. drama of "Agnes Bernauer" has been successfully at several theatres, without gaining a lasting reputation, al poems have been received with great approbation. To m they add truth of sentiment. Among the numerous oettcher the most prominent are the "Songs of Mid- 1847); "On the Watch-Tower" (1847); "A Tale of 849); "Till Eulenspiegel" (1850); and "The Pil- he Flower-Spirits" (1851). He has also published a smaller lyrics. His latest lyric and epic poems, under Shadows," were announced for publication in 1851.

IGER, KARL-WILHELM, Aulic Councillor and Pro- erature and History in the University of Erlangen, was issin, August 15, 1790. He received his early education In 1804 he attended the gymnasium at Gotha, to pre- lf for the University, which he entered in 1808. He ology at Leipsig; and in 1812 went as tutor to Vienna, st applied himself to the study of history. In order to en's lectures, and have the benefit of the library there, a year (1815-16) in Göttingen; and in 1817 qualified a professorship in the University of Leipsig, to which he n 1819. His inaugural address upon Henry the Lion rds enlarged into a complete biography of this celebrated blished in 1819. At the same time he began to contri- y to periodicals and encyclopædias. In 1821 he accepted langen, where, in 1822, he was appointed to the second e library of the University. His most important his- s, all of which are distinguished for their animated nar- the "Universal History" (1849); the "German His- 3); the "History of Bavaria under its Old and New n" (1837); the "History of Germany and the Germans" d the "Abridged History of the Electoral State and f Saxony" (1836). He has also written the "History of al State and Kingdom of Saxony" for the "European f Heeren and Ukert; and subsequently the "Universal Biography." A "Biographical Sketch" of his father, stus Boettiger, was followed by a work left by the latter cript, entitled "My *Literary Prospects and Contem-* *(1839).*

BONAPARTE, LOUIS-NAPOLEON. *See* FRANCE, E
OF.

BONAPARTE, PRINCE NAPOLEON-JOSEPH-CHA
Grand-cousin to the Emperor Napoleon III., and who, in de
heirs, stands next but one in succession to the Imperial th
France, is the son of Jerôme Bonaparte, by his second m
with the Princess Frederika of Wurtemberg. He was born
9th of September, 1822, it is believed at Trieste. An elder
Jerôme-Napoleon, who was born in 1814, is dead. The y
Prince Napoleon was passed at Vienna and Trieste, Flore
Rome, occasionally in Switzerland, and in America. At
period, the Prince resided for a short time in Brussels;
did not, until the last revolutionary period, take any active
political affairs. On the recall of the Bonaparte family fro
long exile, Prince Napoleon was elected to the Constituent
bly, in which he became leader of the extreme Republica
known as the Mountain. He has, however, abandoned this
course; and he now ably seconds, in every way open to h
designs of his cousin the Emperor, while loyally and cordia
porting his authority. In 1854 he was appointed to a co
in the allied English and French expedition to Sebastop
fought at the battle of the Alma. Prince Napoleon is rep
have furnished the information upon which was written a p
reflecting on the conduct of the war, and commenting somev
freely on the deliberations of the Council of War at which

journals. His principal work is "Iconografia della Fauna Italica," in three vols. folio, illustrated with excellent coloured plates, and published at Rome, between 1835 and 1845. Besides this, he has contributed numerous papers and critical essays to various scientific journals, both English and Continental. He married Zenaïde, second daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, and his first cousin, by whom he has a numerous family.

BONAPARTE, PRINCE JEROME, the youngest child of Charles and Letitia Bonaparte, and the youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon I., was born in 1784, at Montpelier. His father died in the following year, and the training of the child Jerôme was undertaken by his mother in Corsica. When his brother rose to power, he placed Jerôme and his sister Caroline at the establishment of Madame Campan, in Paris, where he remained until the return of Napoleon from his first campaign in Italy. He was then transferred to the College of Juilly; and on his brother having been elevated to the First Consulship, Jerôme entered the naval profession. In 1801, when in his seventeenth year, he was appointed to the command of the corvette l'Epervier, in the expedition to St. Domingo under General Le Clerc, whence young Jerôme brought home the despatches. Some *escapades* of his on shore at Brest led to his receiving from his brother Napoleon a characteristic rebuke, in which occur these words: "I am waiting with impatience to hear that you are on board your ship, studying a profession intended to be the scene of your glory. If you ever cease to disgrace your name, die young; for if you live to sixty without having served your country, you had better not have been born." Jerôme sailed soon afterwards for Martinique; and when the war broke out between France and England he sought in vain to fulfil the injunctions of his brother, and after a cruise of several months he put into New York. He visited Philadelphia, and, Dec. 24, 1803, he married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a merchant of Baltimore, descended from a Scotch family settled in the north of Ireland. This marriage displeased Napoleon, and after a year passed in the United States, Jerôme was compelled by his brother to return to Europe: he landed with his wife at Lisbon, in May 1805. Jerôme left for Paris, and the lady went on in the ship to Amsterdam: on arriving in the Texel, an order had been received forbidding her to land; she accordingly came to England, where she resided at Camberwell. On July 7th was born her son, Jerôme-Napoleon Bonaparte. Still the Emperor Napoleon would not recognize the marriage; nor was Madame Jerôme Bonaparte permitted to enter France. In the March previously, the marriage had been, by a special decree of the Council of State, declared null and void. The Emperor next applied to the Pope for a bull annulling the marriage, which, however, his Holiness had not the power to issue; and he wrote a long letter to Napoleon, explaining the reasons. *Meanwhile, Jerôme, who was greatly attached to his wife, temporised, rather than* further pro-

is brother. He next went on a mission to Algiers, whence
rned with 250 Genoese captives, whom he landed at Genoa,
he was received with great honour as "the young Napoleon
Sea." He next took the command of the Vétéran line-of-
hip, in an eight-months' cruise in the West Indies. On his
thence, he took six English merchantmen; but he was pur-
y the English fleet, and his vessel was stranded off the coast
tany. On reaching Paris, Jerôme received the cordon of the
of Honour, was promoted to the rank of Admiral, and
a Prince of the Empire. Nevertheless, his predilection for
my continued, and he soon after obtained the command
ody of Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops, at the head of
he directed the blockade of Glogau, and reduced the
ses of Silesia; services for which he was made a General
ision in the Imperial army. Jerôme, by the ambitious
tion of the Emperor, next entered into an alliance
he Princess Frederica-Caroline, daughter of the King of
nberg; and immediately after the marriage Jerôme was
med King of Westphalia, and the constitution of the new
m was published. The young king, then only twenty-two
old, was much beloved, and startled the world by his ad-
rative skill: he replenished his exchequer by a loan from
ws, whom he repaid by the concession of perfect religious
n, observing that "No man ought to interfere with the exer-
the religious worship of any man. Every subject ought to
ree to observe the rules of his faith as the king himself. It

suits. He has been one of the most energetic members of the Italian Congress, and has written several chemical works in the French and Italian languages. He was elected a representative for Corsica at the Assemblée Constituante in 1848, but he did not take his seat; he was afterwards returned by the department of the Seine to the Legislative Assembly, where he has uniformly displayed very moderate principles. He is now a Senator, the only one among the members of the civil family of the Emperor of the French, from whom he has received many proofs of consideration and sympathy. In the spring of 1854 Prince Louis-Lucien visited Italy, where he was received with distinction; he travelled *incognito*, but was soon recognised by his resemblance to Bonaparte when First Consul. The Prince expends such time as he can spare from his political duties in writing a large philological work, commenced in Florence; for which purpose he has collected a valuable library of works relating to the languages and dialects of Europe.

BORDEAUX, HENRI-CHARLES, DUC DE, Legitimist claimant of the French throne, was born 29th September, 1820, and is the son of Prince Charles-Ferdinand d'Artois, Duc de Berry. After the abdication of King Charles X. of France, his son Louis-Antoine, the Dauphin, renounced his right to the crown (2d August, 1831) in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux. The latter left France with the royal family in 1830, and assumed the title of Comte de Chambord, in hope of one day exchanging it for that of Henry V. In 1846 he was married to the Princess Theresa, eldest daughter of Francis V. duke of Modena. This Prince has made no attempt to improve the various crises through which France has passed for his own restoration; contenting himself with professing his desire to serve France whenever called to do so by the voice of the country. In 1853 a compact was made between the Comte de Chambord and several princes of the house of Orleans, by which the claims of the elder and younger Bourbons were fused; but the Duchess of Orleans, mother and guardian of Louis-Philippe's direct heirs, has hitherto declined to ratify this arrangement. A French gentleman, M. Didier, who visited him at his residence, the castle of Frohsdorf, in Austria, in 1849, thus sums up his character:—"Either I am very much deceived, or the Duc de Bordeaux is deficient in initiative power, and probably deficient in resolution. His mind is cultivated rather than inventive, he conceives rather than creates, and takes in more than he gives out. From his education and from his nature, indolence in him prevails over the power of execution. In a word—and perhaps it is fortunate for his repose—he appears to me more suited to expectation than to action." He inherits the indolence, as well as the corpulence, of his race; wisely seeming to care very little for the throne he has such slight chance of attaining.

BORROW, GEORGE, Author of "*The Bible in* Spain," and other works, is a *native of Norfolk, as we learn* from his curious

book—half biography, half fiction—entitled "Lavengro." be called the painter of the gipsies, and his pictures of th vagrant life of that strange tribe are, in their way, un His earliest production was "The Zincali; or an Accou Gipsies in Spain," which was very successful, and was fol "The Bible in Spain," and "Lavengro."

BOSQUET, GENERAL, Commander of the First Di the French Army of the Crimea, was born in 1810 at Pa department of the Lower Pyrenees. In 1829 he entered technic School, which he left four years after to join the A a sub-lieutenant. He passed a year in garrison at Valenc 1835 proceeded with his regiment to Algeria. In this ne sion his career differed little from that of all the African of whom he may be regarded as the type. The native po fanatical, warlike, and numberless, was only to be tamed b of defeats and disasters, inflicted by their new masters in a battles which already stretches through a quarter of a cen this war he rose rapidly; his unfailing resources and mil combining with great energy and valour to commend hi superiors as often as the enemy was encountered. H Lieutenant in 1836, Captain in 1839, Chef-de-bataillon in 1 tenant-colonel in 1845, and Colonel in 1848. He has served manded corps of pontoniers, sharpshooters, Zouaves, an regiments of the line. In 1848 he was named General o by the Republican Government, and sent to Algeria. His

tory. In 1830 he visited Egypt, where he entered the Mehemet Ali as a physician, and in this capacity accom- Egyptian expedition to Sennaar. Here he completed a rtant zoological collection, with which he returned to 1833. The French Government then appointed him Alexandria, from which place he made a journey to e results of which were published in his "Relation d'un ns l'Yémen, entrepris 1837 pour le Muséum d'Histoire de Paris" (1844). The Government then appointed him Agent at Mosul, and at this place, through the suggestions Mohl, a German orientalist, then resident at Paris, he ed a series of the most astonishing discoveries. The rubbish along the banks of the Tigris, and the local and traditions, led to the conjecture that monuments of Assy- quity would be found here. In the spring of 1843, Botta excavations, at first with trifling results; yet the "Asiatic for July of the same year contains a communication of it discoveries; and this periodical continued to furnish ion of Botta's activity, until finally it contained accurate gs of extremely difficult researches in the Assyrian cuneated t, in a supplement, entitled "Mémoire de l'Ecriture Cunéi- ssyrienne" (1848). The French Government took a deep in the enterprise. Flaudin, a practised designer, was sent place, to sketch the crumbling sculptures in alabaster, and competent scholars and members of the Academy, among Raoul Rochette, Letronne, Lenormant, Mohl, Burnouf, l, Guigniaut, Ingres, and Lebas, were commissioned to pre- for publication an elegant archæological work, under the l supervision of Botta. This work, entitled "Monuments de ie, découvert et décrit par B., mesuré et dessiné par Flaudin," 1–50), was published in five large folio volumes, the first two hich contain the plates of architecture and sculpture, the third fourth the inscriptions, and the fifth the text. The "Inscrip- s découvertes à Khorsabad" (1848), are a cheaper edition of inscriptions contained in the larger work. Such of the crum- ng monuments as could be preserved were sent down the Tigris rafts, and carefully shipped to Paris, where measures have been ken to place them in the Louvre. After all the difficulties which ette has overcome, among which the fanaticism of the Moham- ans was by no means the least, it was easy for Rouet, his suc- sor in the consulate of Mosul, to make further discoveries. In undance of result he was far surpassed by our own country- n, Layard, to whom he suggested the enterprise. Yet the putation of having laid the foundation of Assyrian archæology, e extent and importance of which had only been previously con- ctured, will assuredly be assigned to Botta.

BOURQUENEY, M. DE, Ambassador of France at the court f Austria, and Plenipotentiary at *the Vienna Congress* of March 815. M. de *Bourqueney commenced his diplomatic* career as

third Secretary of Embassy at Rome when Chateaubrian
bassador there. After the Revolution of 1830 he returne
and was appointed a sous-chef in the section of "La
Politique," in the ministry for Foreign Affairs. There h
a thorough knowledge of the details of diplomatic bus
1834 he went to London with General Sebastiani, as sec
tary, and subsequently succeeded M. de Bacourt as first
when that gentleman was appointed Minister at Washir
remained first secretary in London under the embassies
zot and M. de St. Aulaire. When M. Guizot became M
Foreign Affairs, M. de Bourqueney was sent as Amb
Constantinople, where he remained up to the Rev
February. He never served either under the Repul
presidency of Louis-Napoleon. He was known for his Orl
dilections up to the moment when, in March 1853, he was
Ambassador at Vienna by Napoleon III. He conducted t
negotiations which led through weary stages to the
December 1854, by which the Emperor of Austria con
alliance with the Emperor Napoleon against the E
Russia, his former patron; and when, in the spring
became necessary to empower the French ambassador a
meet MM. Gortschakoff and Titoff, the Russian envoys, I
was at first entrusted with the sole conduct of the nego
the part of France, every other power being represented
gress by two plenipotentiaries at one time. When t
Government saw reason to revise its decision, no less a p

land in 1853, and in the following year received the honour of Knighthood and the Governorship of Hong Kong, which he now holds, with the chief military and naval power. He sat in Parliament from 1835 to 1837, and again from 1841 to 1849.

BRANDE, WILLIAM THOMAS, Experimental Chemist and Lecturer, and writer on chemical subjects, born 1780, was long the assistant of Sir Humphry Davy, whom he succeeded in the professorial chair at the Royal Institution. His chief works are "A Manual of Chemistry," and his "Dictionary of Literature, Science and Art;" both noticeable rather for careful statement of what has been done by others than for any display of original research or brilliant genius.

BRAVO-MURILLO, JUAN, late President of the Spanish Ministry, was born at Frejoual de la Sierra, in the province of Badajoz, in June 1803. "His parents (says one of his biographers) being only in moderate circumstances, he was destined for the church, and studied theology at Sevilla and Salamanca. Aversion to his profession, however, induced him afterwards to apply himself to the study of Law. In 1825 he entered the College of Advocates at Sevilla. A logical mind, dialectic practice, and great oratorical powers soon gave him celebrity among the collegians. His reputation was increased by his able defence of Colonel Bernardo Marquez, who, in 1831, was involved in a conspiracy of the Liberals, and accused of high treason. This circumstance, after the death of Ferdinand VII., induced Garelly, the minister of justice, to tender him the place of Attorney-general at Caceres, in the tribunal of Estremadura. Although his already important practice was a quicker road to fortune, he accepted the proposal, as it opened the way to a wider circle of political activity. Bravo administered his office with a view to a practical and moderate progress. When, however, the moderate Progressist party came to the helm, in 1835, the new minister of justice, Gomez Becerra, was dissatisfied with him, and removed him from his place at Caceres to a similar one at Orense. Bravo hereupon took his dismissal, and entered again upon the duties of an advocate. He now chose Madrid for the theatre of his activity, being led thereto by the plan of publishing, for the first time in Spain, a legal magazine. With his friend, the present prime-minister in 1847), he undertook, in 1836, the publication of the 'Boletin de Jurisprudencia.' These practical and literary labours were interrupted for a short time while Bravo was called to fill the office of Secretary in the department of State under the Istariz ministry. In three months, however, this ministry was dissolved by the revolution of La Granja, and Bravo immediately resigned his place, with the resolution never again to occupy himself with politics. Again he earnestly devoted himself at Madrid to the business of an advocate. In the meantime, his professional engagements led him back again to the political field; and with Donoso Cortes, Gonzales Llanos, and Dionysius Galiano.

he became one of the most active co-labourers in foundin
conducting the journal 'El Porvenir,' which combated the
vagances of the party at the head of the Government with
boldness and ability. In 1837 the province of Sevilla electe
to the Cortes, and he was even tendered the place of Minis
Justice in the Ofalia ministry, but declined. After the disso
of the Cortes, which soon followed, Bravo was not again cho
a moderate. With Donoso Cortés and Alcalá Galiano, h
published the 'Piloto' newspaper, in which they again con
the ruling party. In the meantime the Cortes was newly dis
and in 1840 was reopened by the election of moderates,
whom Bravo was elected from the province of Avila. In this
besides interesting himself in judicial matters, he also to
active part in political questions. The courage with which
had advocated moderate reform procured him the confide
the Conservative party. When the Revolution of September,
broke out, Bravo was arrested, as the leader of the Mode
He fled to the Basque provinces, and then over the Pyren
Bayonne, where he received the news of his banishment a
recall by the Provisional Government almost at the same
After a short residence in Paris he returned to Madrid, in o
devote himself exclusively to his profession. In 1847 he re
the office of Minister of Justice in the transition cabinet
Duke of Sotomayor, but resigned when Pacheco took the
of the government. In November of the same year, at th
mation of the new cabinet, he entered it as Minister of

d often presides at the sittings of the Historical and
hical Institute of Rio. He liberally patronises industrial
es, by encouraging public works, and perfecting the navi-
rivers. But his great object of humanity and policy has
[illegible] attack on the national prejudice of the necessity of
slaves, which he has entirely overcome. The traffic
absolutely suppressed in Brazil; and the people have
the Imperial policy, which has for its motto, "No more
slaves—European colonization!" This policy of the
and the Brazilian Chambers was not only to decree the
of the traffic, but to open up to the agriculturists
and means by which they should dispense with black
This was done by attracting European colonists to
encouraging the settlement of small colonies; and the
landed proprietors throughout the empire now prefer
labour. To conclude, the young Emperor is charac-
his good sense, prudence, sagacity, and firmness: no one,
his most eminent counsellors, is more thoroughly informed
secrets of policy in international questions, as well as in
of party created by the constitutional mechanism. No
[illegible] more or knows better the working of the ad-
in its minutest details.

BREWSTER, SIR DAVID, LL.D. and K.H., an Experimental
pher and Public Writer, was born at Jedburgh, December
He was educated for the Church of Scotland, of which
a licentiate; and in 1808 he received the honorary
of M.A. from the University of Edinburgh. While study-
Mr Brewster enjoyed the friendship of Robison, who
[illegible] chair of Natural Philosophy; Playfair, professor
[illegible] and Dugald Stewart, chair of Moral Philosophy

e), to suggest the construction of a lens out of zones of each of which might be built up of several circular segments, us form an apparatus for the illumination of light-houses, equalled power. This beautiful invention was afterwards fully developed by him in the "Edinburgh Transactions." 15 Dr. Brewster received the Copley Medal of the Royal for one of his discoveries in optical science; and soon after lmitted a Fellow of that body. In 1816 the Institute of adjudged to him half of the physical prize of 3000 francs, d for two of the most important discoveries made in e, in any branch of science, during the two preceding years; 1819 Dr. Brewster received from the Royal Society the rd gold and silver medals, for his discoveries on the polar- of light. In 1816 he invented the kaleidoscope, the patent f which was evaded, so that the inventor gained little beyond though the large sale of the instrument must have pro- considerable profit. In 1819 he, in conjunction with Pro- Jameson, established the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," bsequently commenced the "Edinburgh Journal of Science," ch sixteen volumes appeared. In 1825 the Institute of elected Dr. Brewster a corresponding member; and he eceived the same honour from the Royal Academies of , Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark. In 1831 he proposed eeting at York, which led to the establishment of the British ation for the Advancement of Science: to this event the President the Marquis of Northampton gracefully referred

he other candidates withdrew their pretensions, in ord
tice to be done to the merits of the illustrious Scot
. The eight associate members of the Institute a
garded as the eight greatest celebrities in the learne
. Brewster enjoys a pension of 300*l.* a-year. He wa
a daughter of the celebrated Macpherson, translato
f "Ossian;" and by her, who is now dead, had several

T, JOHN, who has sat in Parliament for Manchester
is the son of John Bright, Esq. of Greenbank, near
nd was born in 1811. He is largely engaged in trade,
e firm of John Bright and Brothers, cotton-spinners and
ers, of Rochdale. Mr. Bright may be said to have first
d himself in political life by his hostility to the Corn-
worst evils of which, it was asserted, were felt in the
ing districts. Hence Mr. Bright became one of the
nbers of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which sprung from
on formed in 1838 to obtain the repeal of the obnoxious
t was not, however, until the League visited London, and
ystem of "Tours" into the agricultural districts, that
became extensively identified with the proceedings of
is speeches at the Drury Lane Theatre meetings were
l over the kingdom, and insured him great attention at
l gatherings of farmers; and his earnest and impas-
er of dealing with facts and figures told well with
es. He also greatly distinguished himself by his
rganising the bazaars held in aid of the League;
r in 1842, and in Covent Garden Theatre in 1845.
ears previously, in April 1843, he unsuccessfully
representation of the city of Durham, for which he
July following, and was returned; and he continued
servative Durham until 1847, when he was first
Manchester. His contests for Durham were costly,
s were defrayed by subscription among the friends
n Law League; in his speech on his return he
row aside party considerations altogether, and to
s of improvement from whatever party they might
His maiden speech in Parliament on the motion of
tending the principles of Free Trade, August 7th,
e same month he opposed the Slave-Trade-Sup-
calculated to inflict a serious injury on the com-
try connected with the regions to which the bill
ht speaks well: his voice is good, his enunciation
delivery is free from any unpleasant peculiarity
d it tells something of his cast of mind to find
his speeches quoting from Shelley and Words-
estionably a powerful supporter of all measures
nt of the people, and a staunch advocate of the
ative abuses; but his hard-hitting assertions of

views are sometimes dealt forth somewhat indiscreetly, so as t
nage the cause they are intended to support. Mr. Bright ha
epidly opposed the policy of the war with Russia, and was un
the meeting representing the Religious Society of Friends, com
nly called Quakers," by whom a deputation was despatched t
Emperor Nicholas in 1854, to urge upon him "the mainte
ce of peace as the true policy, as well as the manifest duty
a Christian government." By thus upholding a testimon
inst all war, Mr. Bright has incurred the violent censure of
nerous body of his constituents at Manchester, whilst he i
ported in his views by a large number of the most influentia
lers of "the Manchester party." Among the measures of im
vement not yet effected is the Ballot, of which he is an abl
ocate. Mr. Bright married the daughter of Jonathan Priestman
., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; she died in 1841. In 1847 h
rried, secondly, the eldest daughter of W. Leatham, Esq. of Wake
d, York.

BRODIE, SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS, BART., Surgeon an
gical Writer, son of a Wiltshire clergyman, was born 1783, an
lying under Sir Everard Home, worked hard, and became the
geon's successor at St. George's Hospital, and ultimately at th
lege of Surgeons. Sir B. Brodie is Serjeant-Surgeon to the
een; he held a like appointment under two previous monarchs.
profession is said to produce him 10,000*l.* a-year; but he ha
nd time to contribute one or two practical books to the litera

[redacted] his appointment. Rather than go through the complicated [redacted] by which alone he might have secured his reinstatement, he chose the alternative of resigning the post, and in 1830 [redacted] from Calcutta to China. "In this voyage," says Capt. [redacted], in his "Expedition to Borneo," "while going up the [redacted] seas, he saw for the first time the islands of the Asiatic [redacted]pelago—islands of vast importance and unparalleled beauty [redacted] neglected and almost unknown. He inquired and read, [redacted] became convinced that Borneo and the Eastern Isles afforded [redacted] open field for enterprise and research. To carry to the Malay [redacted], so long the terror of the European merchant-vessel, the [redacted] of civilisation; to suppress piracy, and extirpate the slave-[redacted], became his humane and generous objects; and from that [redacted] the energies of his powerful mind were devoted to this one [redacted]. Often foiled, often disappointed, with a perseverance [redacted] enthusiasm which defied all obstacle, he was not until 1838 [redacted] to set sail from England on his darling project. On [redacted] death of his father, Mr. Brooke succeeded to a handsome [redacted]monony, and was thus enabled to attempt at once the realisa-[redacted] of his project. His first care was to purchase a yacht from [redacted] Royal Squadron, enjoying the same privileges, as to flags [redacted] colours, as a man-of-war. The Royalist was a fast sailer, [redacted] every respect capacitated for her voyage. To test her sea [redacted]ities, and make experiments on the hardihood of his men, [redacted]. Brooke commenced a trip through the waters of the Medi-[redacted]erranean, and visited many of those shores that are populous [redacted] historical associations. He coasted Spain, passed Malta and [redacted], between the lovely islands of the blue Ægean Sea—the oases [redacted] the ocean—and reached the mouth of the Dardanelles, with the [redacted]ention of visiting Constantinople. But the plague had closed [redacted] capital against him, and he leisurely made his voyage home-[redacted]. Having tested the power of his yacht and the capabilities of [redacted] crew, some twenty in number, he conceived the apparently [redacted]otic idea of attempting the extirpation of the formidable [redacted] of piracy which existed in the Indian Archipelago, and [redacted]essed himself to this difficult task with all the energy of which [redacted] nature was capable. On the 27th of October, 1838, the Royalist [redacted] England, and reached Singapore after a protracted but [redacted]perous voyage, when he soon afterwards sailed for Sarawak. [redacted] his arrival in that country he found its ruler, Muda Hassim, [redacted] in the suppression of one of the rebellions which are of [redacted] frequent occurrence in uncivilised countries. Well disposed [redacted]wards the English, and not unwilling to profit by any casual aid [redacted] the emergency in which he found himself, Muda appealed to [redacted]. Brooke for his co-operation,—a request with which he complied [redacted] *amore*; and, turning "what some deem danger to delight," he [redacted] to work, after his return from a visit to the Island of Celebes, [redacted] his characteristic zeal and activity. The whole province was [redacted] a state of insurrection. Tribe after tribe was *gathering* in quick [redacted]scents from the interior. *The return of Mr. Brooke* at this crisis

was hailed with satisfaction by Muda Hassim and his ad
and, as a compensation for his aid, the Rajah, who was
proceed to Borneo as the Sultan's ameer, or first
offered to appoint him as his successor. We shall not ent
place upon the controversy which has arisen as to the r
which this cession was obtained. Some aver that it was a
enforced; others, that it was entirely voluntary; the pol
of a man who bestows that upon another which he does no
the power to retain himself. The friends of Mr. Brook
that the proposal was perfectly spontaneous, "and was pre
constant solicitation, and in spite of repeated objections.
ever this may have been, the proposal seems to have been
with but little hesitation, and the assistance, and that
active kind, afforded. The belligerents were soon arraye
each other, the rebels holding the upper part of the r
closing the interior against all attempts to enter it. Mr.
with his little band of followers, after stipulating for mer
captured rebels, placed himself in command of the expedi
succeeded in leading the Rajah's army to the attack.
volleys from the European guns settled the fate of the day
insurgents surrendered at discretion. Muda and his mas
with good faith, and Mr. Brooke was duly installed in the
rank. The newly-acquired territory was swampy, and ill c
by the native Dyaks, who varied their occupations as tille
land by excursions among neighbouring villages *in search*

his would be the opening of a new emporium for British
Like most conquerors, the new Rajah had gone much
than he had originally intended to go; but whatever may
ght of his grand *battue* of pirates, it can hardly be denied
he has proved on the whole a benefactor to the un-
i race over which he presides. He compiled a code of laws,
l trade to be free, all roads to be open, all property invio-
instituted a current coinage, and explained his plan of revenue.
antimony ore he reserved to himself, but compelled none to
the mines against their will. At once entering on a regular
of life, he freely admitted the people into his presence at all
s of the day. Rising early, it was his practice to quit his
residence for the public walk on the opposite bank of the
r, where he held his durbar, receiving all who chose to make
plaints or offer suggestions. Here he remained till mid-day,
n he returned to his bungalow, and passed several hours
his library, enjoying the company of his old friends of classic
ece and Rome, and retired early to rest. The people soon
came deeply attached to their new ruler, who at once showed
could be merciful where mercy would not outrage justice;
ile he rigorously suppressed head-hunting and marauding expe-
ions, which gradually became extinct in the province. The
jah is said to enjoy, in addition to his pay, a source of income
ing from the sale of the antimony found in his new dominions.
1854, the question of the slaughter of the pirates was again
ught prominently under public notice, and the subject was
ely debated whether Sir J. Brooke could properly be at the same

evived; "Honours and Riches," also a lively three-act piece; The Creole," an interesting serious drama. Mr. Brooks was Commissioner" despatched to Southern Russia, Turkey, and by the "Morning Chronicle," in the prosecution of its into foreign as well as British "Labour and the Poor." A sation of his contributions has recently been published in Russians of the South." Mr. Brooks has also published a entitled "Aspen Court," which originally appeared in "Beni- Miscellany."

ROUGHAM, HENRY, LORD, Lawyer, Philosopher, States- and Critic, was born in Sept. 1778, in a house at the north- corner of St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (not in the Earl han's house). His father was residing in Edinburgh when ame acquainted with Eleanor Syme, daughter of a deceased man of the Church of Scotland, and niece of Robertson the an. The elder Brougham was rather a weak man, but the r was a woman of talent and delightful character. Henry ham, the future Chancellor, received his preliminary educa- t the High School of his native city, and at the early age of entered its University. He devoted himself with great to the study of mathematics, and in about a year after his ulation transmitted to the Royal Society a paper on an optical t, which that learned body adjudged worthy of a place in its sactions." This paper was succeeded by others, the origi- of which touched the sensibilities of some foreign professors,

r by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and soon acquired a con-
ble practice. In 1810 he addressed the House of Lords for
rs as counsel for a body of English merchants, who were
ed by the orders in council issued in retaliation of Napoleon's
and Milan decrees. The damage done to commerce by in-
upon the validity of a mere paper blockade, which only the
lest vessel, was insisted on with all the force of Mr. Brougham's
nt oratory, but the orders were not rescinded until after the
f the minister, Mr. Perceval. In 1810 he entered Parliament
borough of Camelford, then under the influence of the Earl
lington, and attached himself to the Whig opposition. Here
rties were directed chiefly to the Slavery question, in con-
n with Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Grenville Sharpe. In
arliament was dissolved, and on contesting Liverpool with
anning he lost the election; an event which excluded him
arliament for four years, during which the lately-repealed
ws were enacted. In 1816 the Earl of Darlington's influence
employed to procure him a seat in Parliament; this time
rough of Winchelsea. It has been remarked that the
ious mode of translation to the legislature, compared with
ection in the uncertainties of popular contests, made Brougham
ct to obtain a few rotten parliamentary boroughs. He now
posed the dragooning policy pursued by ministers
thousands of hungry men and women who met at Man-
ester to protest against the starvation-laws lately
the Six Acts passed, and the voice of discontent was
ectually stifled. In 1820 an event took place which was to
Brougham in a position more conspicuous, and by far more
dignity he had yet occupied. The arrival in England of
Brunswick to claim the crown which was the right of
England's wife, led to the well-known proceedings before
Lords. During the troubles which befell this per-
Princess of Wales, Mr. Brougham had been her ad-
ate, and appointed her majesty's attorney-general, it was for
to defend her before the highest court of the realm. The
was of the highest degree favourable to his audacious
In the end the object of the king was defeated, and
Brougham became a popular idol. In 1820 he introduced a
for the gratuitous education for the poor of England and
provisions of which have not yet ceased to excite discus-
on the general power they were designed to give to the
of every parish in the direction of free education. Mr.
's relations with the clergy assumed a very different aspect
following year, when he was called to defend Ambrose
proprietor of the "Durham Chronicle," in an action of
ght by the ministers of the Established Church in that city
ion their refusal to allow the church bells to be tolled
Queen Caroline. In his memorable speech on that occasion
with the bitterest irony, and the *most cutting gibes*, to the
ggerating *the luxury, profusion, and worldliness* of the

hierarchy. If Williams had been innocent of the libel, to hav
cured the delivery of this terrible speech in a snug cathedra
would have been enough to secure his condemnation: the
went against him, but he was never called up to receive judg
Two years later, the facility of language and power of inv
which had so often won him plaudits, was near bringing him
position personally and extremely unpleasant. Believing
Mr. Canning took office, in the spring of 1823, that he had re
to sacrifice the cause of Catholic Emancipation, which h
always maintained in words, Mr. Brougham accused him
House, on the 17th of April, of the "most monstrous truckli
office that the whole history of political tergiversation coul
sent." At the sound of these words, Canning started
feet, and cried, "It is false!" A dead calm ensued,
lasted some seconds. The Speaker interposed his authorit
words were retracted, and the quarrel was accommodate
both gentlemen were declared to have acted magnanimous
they shortly after shook hands in the House. From this
until the Reform crisis of 1830, Mr. Brougham laboured en
cally and fearlessly in the cause of freedom and the rig
conscience; whether these were represented for the hour by th
of Smith of Demerara, the disfranchised Catholics of Ireland,
victims of the Holy Alliance. In the struggle of 1829, which
in the Emancipation Act, he bore an honourable part; and i
porting the Wellington and Peel cabinet on this question inc
still more his popularity. He was member for Knaresborough

higs and Tories that the Tribune of the people had once a lord and a chancellor. The appointment was h vigour by Mr. Croker, and as heartily defended by Sir intosh and Mr. Macaulay. In the Upper House his was dreaded as the spectre of revolution. For a long dship took no pains to conciliate these fears, but rather ranton in the indulgence of an oratory so strange as his of the House of Lords. In the debates on the Reform l many opportunities of inveighing against prescription ace every member of which sat in his place by heredi- e; and it was with peculiar unction he told them more at the aristocracy, with all their castles, manors, rights nd rights of chase, and their broad acres, reckoned at archase, "were not for a moment to be weighed against lasses of England." This declaration is the key to his er; it was the power of the middle classes rather than le that he sought to raise. During and after the passing rm Bill he exerted himself to realise a favourite idea of

, which has since found its nearest expression in the rts now established. In June, 1830, he introduced a declared object of which was to bring justice home to door at all times of the year, by the establishment of

By this bill the law of arbitration was to be extended, al jurisdiction established, and courts of reconcilement introduced. A succession of bills for reforming pro- bankruptcy were afterwards introduced by Brougham, is accession to the House of Lords to the last session of has laboured for the improvement of the law with a zeal ing enthusiasm. From 1830 to 1834 he shared the early nd subsequent discredit of the Whig cabinet, but in w debate drew upon himself a peculiar measure of by a frequent, minute, and evidently complacent itera- Malthusian doctrines embodied in the new bill, and was h vigour and virulence by "The Times." He denounced explicit terms all establishments offering a refuge and d age, because that is before all men; he thought rds very well; dispensaries, perhaps, might be tolerable; spitals were decidedly bad institutions. The energetic, olicy pursued towards Ireland, and the prosecution rtation of the Dorchester labourers, were defended by and drew down much unpopularity upon the Whigs; and of November, 1834, upon the death of Earl Spencer, the advantage of the altered public feeling to dismiss the et. On the construction of the Melbourne cabinet was left out of the ministerial combination, and has never d the Crown in the capacity of an adviser. His parlia- reer was henceforth one of desultory warfare; at one was carrying confusion into the ranks of his old friends, —at another, attacking *the close phalanx of the* Tories. *times brought forward the subject of the* Corn-Laws, whose

iquity he exposed with great power and fervency, and fought
attle of repeal with eagerness and irregularity to the last. T
ession of 1850 exhibited his lordship as the same eccentric,
crutable speaker as ever. He both supported and attacked
xhibition, deprecated the Commission of Inquiry into the state
he Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and attacked w
lmost wild fury those who were seeking to abolish expens
inecure appointments. Inconsistency is the first feature in t
tatesman's character, which the brilliancy of his talents only ma
nore apparent. He has written to depreciate the negro's capa
f civilisation, and yet toiled for years to procure his freedom.
816 he endorsed the Protectionist fallacy, and wailed over
uin resulting to agriculture from an abundant harvest; in 1835
as opposing the Corn-Laws, and in 1845 again inveighing agai
he League, and calling for the prosecution of its chief membe
n 1823 he hurled the thunder of his eloquence upon Austria
Russia, "the eternal and implacable enemies of freedom," and
850 was praising their clemency, and even urging an alliance w
he Czar. He is now the champion of aristocracies, but in 1
ought to become a citizen of republican France. His literary
cientific labours can only be lightly sketched. Having, as we h
een, in boyhood enrolled his name with the *élite* of scientific writ
n 1802 he became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," t
ist started by Jeffrey and Sydney Smith, and contributed for m
ears some of the most pungent criticisms that have appeared in t
enowned publication. In 1803 he published his treatise on the C

BROWN, SIR GEORGE.

nding the Light Division of the Eastern Army in the
, the third son of George Brown, Esq., of Linkwood,
gin, Scotland, was born in August 1790. He was edu-
d the Royal Military College, at Great Marlow, and at
Wycombe, entered the army as ensign in the 43d Foot,
23d January 1806, became lieutenant of that regiment on
September following, and was present at the capture of
agen, in 1807. He served in the Peninsula from August
20th June, 1811, when he was promoted to a Captaincy of
, in which regiment he continued to serve from that date
1814. He assisted at the passage of the Douro and the
of Oporto, and at Talavera was severely wounded through
ghs. He was also in the action of the Light Division at
ge of Almeida, in that of Sabugal, and at the investment of
; and has a silver medal for Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco,
d'Onor, San Sebastian, Nivelle, and Nive. At Busaco
Brown was engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with one
ns's staff, whom, after a desperate conflict, he disabled by a
rust. He was at the storming of Badajoz, and accom-
ir De Lacy Evans in the forlorn hope of that siege. He
t an active part in storming the heights of Castrillias, and
erce affairs of Salamanca, Subjena de Morillo, Vittoria, the
s, Nivelle, and Toulouse. He obtained his majority on
May, 1814, and on the 29th September ensuing was breveted
unt-Colonel, when he embarked in the expedition under
eneral Ross, and was present at the battle of Bladensburg,
4th August; in that battle he was slightly wounded in the
d severely in the groin. The Americans were, however,
with heavy loss. He was also present at the capture of Wash-
He became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rifle Brigade on the
ruary, 1824, full Colonel on the 6th May, 1831, and Major-
on the 23d November, 1841. In the same year he was ap-
Deputy-Adjutant-General, and in 1851, Adjutant-General
orces, an office which he resigned in consequence of a cabal
him on the 12th December, 1853. From 1815 to 1854 General
services were of the ordinary routine character. His ap-
nt to the post of Deputy-Adjutant-General by Lord Hill,
djutant-General by the Duke of Wellington, show that he
the confidence of those commanders, as his resignation of
er appointment soon after Lord Hardinge had become
der-in-Chief tends to show that his lordship had not the
e of the General. When the British military expedition
ast was resolved on, Sir George, who three years before
me a Lieutenant-General, received the command of the
vision of the Army, and in the spring of 1854 proceeded
oli, the first point in the Sultan's dominions occupied by
s, whence his corps subsequently removed to the neigh-
of Varna. During the stay of the army in Turkey,
ge's activity and zeal justified the reputation he had long
rith those who could recall the scenes of the Peninsular

campaign; but the attention of the public was chiefly struck by the rigour of certain regulations for the men about shaving which he at this time issued. Brown, who was a well-known disciplinarian, was at once set down as a mere martinet, and his appointment regarded by many as one more illustration of the undue indulgence of Peninsular preferences at the Horse Guards. In his sixty-sixth year, however, he was daily giving an example of energy to his younger comrades. The correspondents of the daily journals were unanimous in describing his great activity; he was one of the earliest on horseback, often riding, through the heat and dust, forty miles a-day, and constantly caring for the welfare of his troops. While the Light Division was at Varna, complaints not few nor weak were sent to England, that "Sir George Brown stopped the porter ordered for the men by Lord Raglan." It has since been proved that Brown did no such thing, and that his men were porterless because the beverage was not on the spot, and supplies of more urgent necessity engrossed all the means of conveyance. A terrific encounter with the enemy was soon to take place Brown's military qualities above cavil. The Light Division, having left Turkey in the beginning of September, was called to take front rank in the attack of the Russian position on the heights behind the Alma. The general character of that battle is well known, and its leading features are presented in our sketch of Lord Raglan. The Light Division formed the British left; on its right was the Second Division, led by General Evans, the old comrade of Brown in many an attack in the Peninsula; and the First Division, under the Duke of Cambridge, was assigned for its support. The heights occupied by the Russians were crowned with redoubts and formidable batteries. The Light Division advanced to the passage of the river, which it effected in the immediate front of the enemy. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles; and the vineyards, through which the troops had to pass, created additional impediments, rendering every species of formation, under a galling fire, nearly impossibility. The division, however, advanced; Sir George Brown, conspicuous on a grey horse, rode in front of his division, urging them with voice and gesture. The struggle became terrific, and even critical, when Sir George suddenly disappeared, his horse having been shot under him. In a moment afterwards the troops saw him in front of a Russian battery, enveloped in a cloud of dust, and heard him shout, "Twenty-third, I'm all right! Be sure I'll remember you for this day." The division again resolutely advanced in face of a tornado of round and grape shot and musketry, and suffered immense loss. This, and the momentary paralysis caused by the fall of their commander, placed success for a moment in doubt. At this juncture the Duke of Cambridge brought his division, composed of Guards and Highlanders, into action; the regiments of the Light Division got time to reform; the 33d time to claim with the Guards the capture of a gun; and in a few minutes after were on the heights of A

by the flight of the Russian army. In this sanguinary
ter Brown's horse was pierced by eleven bullets—its rider
unhed. Lord Raglan, in his despatch describing this day,
'The mode in which Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown
d his division, under the most trying circumstances, de-
by warmest approbation. The fire to which his division
ected, and the difficulties he had to contend against, afford
proof that his best energies were applied to the successful
of his duties." The battle of Inkermann, fought Nov. 5th,
called with propriety "a soldier's battle;" darkness and mist
endered impossible those combinations of movements by
itary success is so greatly influenced, and made the fortune
to depend in an especial manner upon individual courage.
ann, however, as the returns show, our generals bore their
of danger, and probably were more exposed than they
e been in a regular action. The Light Division was
o the front of our position upon the first attack of the
An eye-witness of the fighting has thus written,—"The
s uncertain and bloody. In the Light Division the 88th
into the front that they were surrounded and put into
fusion, when four companies of the 77th charged the
and relieved their comrades. The fight had not long
d ere it was evident that the Russians had received
fire on all mounted officers. Sir George Brown was
a shot, which went through his arm and struck his side.
regret his pale and sternly-composed face, as his body
by me on a litter, his white hair fluttering in the breeze,
we had lost the services of a good soldier that day." His
d the strain of fatigue and privation on his constitution,
his temporary retirement from the camp a necessity,
nbarked for Malta. Early in 1855, however, he returned
nmand in the Crimea. Lieutenant-General Brown looks
nger than he is. His physiognomy is studious and care-
e appears to be vigorous beyond his years. An officer
udgment or more chivalrous gallantry is not to be found
tish Army.

VN, HENRY KIRKE, an American Sculptor, was born
, Massachusetts, in 1814. He is the son of a farmer, and
the education of a farmer's boy, working in summer and
in winter. At eighteen he went to Boston, and studied
ainting. It was by chance only that he became a
He modelled the head of a lady, merely for amusement,
uite successful. The approbation it met with determined
rsue that branch of art. To obtain means to visit Italy, he
railroad engineer in the state of Illinois, but he gained no
nd suffered in health. By the aid of friends, inherent en-
the success of his works in sculpture, he was able to pass
ears in Italy. He studied there faithfully and profitably,
onviction that the true place for an artist is in his own

untry, he left the conveniences of Italian artist-life, to find
bjects and to perfect them in the world of art at home. He
d at Brooklyn, where, having many commissions for monumer
t, he perfected the casting of bronze, as a material better adap
exposure than marble. To him is due the credit of having p
ced the first bronze statue ever made in America. Am
s principal works in marble are the statue of "Hope," and
s-reliefs of the "Hyades," and "Pleïades," and "The Four S
ns," besides busts of Bryant, Spenser, Nott, and other dist
ished Americans. He has likewise produced in bronze a col
l statue of Dewitt Clinton, "The Angel of Retribution," etc.

BROWN, JOHN, D.D., an eminent Divine of the Uni
resbyterian Church of Scotland, and an admirable Biblical Cri
as born at Whitburn, Linlithgowshire, in 1785. His father
ng minister of the church of Langrig, in that neighbourho
d his grandfather was the celebrated John Brown of Haddi
n, author of "The Self-Interpreting Bible." After his univer
d other studies he was ordained, in 1806, to a church at Bigg
d while residing there he acquired the principal portion of
mple literary and theological knowledge for which he is so m
istinguished. In 1821 he was translated, as successor to the R
r. Hall, to Rose Street Church, Edinburgh, where he attai
reat popularity; and on the death of that venerable clergyman
ovember 1826, he succeeded him in Broughton Place Church
e same city. In 1835 he became Professor of Exegeti

hen he was defeated by Mr. Entwistle, the idate. This brought about the forty-shilling f the League. He was returned for South Lan- l again at the general election in 1847: he first nt on Lord John Russell's motion for the con- suspension of the Corn and Navigation Laws. wrote in the "Pennsylvanian," Boston news- etters in defence of Free Trade, which attracted He is also an able advocate of the adoption of ; reasoning upon its advantages in America in making calculations, and the prevention of

ROBERT, Poet, and the husband of a Poetess, rwell in 1812, and was educated at the London elongs to a class of writers who, with unques- high order, have never been popular with any of readers; for the very simple reason that they ed it worth while to render themselves intelli- have been much praised by the "Examiner" r newspapers; but have been little read, and still lerstood. With a "select few," who take "*omne fico*" for their motto, he is held in the highest many of the vulgar herd, who can understand kspeare, and appreciate Milton, his poems are, king, a sealed book. Yet do they contain the f genius, and abound in conceptions which, had l in the language of common sense, would long l a vivid impression on the public mind. His work, "Paracelsus," was published in 1836, and ists, if but few readers. His "Pippa Passes" our with the public. In 1837 Mr. Browning pro- rd;" and everything that the genius of Macready nder it popular was done by his impersonation, hero. It was, nevertheless, a dead failure. t more successful. Mr. Browning's next poem was eceived, and deserved to be so. "The Blot in s brought out in 1843, at Drury Lane Theatre, but ccess than some of its predecessors. So much for s poems. Some of his occasional pieces are not ion which attaches to his more elaborate writings, haps, scarcely thank us for enumerating them. s published, in addition to the works already g Viator and King Charles," "Dramatic Lyrics," Druses," "Columbe's Birthday," "Dramatic Soul Errand," etc.

E-ADMIRAL, Commander-in-Chief of the French uadron employed in the Black Sea, has held a ortant employments. He has been governor of

two colonies, maritime prefect, chef-de-station, and comm
chief of the Ocean squadron. In 1854 he was appoi
mander of the second, called the Atlantic squadron, desti
in the Black Sea, the waters of Gallipoli, and in the
Archipelago; and had under him three ships of war o
rank, five mixed of the third rank, and two steam corvet
these he joined Admiral Hamelin, as second in comm
December he succeeded his chief, to the great satisfact
entire squadron. In March, 1855, he received the milit
as a testimony of the approbation of his sovereign.

BRUCK, CHARLES-LOUIS, BARON VON, one of
eminent of the modern school of Austrian statesmen,
October 18, 1798, in the duchy of Berg, on the Rhine.
youth of Bruck was spent in the army of his country.
the campaign of 1814–15 in the Prussian service; a
restoration of peace visited London, to seek a positi
army of the Hon. East India Company, but was not
In the year 1821, weary of the monotony of garrison
out for the south of Europe, intending to join the Gr
gents, subjects of the Sultan. Arrived at Trieste, he fo
difficulty in procuring a passage to the scene of his ex
and improved the interval of delay by making the acqua
several persons of considerable local influence, to who
recommended in his letters. Before he could perfect th
ments for his departure he received intelligence fro

ding a powerful maritime corporation, capable not only
g a mercantile predominance, with which large returns
evitably connected, but also of determining an immense
siness to the port of Trieste, and of raising the con-
Austria throughout the East, Bruck prevailed on the
s to forego a dividend during the early years of the
, and apply the profits as new capital for the extension
dertaking. At the end of the year 1846, even before
med the active direction of the Lloyds, the company had
f 3,000,000 florins, and a surplus income, available for
f 198,000 florins. It has since developed its resources
greater extent; and although, whether as an Insurance
on Society, it is immensely inferior to our English com-
an institution which every Austrian must regard with
de. It has contributed immensely to augment Austrian
the East; it has trebled the population of Trieste,
it to become an important centre of Mediterranean trade;
possible the existence of an Austrian navy; and it has
doubtless, under the smile, but without the aid of a
. The year 1848 saw Bruck called to a new and more
cene of activity. The grave occurrences which at that
k the foundations of every state in Germany are well
the midst of these, Trieste received a summons to
st representative to a national assembly, to meet at
and deliberate on the affairs of the entire German
uck was elected by his fellow-citizens, and was pro-
the Maine, when the Imperial Austrian Government

rating the Austrian Constitution of March 1849, since aba
The Committee had scarcely completed its work when Br
selected to negotiate with Sardinia. It was the first time
Austria, a merchant had been nominated Ambassador-
tentiary, and the employment was one which the first diplo
of the empire would have accepted with pride. He co
with Count Revel and General Dabormida, against the pro
Austrian soldiers and diplomatists of the old school, such
as Sardinia could observe without degradation; and he, at t
time, improved the opportunity to adjust a frontier questi
some fiscal difficulties connected with the wine and salt trad
a more accomplished negotiator might have thought bene
notice or unworthy of the occasion. The two commercial
with Parma and Modena, — the latter of which secured
navigation of the Po, and prepared the way for a subsequen
and customs union with Austria, — were about this time
into a very advanced state by the efforts of Bruck. U
return from Italy he devoted himself to the Ministry of
department new to the state system of Austria, and which
to organise from its elements. He set resolutely to work;
the incompetent, encouraged the deserving, and gave sc
latent talent, until his ministry became a model of order
example of efficiency. He established a statistical bure
introduced a system of monthly returns; reformed cham
commerce; concluded postal treaties with Bavaria, Pruss
Saxony; reconstructed the postal administration of Hungar

[redacted], when, in 1853, he was appointed to the most important [redacted] to which an Austrian diplomatist could be called—he was [redacted] Internuncio at Constantinople. His work was, first, [redacted] those earlier friendly relations of Austria with the [redacted] which had been so rudely displaced by Count Leiningen on [redacted] mission from Vienna, and afterwards to maintain the influ[redacted] of Austria against that of Russia, France, and England. It [redacted] be admitted that this was no light task, seeing that the [redacted] powers were respectively making armed demonstrations, [redacted] Austria professed no more than a neutrality friendly to the [redacted]. Whatever opinion may be formed of the policy of the Aus[redacted] cabinet, there can be no doubt that it has been worthily [redacted] at Constantinople by Baron Bruck. From the depar[redacted] of Prince Menschikoff from Constantinople (May 18) to the [redacted] of his recall, he was the appointed protector of the Czar's sub[redacted] in Turkey, and at the same time one of the chief foreign [redacted] of the Porte. His efforts have always been directed to the [redacted] or the restoration of peace. Thus he opposed the [redacted] of war by the Sultan in 1853, advised the accept[redacted] of the Vienna note, and opposed, as far as he could, the [redacted] passage of the British fleet through the Dardanelles. The [redacted] with which his name is most permanently identified is the Con[redacted] of June 1854, by which Austria gained a splendid military [redacted] on the Danube as far as to the Pruth, without incurring [redacted] further obligation than that of defending the same. At the [redacted] of 1855 Bruck was recalled to Vienna, to take [redacted] of the Ministry of Finance, vacant by the resignation of [redacted] von Baumgarten. On the 3d of January, at a fête given at [redacted] palace of the embassy, the Baron, when proposing the health [redacted] Sultan as a toast, expressed his aspirations for the East in [redacted] which have produced a great effect both at Constantinople [redacted] St. Petersburg. He said: "Come peace when it may—before [redacted] after the struggle—the pride of Russia will have been subdued. [redacted] will Turkey enter upon a new era; the prejudices of race will [redacted] removed, all religions will be freely exercised, right will triumph [redacted] force, and the great resources of commerce and industry be [redacted] developed. That the Sultan is resolute upon all these important [redacted] is well known. Aided by a devoted and able body of [redacted] his will be the privilege of fixing his mighty empire [redacted] firmly than ever, upon the sound basis of a wise and liberal [redacted] administration. Such a solution of the Eastern question will be [redacted] in accordance with the civilisation of our day."

BRUNNOW, BARON, the celebrated Russian Diplomatist, is a [redacted] by birth, and his connexion with the Court of Russia was [redacted] originally formed at the period of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, [redacted] 1818. He was subsequently attached to the Foreign-office at [redacted] Petersburg, and was next appointed Minister at the Grand [redacted] Court of Darmstadt. In 1839 Baron Brunnow arrived in [redacted] London, on a special mission relative to the contest between the

ltan and his Egyptian subjects. He then represented Russia
e Court of Wurtemberg, and was next appointed Russian Amba
lor in London, which office he filled until the rupture betwee
eat Britain and Russia in 1854. Through five administration
ron Brunnow was respected by the statesmen of every part
e late Sir Robert Peel has left the following tribute to th
ron's high official character:—"There never was a foreign mini
more zealous for the promotion of the interests of his ow
untry, or more unwilling to make any compromise of its honou
of anything that could qualify his obligations to watch over th
erests of which he is the representative; but, rising above all th
tty arts of intrigue, and by the suavity and simplicity of his ow
nduct, his Excellency has gained the confidence of every ministr
h which he has been called upon to act, and, without sacrificin
e interests of his own country, has secured the personal goodwi
d esteem of all those with whom it has been his lot to act."
ron Brunnow left England in February 8, 1854, for a temporar
ourn at Darmstadt; and he has since lived in retirement.

BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL, AUGUSTUS-
)UIS-WILLIAM, DUKE OF, born 26th of April, 1806, took th
ns of government April 25th, 1831, on the flight of his eld
)ther, the previous Duke, since sufficiently known in London.

BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, an American Poet and Jour
list, is the son of an eminent physician of Cummington, Massa

1828 he became co-editor with Mr. Leggen of the Evening Post," one of the oldest and most influential an newspapers. In 1827, 1828, and 1829, he brought nction with several of his friends, an Annual, entitled an." In 1832 he published the first collective edition , and a copy having been forwarded to Washington sed it to be reprinted in this country. This book has hrough several editions in both hemispheres. In the 34 Mr. Bryant visited England with his family, with of devoting a few years to literary pursuits and the is children. In the interval between 1834 and 1836 hrough France, Germany, and Italy, and resided for s in each of the cities of Florence, Pisa, Munich, and The illness of his partner on the "Evening Post," in led him to return home and resume his editorial poetry of Bryant has enjoyed considerable popularity y. His "Indian at the Burying-place of his Fathers," Flowers," "The Prairies," "Hymn of the City," and ," have often been reprinted in volumes of "Select are, perhaps, better known in England than his more ks. Mr. Bryant belongs to the good old school of nsidered common sense and intelligible language the elements of all good poetry, how lofty soever the which it abounds. With much of the vigour and on and Campbell, and the philosophic and reflective of Wordsworth, Mr. Bryant's poetry is altogether her obscurity or affectation in either sentiment or

AN, HON. JAMES, Statesman and ex-Secretary of United States, was born on the 13th of April, 1791, in Franklin, state of Pennsylvania. After having passed ular classical and academical course of instruction, he dopted the law as a profession. Having inherited a or politics, he was nominated in 1814 for the House atives of the legislature of his native state, and was was re-elected in the year 1815. After having served , he declined another re-election. In 1820 he was ngress, and took his seat in that body in December mained a member of the house till March 4, 1831. after his fifth election he declined further service, and rivate life. In May, 1831, he was offered the mission General Jackson, and accepted the proffered honour. 1834, immediately after his return from Russia, Mr. as elected to the Senate of the United States, to fill d term, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. December, 1836, he was elected for a full term; and re-elected. In March, 1845, he was appointed Secre- by President Polk, which office *he held till* the close of *tration of that gentleman. In 1854* he accepted the

London embassy, which he resigned in the following yea
Buchanan, as a politician, ranks with the Democratic party, b
he is highly respected. He has probably had less censure
him than is the usual lot of the prominent politician,
respected by all parties in private and domestic circles.

BUCKINGHAM, JAMES SILK, Traveller, Public L
and Author, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, in 1784, and be
as a printer, but soon afterwards turned sailor, and com
several vessels, but left the sea to become proprietor an
of a newspaper in Calcutta. Having criticised very free
acts of the authorities in the columns of his journal, the
Government arbitrarily and abruptly stopped his paper, and
him to quit the country. This harsh measure brought wi
own punishment, for Buckingham came to Europe, and b
agitation against the Indian authorities and their system
lasted for many years, and hastened the growth of an opi
England on Indian subjects which has resulted in a great
tion of the powers of the magnates of Leadenhall Stree
Buckingham is a dexterous speaker, and a voluminous,
very amusing author. He travelled in the East, and g
results to the world in several volumes, entitled "Travels i
tine," "Travels among the Arab Tribes," and "Travels in
potamia;" the latter published in 1827. A subsequent
America resulted in the completion and issue of some fiv
volumes of "Travels in America," which met with bu

made its appearance, investing it with all the charms of eloquence, and extracting from the dry bones of antediluvian antiquity additional proofs of the wisdom and beneficence of the Deity. To Doctor Buckland Oxford is indebted for the geological objects now collected in the Radcliffe Library; and he had a large share in the establishment of the Museum in Jermyn Street, of which Professor Grant is the Curator. Doctor Buckland's "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ," the first of his works which displayed his profound researches in this science, had its origin in the discovery of the oolitic caves in Yorkshire, which are supposed to have been a den of hyenas, at a period when elephants and hippopotami, of a species which has long ceased to exist, inhabited the northern regions of the globe, and dragged into it for food the bodies of the various animals that frequented its neighbourhood. Doctor Buckland's work on geology and mineralogy has proved the most popular of the "Bridgewater Treatises;" and in his valuable contributions to the scientific knowledge of his times he has paid especial attention to the practical application of geology to useful purposes connected with mining, building, etc. In 1845 Doctor Buckland was promoted to the Deanery of Westminster, vacant by the elevation of Doctor Samuel Wilberforce to the episcopal bench. In this capacity he honourably distinguished himself by the example he set to the heads of cathedral bodies, in facilitating the admission of the public to view the ancient monuments of the English Church, and in encouraging attendance on cathedral worship by more liberal regulations than had heretofore existed. He has also exerted himself strenuously to secure a supply of good water to the metropolis; preaching, writing, and lecturing incessantly of the importance, in a sanitary point of view, of securing so desirable a consummation. We lament to add that the Doctor's multifarious labours have latterly so deeply affected his mental health, that in July, 1850, it was deemed prudent that he should retire for a time from the more active duties and studies which have earned for him such high honour. Beside sermons, and his account of the Yorkshire caves, Dr. Buckland has published "A Treatise on Geology and Mineralogy" (Bridgewater Treatise), 2 vols. 8vo., and "Geological Evidences of the Deluge," 4to.

BULWER, SIR EDWARD LYTTON. *See* LYTTON.

BULWER, THE RT. HON. SIR HENRY LYTTON EARLE, G.C.H. and Privy Councillor, Diplomatist, and Author, was born in 1801, and is an elder brother of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Henry Bulwer early prepared to devote himself to the active business of life. His numerous accomplishments and aptitude for business having recommended him to the notice of the Government, he was introduced to the diplomatic service in 1829, and attached successively to the British embassy at Berlin, Brussels, and the Hague. In 1830 he was sent on a special mission to Brussels, to watch the course of the Belgian revolution. In the same year he

entered Parliament as representative of Wilton. He wa
for Coventry in 1831 and 1832, and for Marylebone fron
1837. In 1835 he was made Secretary of Legation a
d'Affaires at Brussels; in 1837 he became Secretary of E
Constantinople, and negotiated there the commercial trea
England and the Porte. He was appointed Secretary o
in Paris in 1839, and in the course of that and the follo
was thrice gazetted as interim minister at the court
during the absence of the ambassador. In 1843 he
Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, and
the peace between Spain and Morocco in the follo
During the troubles of the Spanish capital in 1848, M
was frequently the medium of the remonstrances of h
ment upon the arbitrary and unconstitutional system f
Narvaez. As his firmness and candour were found e
inconvenient, the soldier-minister determined upon hi
and after having in vain sought to discredit him with t
cabinet, pretended to have discovered his complicity in
against the Spanish Government, and upon this pretex
ordered him to leave Madrid. The English Governme
its sense of this indignity by declining to name his suc
for two years the court of Spain received no British mini
parties in the House of Commons approved Mr. Bulwer
and her Majesty named him a Knight Grand Cross of
The hasty Spaniard has since made the *amende honorabl*
on the subject, the terms of which were dictated by Lor

the appointment of Secretary of Legation; and on Niebuhr's
nt he was appointed his successor, and resided in Rome as
d'Affaires, and afterwards as minister, until some eccle-
differences which arose between the King and the Pope
is recall. In 1839 he was appointed Ambassador to the
nfederacy; and in 1841 he was removed to London, as the
tative of his sovereign at the English court. He resigned
lon embassy early in 1854, when the Prussian court began
he world that its policy in the European crisis would be
ed by its Russian sympathies. He was found too inde-
and, for all the arts of diplomatic dissimulation, too
able, to be permitted to continue to represent the interests
in this country. He was, in fact, too much disposed to
ional view of the consequences of the position into which
ad allowed herself to be driven, to be trusted any longer
owledge of the discreditable intrigues of his Government.
alier Bunsen, however, probably owes his reputation in
ry rather to his literary than to his diplomatic labours,
especially to his learned and admirable work on Egypt.
works are, "Egypt's Place in Universal History," 1848;
rch of the Future," 1848; "Memoir on the Schleswig-
Question;" and "Hippolytus and his Age," 4 vols. 1851.
Chevalier left this country a few months ago he had, it
ear, little hope of returning, or he would scarcely have
f his library, and all his objects of art and *vertu*. He
resided on the Rhine, occupying himself with learned

ING, JABEZ, D.D., who has been described as the Her-
odern Methodism, is a native of Manchester, and has
present position in the ranks of his sect by the force of
lent and assiduous self-cultivation. He was some time
dent of the Wesleyan Conference, and is influential in
many an opinion that is cheered loudly at the May
at Exeter Hall. He was educated by Dr. Percival of
r, and numbered among his early religious friends
Clarke and Dr. Coke. He is now regarded by his sup-
a man of business views and habits, a good debater,
cher, and one thoroughly aware of the political as well as
earings of the large and influential body to which he is
As a preacher, his reputation stands high. "His pulpit
says an admirer, "are generally long, but never tedious
nt; luminous, but without glare: it is a kind of sober,
cathedral light, in its general effect, with the addition of
l stream reflected on different portions of the subject, as
oncentrated rays had found their way through a solitary
unstained glass, and passed between some of the prin-
s in the interior of St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey. If
ce were to be asked whether a sermon should be cur-
majority would decide *in favour of the affirmative*, which

shows a fault somewhere; but if the same assembly we to select the part or parts to be omitted, the general vo in favour of preserving it like 'Barclay's—Entire,' w perfection in the artist."

BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, COUNT, Chief Mini Austrian Emperor, with the titles of Minister of t House, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of th Ministers. Count Buol, whose name has become fam land through his participation in the negotiations co the affairs of the East, is the son of an Austrian dipl filled some important posts before the dissolution of Empire, and was subsequently plenipotentiary of Au Frankfort Diet. He was subsequently Austrian Minis zerland, in which country, in the canton of the Gri Buol was born. The present minister represented h at the court of Turin in 1847, during the revival of feeling which led to the Italian war of 1848. He had n Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, when, in Ap was summoned in haste to Vienna upon the sudden de Schwarzenberg, on the 5th of that month, and at once the offices which he at present holds. Although M. de like his distinguished colleagues, Dr. Alexander Bach Bruck, one of those new men by whom Prince Sch sought to regenerate the Austrian monarchy, he is inherit the views of that able minister, by whom he wa recommended to his sovereign. The internal policy of

the Vienna Congress of 1855, nor has any Austrian ed more absolutely in his own dominions than the ancis-Joseph.

INE, SIR JOHN FOX, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General, er-General of Fortifications. This officer, who was onduct the engineering operations rendered necessary ition to the East, entered the corps of Royal Engineers utenant in the year 1798. He served in the Mediter- Levant from 1800 to 1807; took part in the blockade the operations which led to the surrender of Valetta; he army in Sicily; and was also present at the capture a and the attack on Rosetta. He afterwards proceeded Moore's army to Sweden, and again to Portugal. In d Wellington's (then Wellesley's) army in the Penin- om that time until the conclusion of the campaign in sent at all the sieges, two of which, those of Burgos stian, he conducted, the latter after his superior officer led in the trenches. Throughout the campaigns in Spain Burgoyne was attached to the third division, so by the prominent part it took in the war, and was in general actions, in which he was twice wounded. In appointed commanding engineer of the expedition to , and was present at the attack on the town and the rt Bowyer. He has received the gold cross and one dajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive; r medal with three clasps for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo,

In 1826 Burgoyne accompanied the expedition to commanding officer of Engineers. In 1830 he was airman of the Irish Board of Public Works, and in or-General of Fortifications. It was in this capacity ived from the Duke of Wellington that remarkable g the defenceless state of the country,—a communi- published in the journals, produced a great sensation nd no doubt enabled the Executive to stay the pro- erous retrenchment in the naval and military services, n power to raise a new militia. In 1847, the famine appointed to conduct the commission for the relief of ; and four years afterwards was nominated to a post with one of the Metropolitan Sewers' Commissions, undertake the construction of an important system of ks. In 1854 he was sent to Turkey, to devise measures Constantinople, and securing the free passage of the the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, against an advance of the Russians. He returned to England, fterwards again proceeded to the East, and directed works intended to reduce Sebastopol. He was pre- attle of the Alma, the affair of Balaklava, and the battle m. In 1855, in consideration of his age and long was recalled, and replaced by General Sir H. Jones.

He, however, remained with the army three months after, especial request of Lord Raglan; and upon leaving the ca highly complimented by the commander-in-chief in a order. Sir John was made a Knight-Commander of the 1 1837, upon attaining the rank of major-general, and recei Grand Cross of the Order in 1852. He was made a Lieu General in the brevet of the previous year. The follow the dates:—Entered the army, 29th of August, 1798; lieu 1st of July, 1800; captain, 1st of March, 1805; major, February, 1812; lieut.-colonel, 27th of April, 1812; colon of July, 1830; major-general, 28th of June, 1838, and general, 11th of November, 1851.

BURNET, JOHN, Painter of *tableaux de genre*, En and Art-Critic, was born at Fisher-Row, near Edinburgh, 20th March, 1784. His father was a native of Borrowstone Edinburgh, and was descended from a brother of the Bi that name. Young Burnet was educated by Mr. Leeshm schoolmaster of Sir Walter Scott; but his passion for d derived from both his parents, at a very early period so absorbed his thoughts and occupied every moment that h steal from his studies, that his scholastic progress was not as might have been expected. This induced his father t him with Mr. Robert Scott, a landscape engraver of Edi from whom he learned the practical part of etching and en Whilst under his tuition he also attended the Trustees' A under Mr. John Graham, where he acquired, along with

, he asked Wilkie to allow him to engrave "The Jew's
h he executed the same size as the painting. This
t of the long series of prints engraved from Wilkie's
rious eminent engravers. The plate of "The Jew's
duced young Burnet to William Sharp, the celebrated
graver, and created an unwonted sensation among the
s late master, Mr. Graham. It was published at a
has often since been sold for twelve; and in one instance
uineas. In his plate after "The Blind Fiddler" he
style of Cornelius Vetscher. The plate was admitted
to have been an unrivalled performance for so young
Ir. Charles Heath was so pleased with its execution
ght a proof for the use of his assistants. The success
ed the publication of this print led Burnet to make an
r "The Village Politicians;" but as Wilkie required of
ave it gratuitously, and look for contingent profits in a
the copyright, he resigned it to Raimbach, who un-
plate under that arrangement. After "The Blind
. Burnet's other plates from Wilkie were,—"Reading
e "Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the
aterloo," the "Rabbit on the Wall," the "Letter of
" the "Death of Tippoo Saib," and the "Village
er the peace of 1815 Mr. Burnet visited Paris, for the
tudying in the Louvre. The best educated by far of
s of his time, he wrote and published about this
Practical Hints on Painting," and other elementary
t value to the young artist. A member of the body of
o produced the well-known collection of prints from
Gallery, Mr. Burnet engraved the "Jew," the "Na-
he "Crucifixion," all after Rembrandt, for that work.
produced several plates for Forster's "British Gal-
of Mr. Burnet's engravings were from his own pic-
ese the principal were,—"The Greenwich Pensioners,"
of which, painted by himself, was purchased by the
llington; "Feeding the Young Bird;" the "Draught
d the "Mouse." He has also published "Hints on
ting," "Landscape Painting in Oil," Lives of Rem-
'urner, and other works.

T, THE REV. JOHN, a favourite Orator at Exeter Hall,
of an Independent congregation at Camberwell. As a
fame is limited, but as a platform speaker he enjoys
popularity, especially in connexion with the Peace
Liberation-of-Religion-from-State-Control Society, the
e Abolition of Capital Punishments, etc. In the days
Corn-Law and Anti-Slavery agitations he was an active
he Liberal side, and did good service. He was born at
ed for a common soldier, then settled as pastor of an
congregation in Cork, from which place he removed to
bout twenty *years ago. It is said to have* been in the

contemplation of the Dissenters to obtain for Mr. Bu
Parliament, in order that their interests might be fo
oratory; but if such an idea were entertained, it h
carried out.

BURRITT, ELIHU, an American Lecturer, Scho
and Blacksmith, has, by dint of talent, industry, an
following out of one leading idea, managed to obtai
celebrity both in England and France, as well as Am
born in Connecticut in 1811, and received an ordin
cation till he was sixteen, when, his father dying,
ticed to a blacksmith. Being always fond of re
a tolerably good knowledge of English literature dur
ticeship; but when it expired he seems to have en
wider scholarly ambitions, and at the age of twenty-
to study mathematics. During spring and summer h
portion of his time at the anvil, alternately forgin
and thus earned enough to enable him to devote a g
winter to his studies. These, by dint of great perse
to have thriven apace; and he successively gained
mastery of Latin, French, Spanish, Greek, and Hel
and other European languages appear to have bee
added to his stock of lore; and by the time he had
thus far, he thought his pen as a translator mig
relieve the weariness of his labour at the forge. He
at this time to have succeeded in this, but the effi

of mathematics), I have tried, by a kind of practical
cal process, to contract such a familiar acquaintance
of a family of languages, as to introduce me to the
of the same family. Thus, studying the Hebrew
I became readily acquainted with its cognate lan-
g the principal of which are the Syriac, Chaldaic,
tan, Ethiopic, &c. The languages of Europe occupied
immediately after I had finished my classics; and I
h, Spanish, Italian, and German, under native
rwards I pursued the Portuguese, Flemish, Danish,
egian, Icelandic, Welsh, Gaelic, Celtic. I then ven-
ner east, into the Russian empire, and the Sclavonic
about a dozen of the languages spoken in that vast
en which the affinity is as marked as that between
and Portuguese. Besides those, I have attended to
European dialects still in vogue. I am now trying
astward as far as my means will permit, hoping to
arther analogies among the Oriental languages, which
progress." In June, 1846, Burritt left America for

For a year or two he had been agitating in his mind
of a Peace League; and, however utopian we may
ork to which he has applied himself, we cannot but
ndoubted zeal with which he has since laboured in
upon the Continent, to induce, if possible, the Euro-
to enrol themselves as members of the bond of
otherhood. The meetings in Paris, Brussels, Frank-
on, have since given great publicity to the plans of the
which Burritt has devoted himself. He has given no
of the vast scholarship which his friends claim for
nen can estimate the value of his continued exertions
peace. This brief notice may be closed by a copy of
ich was issued as the basis of the League of Universal
—"Believing all war to be inconsistent with the spirit
, and destructive of the best interests of mankind, I
dge myself never to enlist or enter any army or navy,
y *voluntary* support or sanction to the preparation for,
n of, any war, by whomsoever or for whatsoever pur-
d or waged. And I do hereby associate myself with all
natever country, condition, or colour, who have signed
after sign this pledge, in a 'League of Universal
;' whose object shall be to employ all legitimate and
for the abolition of all war, and all the spirit and all
tions of war, throughout the world; for the abolition
ions upon international correspondence and friendly
and of whatever else tends to make enemies of nations,
their fusion into one peaceful brotherhood; for the
ll institutions and customs which do not recognise and
mage of God and a human brother in every man, of
ce, colour, or condition of humanity."

BURTON, JOHN HILL, Historian and Biographe
the late Lieutenant William Kinninmound Burton, of
Regiment of Foot, was educated for the Scottish Bar, a
advocate in 1831. In 1854 he was appointed Secreta
Prison Board of Scotland. He is the author of "Life a
spondence of David Hume," 2 vols. 8vo., Edinbur
"Lives of Simon Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes of
8vo., London, 1847; "Political and Social Economy," 16m
burgh, 1849; "History of Scotland, from the Revolution
tinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection," 2 vols. 8vo.,
1853; "Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland," 2
London, 1852; "A Manual of the Law of Scotland;" and "
on the Law of Bankruptcy" in that country.

BYSTROM, JOHANN-NIKOLAUS, an eminent
Sculptor, was born at Philippstadt, in the province of W
December 18, 1783. He was designed for the mercanti
sion, but the death of his parents left him free to follo
clination for art. In his twentieth year he became a
Sergell, at Stockholm; in 1809 he gained the Academ
and in the following year was enabled to go to Rome.
sent back to his country, as his first work, a "Bacchan
intoxicated, of half the size of life. This work gained
undivided favour, more especially that of Sergell, and at o
lished the artist's reputation. He has produced severa
statues of the Swedish kings in marble, but he succeed
the representation of females and children; his male figu

e death of Ferdinand VII., and the breaking out of the civil ar in Spain, Cabrera joined a small body of Guerillas, under the command of Cantcour, who had espoused the cause of Don Carlos. Is commander was not slow to appreciate his abilities, and soon romoted him to the rank of captain. During the whole course of he war he was noted for his bloodthirsty and vindictive disposition; nd roused to fury by the execution of his mother by General Iina, he wreaked his vengeance upon all the Christinos who fell nto his hands. In 1838 he was promoted to the rank of Lieu-enant-General, and created Count of Morella, by Don Carlos, to ommemorate the capture of the fortress of that name, and in cknowledgment of his services in the expedition to Madrid. Cabrera pretended to be the champion of the Church still more han the partisan of Don Carlos, and continued the contest after hat prince had quitted Spain, until, in 1840, he was compelled to ake refuge in France. There he was at first arrested and im-risoned at Ham, but was soon set at liberty; and in 1841 he took p his residence at Lyons. He strongly opposed the abandoning by Don Carlos of his pretensions in favour of his son, the Conde de Montemolin, in 1845; and in the latter part of 1846 came to London, in the hope of doing something for the Carlist cause. He then attempted to effect a rising in Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon, but without success. After the Revolution of February 1848, think-ing it a favourable time to advance the interests of Montemolin, he landed in Spain in June, raised the Carlist standard, and, with but few followers, fought a battle at Pasteral, January 27, 1849, where he was badly wounded, and was obliged again to take refuge in France; whence he passed to London, and married a wealthy Englishwoman, with whom he visited Naples with the view of aiding the cause to which he has devoted himself, and at which place he still remains.

CAILLIAUD, FREDERIC, a distinguished French Traveller, was born at Nantes, March 10, 1797. He studied mineralogy at Paris, and prepared himself for his extensive journeys of discovery. Having visited Holland, Italy, Sicily, and Greece, he went to Alex-andria in 1815. Here he received a commission to explore the mineral wealth of Egypt. In his journey from Edfou, in Upper Egypt, to the Red Sea, he discovered those enormous emerald mines which had been previously known to the ancients. In 1819 he returned to France, and published his "Recherches sur les Oases, sur les Mines d'Emérauder, et sur l'Ancien Route du Commerce entre le Nil et la Mer Rouge," which appeared in Jomard's "Voyage à l'Oasis de Thèbes" (1822). But before this work made its appearance he was encouraged to undertake a new journey to Egypt. Here the Pacha induced him to penetrate, in search of the emerald mines, as far as Nubia. In these unknown regions he made many valuable observations in astronomy, archæology, and natural history. In 1822 he returned to Paris, arranged his numerous collections, which he *presented to the Museum*, and pub-

lished, in four volumes, his "Voyage à Méroé, au Fleuve Blanc, fait pendant les années 1819–22." This work, which was comp in 1827, forms the continuation to the "Description de l'Eg published by the Institute. As a reward for his important scie discoveries he was, in 1827, appointed Conservator of the Mu of Natural History at Nantes. Since that time he has publi the "Recherches sur les Arts et Métiers, les Usages de la Vie et domestique des Anciens Peuples de l'Egypt, de la Nubie, l'Ethiopie."

CAIRD, THE REV. JOHN, M.A., a popular and eloq Preacher of the Church of Scotland, was born in 1823 at Gree where his father was an engineer. He studied at the Universi Glasgow, and in 1844 was licensed to preach the Gospel. In 18 was ordained Minister of Newton-on-Ayr, and the same year removed to Lady Yester's Church, Edinburgh; having been el by the town council of that city Minister of that charge. 1850 he accepted of the church of Errol, in Perthshire, whe has ever since remained. His pulpit discourses are marked earnest and fervid strain of oratory, which has given him a place among modern preachers, and wherever he officiates sure to attract a crowded congregation.

CAMBRIDGE, H.R.H. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDE CHARLES, DUKE OF, is the son of Adolphus Frederic first Duke, a grandson of King George III., and first cousin Majesty Queen Victoria. His Royal Highness was born at

's: one of his contemporaries at that northern seat of learn-
ng in after years known to fame as Dr. Chalmers. Resolv-
time progressed, to seek fame and fortune at the English
r. Campbell, while pursuing his legal studies, exercised his
skill as reporter and theatrical critic to the "Morning
le." Being called to the bar in 1806 by the Society of Lin-
n, his talents, ere long, won him a prominent place among
s; but his politics not being of a colour particularly grate-
rd Eldon, he was not, until 1827, invested with the silk
a king's counsel, and admitted within the bar. Obtaining
the House of Commons in 1830, he was in 1832 ap-
olicitor-General, and in 1834, Attorney-General, in Lord
inistry. In the latter year he had the distinction of being
ember for the city of Edinburgh, and continued to repre-
Scottish metropolis until June, 1841, when he relinquished
ions of Attorney-General to accept the Chancellorship
and a place among the peers of England; his wife, a
of Lord Abinger, having previously been created a peeress
right, with the title of Baroness Stratheden. In the
1841, however, the Melbourne Cabinet was under the
of resigning, and the exertions of Lord Campbell in his
city were limited to his judicial functions as a member of
Council and the House of Lords. Entertaining a be-
spect for Bacon's maxim, in regard to every man being a
his profession, Lord Campbell employed his learned
writing "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers
at Seal;" a work which was hailed by all parties as an
to biographic literature, which he still further enriched
to the public his "Chief Justices of England." The
he Whig party to power in 1846 restored Lord Campbell
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and as a member
sell Cabinet he took a leading part in the business and
the Upper House. In 1850, on the retirement of Lord
om the bench, he was installed as Lord Chief Justice of

BELL, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR COLIN, K.C.B., Com-
a brigade in the Eastern army, was born at Glasgow,
ed the service in May, 1808, joining the 9th Foot. His
ns are thus dated:—Ensign, 26th May, 1808; Lieu-
th June, 1809; Captain, 9th November, 1813; Major,
mber, 1825; Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th October, 1832;
3d December, 1842. Sir Colin Campbell served with
n the expedition to Portugal and at Walcheren, and
tly again in the Peninsula, sharing the misfortunes of
under Sir John Moore. His services at Vimeira, Co-
rossa, Vittoria, and San Sebastian, at the siege of which
e storming party, obtained for him the silver medal.
lace last mentioned, and again at the passage of the
he was severely wounded. In 1814 and 1815 he took

part in the expedition to the United States. In 184
manded the 98th Regiment in the expedition to China
honourably mentioned in the Gazette for the part he t
attack on Chusan. The Punjaub campaign of 1848–4
him into prominence as a General of Brigade. As c
of the advanced force, he defeated the Sikhs in the a
Ramnuggur, 22d November, 1848, having under his
infantry brigade, a cavalry division, and three troops
artillery. He also took a leading part under Sir Joseph
at the passage of the Chenab, on the 3d December,
received high praise from that general. He commanded
infantry division, which formed the left of the army at
wallah. Lord Gough, who commanded in chief, wrote to t
nor-General, after the victory, "Brigadier-General Camp
that steady coolness and military precision for which h
markable, carried everything before him." At Chill
he was wounded, but recovered in time to take part in
battle of Goojerat, which closed the campaign. His s
this severe struggle, where Sikh and Affghan, for the
banded together against British forces, were signally def
recorded in the despatch of Lord Gough, and in the gen
of the Governor-General of India. When reading
despatches the dry record of these great battles, one is st
the consideration of how much deserved reputation th
engaged therein have missed, through the absence from
of those chroniclers whose spirited narratives have re

"Highlanders!" exclaimed Sir Colin, as they came to the charge, "grant me a favour. Let me have to ask the Queen's permission for you to wear a bonnet! Don't pull a trigger until you get within a yard of the Russians!" As the Highlanders advanced they met a regiment of the Light Division, which, having in the most gallant manner captured a Russian battery, had been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers, and were being pursued by Russians down the hill. Sir Colin was at the head of his men, who, religiously respecting the wish of their chief, fired not a shot until close upon the Russian column, when they delivered a volley and charged. The enemy fell back, but at a little distance rallied, and lowering their bayonets, advanced a few steps, as if to charge. The Scots accepted the challenge with a cheer, and charged at them; but their aspect was enough, and the Russians, throwing off their packs, fled. When the siege of Sebastopol was commenced, Campbell was taken from the First Division and placed by Lord Raglan at Balaklava, in command of a miscellaneous force, composed of the 93d Highlanders, a battalion of detachments formed of weakly men, and a battery of Artillery belonging to the Third Division, the Marines from the fleet, and a few Turkish troops. On the 25th of October the Russians presented themselves in great force, overcame the brief resistance of the Turks in the advanced redoubts, and advanced upon Kadikoi. The principal force upon which Campbell had to rely was the regiment of Highlanders. Against these the Russian commander sent five hundred cavalry, who doubtless expected to be received by the Scots in a square, according to military usage. Campbell formed his own estimate of the enemy, deliberately rejected the precaution, and prepared to receive the Russian attack in line. That line the enemy could not reach; two discharges, the second reserved until the Russian cavalry were within short range, relieved the Highlanders from further molestation that day, and Balaklava, with all its stores and shipping, was preserved, as the position of the Highlanders closed the access to the harbour. In the camp no officer is more popular than Sir Colin Campbell. His coolness under every emergency, the buoyancy of his spirits in the midst of danger, and his constant care for his troops, have gained for him not only the confidence, but the admiration and affection of the many corps with which he has served in three quarters of the globe. In June, 1854, Sir Colin Campbell was promoted to the rank of Major General, and in October of the same year was nominated to the Colonelcy of the 67th Foot.

CAMPBELL, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., an Independent Minister, and Editor of "The British Banner," and "The Christian Witness." He drew considerable attention to himself some years ago, by pointing out in the newspapers the gross typographical and other errors of those editions of the Bible which are printed "by authority," and caused an agitation against the monopoly created by the appointment of Queen's Printer, which was productive of beneficial results. If he did not succeed in his leading object, his

interference led to a more careful correction of subsequent e
As a preacher, Dr. Campbell is not held in high repute; b
uncompromising reformer, in his capacity of journalist, he
high place. His origin is said to have been not dissimilar
of Elihu Burritt, and, like him, he appears to exercise consi
influence over the body to which he belongs.

CANDLISH, THE REV. R., D.D., a popular Scotch p
and one of the leaders of the "Non-Intrusion" party dur
troubles which finally led to the separation of the Scottish
into two distinct sections, and the establishment of the Fr
Dr. Candlish is regarded as a better debater than preacl
voice is shrill; his ideas follow each other with great rapid
are more remarkable for ingenuity than breadth of thoug
is the author of an "Exposition of the Book of Genes
an "Examination of Mr. Maurice's Theological Essays."

CANROBERT, FRANCOIS-CERTAIN DE, Comma
Chief of the French Army of the East, was born in 1809, o
family, in Brittany, where he has a small patrimony of abo
francs a-year. He entered the military school of Saint
1826, and having distinguished himself there, entered the
a private soldier, but was soon made sub-lieutenant of t
Regiment of the line. He became Lieutenant in 1832, and
embarked for Africa, and took part in the expedition to M
His services in the provinces of Oran were rewarded with
[illegible]

[illegible] of the year 1850 had an expedition against Narah. The [illegible] here, eagle-like, had their nests among the rocks. They [illegible] built villages upon heights accessible only by narrow paths, [illegible] hanging fearful precipices, and from their abodes descended [illegible] every inviting occasion to harass the French, relying on a [illegible] retreat under any reverses. Canrobert advanced three columns [illegible] attack the enemy in this retreat, and so skilfully combined their [illegible] that in seven hours the Arab stronghold was destroyed. [illegible] Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, desirous of attaching to his [illegible] as many as possible of the so-called African Generals, on [illegible] of their reputation with the soldiery, made Canrobert one [illegible] aides-de-camp. Shortly after the wholesale proscriptions [illegible] imprisonments which followed the *coup d'état* of the 2d December, 1852, the Prince gave Canrobert a commission, and very [illegible] powers, to visit the prisons, and select objects for the [illegible] mercy of the President. On the 14th of January, 1853, Canrobert was made General of Division, and in May received the command of a division of the camp at Helfault. Upon the formation of the Army of the East he was appointed to the command of the First Division. His troops took part in the battle of the Alma, and he was himself wounded by a splinter of a shell, which struck him on the breast and hand; but the post of honour which Marshal St. Arnaud had assigned to General Bosquet. The Marshal resigned his command six days after the first battle in the Crimea. Prince Napoleon-Bonaparte has thus described the circumstances under which the command of the Army of the East was transferred to Canrobert:—"Marshal St. Arnaud summoned the generals of divisions and of brigades, and endeavoured to make them a last address, but his feebleness did not permit him to succeed. He made a final effort, and said that he thought he should not be departing from the wishes of the Emperor in assigning the command to the general who appeared to have been designated by the unanimous voice of the army. 'I have selected Canrobert,' he said, 'to replace me, pending the confirmation of the appointment by his Majesty.' The Marshal made a sign with his hand to General Martimprey, who advanced to General Canrobert, and presented to him the paper which contained his provisional commission. Instead of taking the paper, General Canrobert drew from his pocket a letter, bearing the arms of the Emperor. Marshal St. Arnaud opened his eyes, but expressed no surprise. His head fell back on his pillow, and he uttered faintly these words, 'It is well.' On the 5th of November, at Inkermann, Canrobert, although under-in-chief, was again in the thickest of the fight, and while heading the impetuous charge of Zouaves was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him. General Canrobert is a great favourite with the French and English armies; the soldiers who admire his blitheness, activity, and enthusiasm in battle, only in a secondary degree responsible for the general conduct of affairs before Sebastopol; Lord Raglan, his senior, having precedence in council. In an Imperial decree published in the

"Moniteur," of the 13th January, 1855, by which the medal was conferred on the General, it was said, "The officer counts twenty-eight years' service, seventeen campa three wounds; two of the latter having been receive Crimea."

CANTERBURY, JOHN BIRD SUMNER, ARCH OF, the legal Head of the Church and chief of the "Low or Evangelical party. As a clerical dignitary, Dr. Su been truly described as the very opposite of Dr. Phillpot of Exeter; and they may be regarded as examples o extreme parties, between which the clergy of the Churc land are just now divided. Dr. Sumner was formerly Chester, and is elder brother to Dr. C. R. Sumner, Winchester. Archbishop Sumner is a Liberal in politi character is conciliatory, laborious, and high principled. inflexible opponent of the Romanising-Tractarian-Pusey He is Primate of all England and Metropolitan, and Divinity; was translated in 1848. He is the eldest son o Robert Sumner, M.A.; grandson of Dr. John Sumner, King's College, 1756–72; was born, 1780; married, 1823 of Capt. George Robertson, R.N. He was educated at King Cambridge. His University honours are: Browne's Medalli 1800; Hulse's Prizeman, 1802; B.A. 1803; M.A. 1807; Former preferments: Canon of Durham, 1820; consecrat of Chester, 1828. Patronage: Archdeaconries of Cant

til the Revolution of July. Since that period he has devoted olly to literature. During the interval from 1823 to 1826 ained three prizes from the Academy of Inscriptions and tres, for essays on historical subjects. His connexion lepartment of foreign affairs had afforded him opportu- examining the original sources of French history, and naterials for historical works, which he soon turned to nt. In 1823 he published his "Essai sur les Invasions nds," and has since produced a great number of his- ks in rapid succession, many of them very voluminous. ipal of these are the "Histoire de Philippe-Auguste," 27-29); "Histoire de la Réforme, de la Ligue, et du Henri Quatre," (4 vols. 1834); "Richelieu, Mazarin nde," (4 vols. 1835); "Louis XIV." (6 vols. 1837); pendant le Consulat et l'Empire de Napoleon," (12 vols. These, however, form little more than a tenth part torical works. He is also the author of a historical tled "Jacques II. à St. Germains," and a life of St. Vin- nl.

IGAN, JAMES THOMAS BRUDENELL, EARL OF, eneral, lately second in command of the Light Cavalry nea, and its leader in the glorious charge at Balaklava. ip, who is the son of the sixth earl by the daughter of hn Cooke, Esq., of Harefield Park, was born in 1797, and e army as cornet in the 8th Hussars, 6th May, 1824. otion was rapid, and by the 3d December, 1830, he had ieutenant-Colonel. In June, 1826, he married Elizabeth rietta, daughter of Admiral Tollemache, and in 1837 his father. As Lord Brudenell and Earl of Cardigan his as, at various times, occupied a considerable share of ntion, not always so much to his advantage as he does esent moment. The feelings of the writers of this uld lead them to pass by the unpleasant occurrences ich this took place, and so bring their narrative more ony with the dominant sentiment of the hour; but ve that the public, and Lord Cardigan with it, will ed to do justice to their endeavours faithfully to fulfil duty of a biographer, by a strict adherence to historic o persons otherwise minded, if such there be, it is enough e, that events which within these fifteen years have our public courts, and on account of which the highest this realm was reconstructed, are not subjects which e power of the contemporary memorialist to cast into t pleasure. In March, 1832, Lord Brudenell was pro- m the half-pay to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 15th Hussars. hip, who had always been distinguished for devotedness to sion, applied himself at once to increase the efficiency and he comfort of his corps. From whatever cause, he failed to e cordial concurrence of the officers under him, and a

series of disputes arose, which ultimately came before th
the report of a court-martial held on Captain Wathen,
December 1833. Lord Brudenell had issued an unusual
stable-jackets to the regiment, apparently without con
officers, and a difference of opinion ensued. Lord Bruden
Capt. Wathen with insubordination, and conduct unbec
character of an officer and a gentleman, for having ma
sentation on the subject to the Major-General who ins
regiment; and for having, when commissioned to convey
assembled troop the Major-General's approbation of th
ance, gone further, and added his own opinion and that
as to its efficiency, notwithstanding that the troop
been censured by Lord Brudenell, their colonel. The co
honorably acquitted Capt. Wathen on all these charges,
the following remarks to their verdict:—"Bearing in min
process and tendency of this trial, the court cannot re
animadverting on the peculiar and extraordinary meas
have been resorted to by the prosecutor. Whatever may
his motives for instituting charges of so serious a nat
Capt. Wathen,—and they cannot ascribe them solely to
uphold the honour and interests of the army,—his c
been reprehensible, in advancing such various and wei
tions, to be submitted before a public tribunal, without
grounds of establishing the facts. It appears on th
minutes of these proceedings, that a junior officer was
and non-commissioned officers and soldiers were exami

pothouse, because he had caused Moselle wine to
e table in a black bottle. The message, a verbal
ered at Lord Cardigan's request by Capt. Jones,
complained to Lord Cardigan, who gave him no
d next warned Jones to bring no more offensive
r this conversation Lord Cardigan summoned Rey-
s presence, upbraided him, and upon his silence
nto arrest. Reynolds remained under arrest three
manded a court-martial. Lord Hill, Commander-in-
ed all that Lord Cardigan had done, and sent General
terbury, to call the officers of the 11th before him;
Capt. Reynolds for vindictiveness, and refused him a
**l, on the pretext that it would bring many things to light
l not be for the good of the service. Reynolds then
to be brought to trial for the offences of which the
d newly accused him. This request was denied, and
eigh accompanied the refusal with the harshest denunci-**
bout the same time a misunderstanding arose between
igan and Capt. R. A. Reynolds, also of the 11th Hussars.
ligan was reported in the regiment to have employed an
expression in speaking of Capt. Reynolds before com-
he Captain wrote a polite note to Lord Cardigan, begging
ority to contradict the rumour. Lord Cardigan left this
nswered. A second, couched in the language of exaspera-
wed, and was interpreted as a challenge. Lord Cardigan
d both to Prince Albert, colonel of the regiment, who
them to Lord Hill, who in turn ordered that they should
before a court-martial. The court found that the second
couched in language so insubordinate, ungentlemanlike,
lent, as to afford the writer no sort of excuse or palliation
nduct on the alleged grounds of previous provocation, and
Reynolds to be cashiered. While the last affair was yet
d, and before it had been brought before the court-martial,
rvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett received from Lord Cardigan
ge, on account of some letters which the first-mentioned
ad sent to the "Morning Chronicle" newspaper, and in
he noble Earl's character was freely discussed. The duel
ht 15th September, 1840, on Wimbledon Common. The
t was ineffectual on both sides, but on the second fire, Capt.
received his adversary's ball in the back part of the lower
he ball traversed round to the spine, but was extracted,
. Tuckett recovered. Warrants were subsequently issued,
d Cardigan was finally committed to take his trial under
Vic. cap. 85, for feloniously shooting. In the exercise of
t as a peer of the realm, Lord Cardigan demanded to be
fore the House of Lords, which accordingly sat on the 16th
ary, 1841, as a criminal court, for the first time after an
of sixty-four years. The late Lord Denman was the pre-
dge, under the title of Lord High Steward. The prosecu-
s conducted in the tenderest spirit by Sir John Campbell,

he present Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. Lord Car-
igan was brought to the bar by the Yeoman Usher, and on ap-
roaching made three reverences, and knelt till directed by the
ord High Steward to rise. Then he made three reverences, one
o the Lord High Steward, and one to the Peers on either side, who
eturned the same. His lordship was then conducted to the stool
rovided for him within the bar, near to his counsel. Having been
rraigned by the Deputy Clerk of the Crown in the usual manner,
nd pleaded not guilty, he was asked by the same officer, "How
ill your lordship be tried?" to which he replied, "By my peers."
The trial then proceeded. Sir John Campbell commenced his ad-
ress by comforting their lordships and the noble prisoner with the
eflection that the charge against the latter "did not imply any
egree of moral turpitude," although if it were sustained a breach
f the statute law would have been proved. Three indictments
ere laid; the first charging that the noble lord shot at Captain
uckett with intent to murder; the second charged the same act
ith intent to maim and disable; and the third with intent to do
o some grievous bodily harm. Having in the prosecution of
is duty set out these serious charges, the learned counsel
astened to disavow the belief that Lord Cardigan had any grudge
ersonal animosity, rancour, or malignity, in fighting this duel
r that he had any other object than to preserve his reputation
nd to maintain his station in society as an officer and a gentleman.
Under these circumstances," he said, "if death had occurred
n the opinion of mankind it would have been regarded rather as

t his grace had desired that Lord Cardigan might be in-
that he considered the state of that regiment highly
le to its commanding officer. On the formation of the
f the East, Lord Cardigan was appointed to command
s. In June he was made a Major-General, and thus his
n with the 11th was severed. Whilst the British army was
d near Varna he was sent forward by Lord Raglan towards
y's outposts with the light cavalry, as it was not well known
position the Russians were. He set out, and traversed a
untry for about 300 miles; proceeding first 120 miles in the
of Trajan's Wall, and then along the banks of the Danube
huk and Silistria, returning by Shumla. On the first
in the Crimea, he was employed within two hours afterwards
vouring to cut off some Russian cavalry, supposed to be
g to Simpheropol: but the Russians were not to be found.
battle of the Alma the light cavalry were not employed.
sian attack upon Balaklava, on the 25th October, 1854, at
upplied the long-wished-for opportunity, in which the
f England might show its mettle. The morning found
at his post, mounted on a fine chestnut horse, at the head
igade. Suddenly an order reached him from Lord Lucan,
enant-general commanding the entire cavalry; he was to
and rescue the guns which the Turks had abandoned, and
e enemy was preparing to take away. To advance with
nto the cross-fire of two Russian batteries, and a rolling
usketry, was to advance to all but inevitable death; but
r came from two superior authorities, and was imperative:
eyed. An eye-witness writes:—"No one was prepared
nanœuvre of the light cavalry. It is easy to imagine the
The four regiments, dashing on at headlong speed, were
osed to the enemy's fire, and fearful was the havoc. After
harge, horses were seen reeling and rearing, and riders
every direction. Still that gallant troop dashed on, braved
ischarge of grape and shot from the central battery, drove
ian gunners out, and then—stood still, their swords reek-
ir hands; and then, for the first time, did they look back
ir fallen comrades. They had gained the battery, killed
its gunners, and destroyed its cavalry support. They had
hey could do, and nothing remained but to go—through
-fire of the flanking batteries—back again, pursued by
from the battery they had just taken; for they could not
he guns, nor, for want of implements, could they spike
On their return they were charged by Russian lancers.
digan was attacked by two Cossacks, who with their lances
several pricks, and rather staggered him in his saddle;
well mounted and a good cross-country rider, and, more-
ool as brave men ever are in real danger, he parried their
nd escaped with the lance-pricks in his leg." His lordship
ibed this terrible death-ride with so much modesty, and
ierly simplicity, that the reader will be pleased to have his

own account of the matter. In the course of a speech r
Northampton, in reply to an address presented to him by t
poration of that town, Lord Cardigan said:—"I never can al
the subject without the deepest feelings of regret. At th
time, though I do not pretend to more sentimentality tha
men, it seemed to me then, and still seems, that the loss
certain and serious, and the advantage to be gained by the
so slight, as to make it matter of deep regret that the order
have been given. I received the order to attack, and altho
should not have thought of making such an attack without
and although I differed in opinion as to the propriety of the
I promptly obeyed it. I placed myself at the head of my b
and gave the word of command. We advanced; but before
gone twenty yards a shell burst between me and the staff-offic
had brought the order, and was riding within thirty yards
side, killing him and leaving me untouched. From that m
there was nothing to be done but to obey the order, and atta
battery in the valley. We proceeded—we advanced down and
a gradual descent of more than three-quarters of a mile, wi
of the batteries opposed to us vomiting forth shells, roun
and grape—with a battery on the right flank, a battery on t
and a distant battery which had been lost by the Turks, and
intermediate ground covered with Russian riflemen; so tha
we came down within the distance of thirty yards to their a
which had been firing at us, we were in fact surround
encircled by a blaze of fire, and raked by the riflemen, wh
upon us in flank. As we passed the oblique fire of the

ping about, no desire to retreat too hastily, but the whole
as conducted as coolly and as systematically as upon parade.
eturned up the hill we had descended, we had to run the
ntlet, and incur the same risk from the flank fire of the
riflemen. Numbers of men and horses were shot down,
y soldiers who had lost their chargers were killed whilst
ring to escape on foot. The consequence was, that when
ed the top of the hill, there was but about one-third of the
rigade left. I think, when I went round to count them,
dred and ninety-five only remained. The rest were gone—
d in that charge. I will only say further with regard to
rge, that, highly as you approve of it,—and I will not con-
pride and gratification at receiving your approbation and
nion of the gallantry then displayed—I feel that, whatever
you may attribute to me, was equalled by every man in
ade. I led—they followed—there was no hesitation—I
w so ready, so cheerful a body of men in my life. I never
d anything done with more spirit or with lighter hearts;
uch an extent was this evidenced, that, when the remnant of
ade returned to position, the men were so elated at what
med so creditable to themselves and to the British arms,
y gave three cheers of rejoicing at having attacked the
batteries, and at having ridden through and through so
body of Russian cavalry." In another part of his speech
rdigan said,—"In that attack four hundred horses were
rendered unserviceable; three hundred and seventy were
action, and the remainder were in such a sad state from
s wounds, that they were obliged to be destroyed the
morning. But in connexion with that charge I have
n a much more serious circumstance—I mean the sad
uman life that then occurred. No fewer than twenty-six
nd two hundred and seventy-six non-commissioned officers
te soldiers, making a total of three hundred, were killed
ded in that action. This, then, will thoroughly explain the
he Light Brigade." With reference to his present position
hip said,—"Had it not been for circumstances, arising
m ill health, over which I had no control, I should not have
t my duty to leave the seat of war at this time, although,
my remaining there would have been almost useless,
nothing left to command. I think that, unless some such
s I am about to assign can be urged—incapacity arising
ealth amongst the number—every general officer is bound
with the army as long as there is an army to command;
prepared to say further, that if my services are again
they shall be perfectly available. In the mean time I have
moted to a situation—Inspector-General of Cavalry—in
ope to be able to render considerable service to the army,
ing the losses and restoring the dilapidated condition of
ry; being, in short, entrusted with the preparation of all
ecruits for the army. But I have said, that had I remained

in the Crimea, I could not have been usefully employed, a
was so little remaining for me to command. That is, unfortu
the case; for, in addition to other special reasons for losses in
hundreds of cavalry horses died through the commissariat fai
provide provisions or forage for them. Before I left the
which was early in December, the horses of the brigade w
had the honour to command had been eighteen days witho
and but a very small portion of barley had been given them
them alive." His lordship has received a medal for the Cri

CARLETON, WILLIAM, Irish Novelist, born at C
Tyrone, in 1798. His father was a peasant, but has been de
as a man remarkable for his knowledge of the traditions
country, and from him the future author appears to have ca
bibed the characteristic prejudices, feelings, and superstitions
country. Carleton displayed an early taste for reading, and
what is usually characterised in Ireland as "a poor scholar"—
racter he has himself described in one of his most popular t
When old enough, he became a tutor in a village school; bu
dering off to Dublin in search of fortune, a publisher was i
to speculate upon two anonymous volumes from his pen,
"Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry." These appe
1830, and decided his fate: he was henceforth to be an auth
in that character has since wrought, sometimes with more,
times with less, success. His productions include a second

CARLYLE.

in America a few years ago, and shortly aft… ret… land, in the autumn of 1850, delivered a … up… before the Mechanics' Institute at Leeds, … another … "Life and Writings of Pope," which attra… no small … partly from the intrinsic value of the lectur…s themselves, …ly from the novelty of a lord's lecturing to a society of …es. He has recently visited the East, and has published …ressions of his tour under the title of "Diary in Turkish …ek Waters." His family-s… Castle Howard, in Yorkshire, … an excellent collection of … modern pictures, and …ally rich in works of Engl… the recent accession … Palmerston to the premi… Earl of Carlisle was …ed by her Majesty Lord L… Ireland.

…LYLE, THOMAS, the great … sor of the Age," as his …s are wont to entitle him, and, … truth, one of the most thinkers of his time, was born in 1795, at Ecclefechan, a …llage in Dumfriesshire, where his father, a man of intellect …est religious feeling, held a small farm. He received the …ts of his education at Annan. At the age of fourteen he the University of Edinburgh, passing through a regular …m, and studying mathematics with no ordinary zeal under …r Leslie. He would seem to have been originally in…ed for the Church; but this was rather the choice of his parents …s own. He appears to have remained at the University of seven years, spending his vacations among the hills and …vers of Dumfriesshire. Of his college life little is known, the fact that his habits were rather meditative than …ss; "shunning the crowd," "pleased rather with the joy …n thoughts." After teaching mathematics at a school in … for about two years, he determined to devote himself to …. "Of all priesthoods," says he, "aristocracies, governing …d present extant in the world, there is no class comparable …mblance to that priesthood of the writers of books." "The …f newspapers, pamphlets, books," he adds, "these are the …ding, effective Church of a modern country. The writer of a …ot he a preacher?—preaching not in this parish or in that, …day or on that, but to all men, in all times and places?" …ocation, therefore, Mr. Carlyle resolved to devote himself, …rdingly, in 1823, commenced his literary career by several …les, in Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," on "Montes…-Montaigne," "Nelson," and the "Two Pitts." He also fur…erary notices to the "New Edinburgh Review." In the same completed a translation of Legendre's "Geometry," to prefixed an "Essay on Proportion," and also published …slation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," a work which a direction of reading destined to influence materially his …reer. On the completion of this translation he commenced … of Schiller," which was published by instalments in the … Magazine," then sustained by the talents of Lamb,

Hazlitt, Hood, John Scott, and Allan Cunningham. For G
and Schiller, two of the "true sovereign souls of German l
ture," his admiration has ever been unbounded. His lette
Goethe have appeared in the poet's published correspondence
one of them we find a graphic description of Carlyle's local
tation and mode of life at that period. Having fallen in with
richest of prizes in the lottery of human life, a good wife, (
1822), he married, and resided alternately at Arneley Bank
Craigenputtock, a little estate in Dumfriesshire. "Our reside
says he, in one of the letters above referred to, "is n
the town of Dumfries itself, but fifteen miles to the north-we
it, among the granite hills and the black morasses which st
westwards through Galloway almost to the Irish Sea. In
wilderness of heath and rock, our estate stands forth a
oasis—a tract of ploughed, partly enclosed, and planted gr
where corn ripens and trees afford a shade, although surrou
by sea-mews and rough-woolled sheep. Here, with no small
have we built and furnished a neat, substantial mansion; he
the absence of a professorial or other office, we live to cul
literature with diligence, and in our own peculiar way. We w
joyful growth to the roses and flowers of our garden; we
for health and peaceful thoughts to further our aims. The
indeed, are still in part to be planted, but they blossom alrea
anticipation. Two ponies, which carry us everywhere, an
mountain air are the best medicines for weak nerves. This

new style of denunciation astonished the groundlings
out England, who fancied that some desperately fine
must be hidden behind so grotesque an investiture as
ich was employed to disguise it. Now, it requires of a
hat he should have undergone a "Baphometic fire-bap-
change brought about by German philosophy, before he
e to understand many of this philosopher's admonitions
gestions. In 1837 Mr. Carlyle published "The French
ion;" a history in which, although the dignity and sim-
which ought to characterise historical composition are
er discarded, abounds in pictures of the most vivid and
description. He seems to have considered the French
ion a great sham; and although shams are described
as having been put an end to by the decollation of
L, he still finds plenty of them to denounce. His
s of the Bastille, the Guillotine, and other plague-spots
e, however, prove them to have been no shams, but terrible

He describes the era of the French Revolution as an age
r ending "with a whiff of grape-shot." If we examine his
arefully we shall find it to be his opinion that all parties in
and religion are, in their turn, shams. Monarchy is a
State Religion ditto, and Chartism the greatest sham of
ory, Whig, Radical, and Chartist, are all shams; the aristo-
he middle classes, the poor, are all so many shams! God
ent he would also denounce as a sham, but that he has in
of the world's history been able to make acquaintance with
ay seem strange that writings so full of bombast, dogmatism,
urdity, should have laid such firm hold on a large portion of
lic mind; but the truth is, that there is in them a substratum
l sense, sterling genius, and generous impulse, which not all
hor's extravagancies of style can disguise. Two years after
ication of "The French Revolution" appeared his "Chartism,"
at the same time five volumes of his "Essays," collected for
part from periodical publications. In 1840 he delivered a
lectures on Hero-worship, which were afterwards published
ected form, and which contain a great deal of melodramatic
he vehicle of many startling but often attractive paradoxes.
ast and Present" was published in 1843. Of course Mr.
refers the days that are gone to those of our own time.
d, though full of wealth, is dying of inanition. The happy
which all revolutions are driving us is (he assures us)
ero-kings, and a world not unheroic." The great panacea
orship, but the grand difficulty will be to ascertain who
a hero. The impostor Mahomet, and the "first true
an that ever breathed" stand side by side in Mr. Carlyle's
The monks of the 12th century find much more favour in
than the religionists of his own time. The greatest-
s principle he denounces. He thinks little of the man
oes pothering and uproaring for his happiness." Every-
the world is out of joint, and nothing is left but "flunkeyism,

nseness, and unveracity." Under the head of the "hero as kin
e have the portrait of Mr. Carlyle's idol, Cromwell, who never wa
ng; and of Napoleon. The whole essay is an extravaganza.
850 Mr. Carlyle favoured the world with his "Latter-day Pa
hlets," essays suggested by the convulsions of 1848,—an era whi
e describes as "one of the most singular, disastrous, amazing, an
n the whole, humiliating years the European world ever sa
e has no more sympathy with the "immeasurable democrac
hich then "rose, monstrous, loud, blatant, inarticulate, as t
oice of Chaos, than with the reigning persons who stared
udden horror, the voice of the whole world bellowing in their e
'Begone, ye imbecile hypocrites!—dastards not heroes; off w
ou, off!'" And it is rant like this, passion torn to tatters, and trut
nflated till they burst, that some persons are fain to mistake
fty and fervent philosophy! Mr. Carlyle's latest work is a "L
f John Sterling," which, indeed, was not wanted, and which leav
he amiable character and mediocre intellect of its subject pro
uch where he found it. Sterling was one of Mr. Carlyle's m
nthusiastic admirers, a transcendentalist, and hater of "sham
nd "phantasm captains and gigmanry;" and he has attempt
ot very successfully, to make a hero of him. Mr. Carlyle's ch
acteristic, says one of his admirers, is a rugged earnestness
xpression, and a range of thought widened and deepened by
cquaintance with the writings of the great German think

nation and laws. After a protracted struggle of two years, Carrera found himself at the head of a considerable army, and in combination with the Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras, who were fighting for the destruction of the federal government, made himself master of the town and state of Guatemala in 1839. In 1840 he completed the triumph of the disunionists and state-rights party, by the defeat of General Morazan. Since that period Carrera has been the most prominent man in the country, either as commander-in-chief or as president, except for a few months, when he yielded to the disaffection against him, and retired from the country. Under his authority Guatemala assumed the rank of an independent republic in 1847; and he was again elected President for four years in 1851. He is remarkable for his activity, energy, and perseverance, and is now, after having been connected with political advisers of all shades and parties, the supporter of a mild and conservative policy.

CASABIANCA, M., appointed Minister of Commerce for France, in November 1851, and in January 1852, Minister of State; a derided Bonapartist, although not of the extreme dye of Persigny. Born at Nice in 1790, he studied for the bar, which profession he practised as an advocate in the court of Bastia, in Corsica. He was a candidate for the liberal opposition under the Monarchy of July. Under the Empire he enjoys the dignity and pay of a senator.

CASS, GENERAL LEWIS, of Michigan, the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, in opposition to General Zachary Taylor, the Whig, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, but early settled in Michigan. He began life as a lawyer; but not succeeding, obtained a lieutenant's commission in the army, and served, and was made prisoner by the English in 1812, without, it is said, ever being in a battle. The war with the Seminole Indians has been ascribed to his want of talent when, at a later period, he acted as Secretary-at-War. He is regarded as a scholar rather than a soldier; a politician rather than a statesman; and, according to his opponents, has been flexible in his opinions for the sake of gaining and retaining office. General Jackson appointed him Minister of the United States to France, where, to the great disgust of his democratic friends, he required all the Yankees who wished to be presented to the king to buy costly court dresses; and raised that disgust still higher by publishing a book, entitled "France, its King, Court, and Government," in which Louis-Philippe and his supporters were lavishly praised as the greatest and best of men. When General Harrison was elected, Cass lost his post, and returned to America, where, in answer to certain inquiries propounded to him, he declared himself in favour of a high protective tariff; a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; and of the constitutionality of a Bank of the United States. These views brought him in close alliance

with Governor Porter of Pennsylvania, and that portion
Locofoco party who had a leaning to those measures.
afterwards elected to the Senate of the United States. Be
in a position of influence, he commenced bidding for t
sidency. Accordingly, a public meeting in Kentucky wa
in 1843, where he was recommended for President, and
Porter for Vice-president. With this endorsement, the
tered the Baltimore Convention of 1844, and there succ
defeating Van Buren by the introduction of the two-thi
but were themselves defeated in getting the nomination.
espoused the annexation of Texas, the extension and propa
slavery, and the war with Mexico for additional territory
mote slavery. But in these, as in some former measures,
became perplexed. Wilmot of Pennsylvania introduced
brated proviso against the extension of slavery in a free
This was a democratic measure, popular in the free Sta
odious in the South. The course pursued by Cass was to
speech for the proviso and to vote against it. Then c
repeal of the protective tariff of 1842, which he had app
and recommended. This also was a democratic measure:
with it after the same fashion. He made a speech in favo
tariff and voted to repeal it. During the late session of
he made a speech against slavery as a moral evil, and pu
letter approving of it in free territory. His general dec
have been of the most ultra character; and amongst th

sianis Palimpsestis repertarum Editio," specimens of parts d Testament, of some of the Pauline epistles, a fragment ie calendar, and a homily. This was followed in 1829 by endent works, "Ulphilæ Gothica Versio Epistolæ Pauli hios Secundæ;" in 1834, by the "Gothicæ Versionis Epi-ivi Pauli ad Romanos, ad Corinthios Primæ, ad Ephesios, rsunt;" in 1835, by the "Gothicæ Versionis Epistolæ Pauli s, ad Philippenses, ad Colossenses, ad Thessalonicenses ie supersunt;" and in 1839, by the "Gothicæ Versionis m Pauli ad Thessalonicenses Secundæ, ad Timotheum, ad Philemonem, quæ supersunt." These works are all of e, on account of the excursuses, remarks, and glossaries mpany them.

ERMOLE, GEORGE, Painter, born at the village of gh, near Diss, Norfolk, in 1800. No one can have ex-Mr. Cattermole's works upon the walls of the Water-hibition, which they have adorned for some twenty years, ving been struck, not merely with the admirable har-olour and tone—a tone and colour quite original—which them, but with the profound knowledge of chiaroscuro y exhibit. Monks, cavaliers, battles, banditti, knightly awful enchanted forests, in which knights and distressed ander—the pomp and circumstance of feudal times—are which Mr. Cattermole chiefly delights. Six-and-twenty , some of the most elaborate architectural drawings in 'Cathedrals" were to be found with the signature of the lent, who afterwards applied the knowledge, of which he the ground-work, in the execution of the thousand bril-beautiful works which we owe to his abundant genius. e finest of his drawings, as everybody who saw it will re-s the "Skirmish on the Bridges;" and his Scottish de-trating the life of Queen Mary, are as remarkable for their design and colour as for their poetry, which is gloomy l. Some fine delineations of his favourite Cavaliers and ds are also to be found ornamenting his brother's volumes listory of the Civil Wars." Some of the most powerful st performances are suggestions from the Histories and of Shakespeare.

IGNAC, EUGÈNE, a French General and Politician, in steady and consistent Republican, but for a while, during sions that followed the Revolution of 1848, the Dictator . He was born in Paris, December 15, 1802, his father old Conventionalist of the same name. An elder brother, Cavaignac, studied the law, and being also a Republican , became an active and influential agent in promoting ution of 1830; but the government of Louis-Philippe ing Godefroy's ideas, he attacked it, and suffered prose-d imprisonment in consequence. At a later period he

became, at the suggestion of Ledru Rollin, the edi
Réforme," a Paris paper of some importance, which
Whilst his brother was thus occupied in the arena
politics, the future general was serving in the Fren
which he had gained a commission after a course
study at the Polytechnic School. In 1828 he held a
the French expedition in the Morea. He afterwards
his native country, and at the time of the Revolution
was in garrison at Arras; at which place, and afterwa
he openly avowed his revolutionary principles. While
in the latter town, he was asked by his colonel if h
orders to fire on the populace in case of an insur
answered by a decided refusal. In consequence of thi
was sent by the Government to Africa, where he
himself greatly in the Algerine war, and rose in hi
notwithstanding his well-known political opinions. A
ture of Tlemcen, in 1836, Marshal Clausel, who had
the expedition, left as garrison in the citadel of t
company of volunteers under the command of Cav
showed great bravery in this perilous charge; again
repelled the attacks of the Arabs; and when hard
Abd-el-Kader, inspired all around him with the same
spirit by which he was himself animated. From this p
actively engaged in the Algerine war, and gradually

utburst in Paris, and having demanded the presence of in the city for the protection of the National Assembly, time 75,000 bayonets were at hand to support the nal Guards previously on the spot. On the 22d of June, ommunists and supporters of the *ateliers nationaux* pen operations, and the 23d saw them again behind es. Two plans for putting down the outbreak were posed. The Executive Committee was for spreading er the capital, and preventing the erection of barri- ignac's system was the reverse of this, and consisted ting his forces at certain points, and bringing them n large masses. The insurrections of July 1830, and 48, had been treated by the existing governments treet riots, to be quelled in a police fashion. He of June as an outbreak of civil war, and met it in true tle. His plan was not to spread the troops through but to advance them in compact bodies, and in such at the insurrection should always be forced to give them. It was a necessary consequence of this system iat the insurgents had ample time to choose their fortify it. Their manner of doing this displayed, in a degree, that proficiency in the art of defence to which i populace had attained by long practice in street- or the basis of their operations they had four main ro on the northern or right bank of the river, namely, Lazare, a little north of the Porte St. Denis, and the Bastille; and on the left bank they had the Church of and the Panthéon. An imaginary line, running in a arly north and south through the Clos St. Lazare and on, and bisecting the old island city of Paris, repre- early the demarcation between the insurgent and the al moieties of the capital. All east of that line, with on of the Hôtel de Ville and its precincts, was a net- icades, and every inch of the ground was disputed with ourage and pertinacity. The battle was begun by the iards at the Portes St. Denis and St. Martin, from which ers were repulsed, after considerable loss on both sides. ; continued all day on both sides of the river, with great out little practical result, the insurgents being only their more advanced positions to rally again in other out five o'clock, Cavaignac, accompanied by Lamartine, parte, and other representatives, led an attack in person Faubourg du Temple. For three hours the barricades ie fire of four pieces of cannon; and two generals and i were killed or wounded in the conflict. The troops th admirable steadiness throughout the day, and the ers of the Garde Mobile especially distinguished them- four o'clock on Saturday morning the battle began raged with intense vehemence on both sides of the i parties had been reinforced during the night. Bar-

ricades, ten or twelve feet high, and of great strength, c
streets at every dozen paces; the houses too were, for
part, in the possession of the insurgents, and covered
trasses, bags of sand, and other protections against musk
behind which showers of missiles were poured down on
ants. At eleven o'clock the National Assembly passed a
declaring Paris in a state of siege, and appointed Ge
vaignac Dictator, with unlimited powers, civil and milit
Executive Committee instantly resigned. Orders were t
that the National Guard should occupy the streets, p
assemblage of crowds, and watch over the safety of pr
perty. The rest of the inhabitants were to remain at
keep their windows closed, as a security to the soldi
streets that they should not be fired on from the house
person out of uniform who was found abroad without
pass was searched, and either taken prisoner or led by
Guard to his own door. In pursuance of this judic
many persons were arrested in the act of conveying a
and other aid to the insurgents. At noon Cavaignac sen
truce to the insurgents, offering a general amnesty if
yield before two o'clock. The offer was rejected without
or a moment's interruption of the firing. During the
of the day, the fight raged chiefly in the city and on th
bank of the river. To obtain possession of the Hôtel d

vaignac had triumphed, and was absolute ruler of the of Paris and France. Had he been capable of mere mbition, he might doubtless have secured for himself, for a any rate, the possession of unlimited authority. He was ever, to his republican principles, and laid down his dic- immediately after he had pacified the capital. The Na- sembly, aware of the importance of retaining his services, l him President of the Council, with power to nominate inistry. Meanwhile that body debated month after month ht of the Constitution, and finally decided that a Presi- ld be elected by universal suffrage. Cavaignac was the put forward by moderate and sincere Republicans. The s as follows:—Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, 5,534,520; Cavaignac, 1,448,302; Ledru Rollin, 371,431; Raspail, amartine, 17,914; General Changarnier, 4687; Sundry 34. The number of votes actually given was 7,426,252; disallowed were 23,219. The number of voters who went l in the eighty-six departments of France was 7,449,471. down his great powers, Cavaignac received the thanks of ibly and the compliments of his successor. When Louis- Bonaparte executed the *coup d'état* of December 1851, precautions was to arrest Cavaignac in his bed. The as, however, released after a brief detention, and, without quiesced in the Dictatorship or the Empire, has resided d in France ever since.

UR, COUNT CAMILLE, President of the Council of and Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Government of of Sardinia. Count Cavour became the chief adviser of ign on the 4th of November, 1852, replacing M. d'Azeglio, etired before a parliamentary demonstration in favour of vanced liberalism than he could accept. He is a man of asive and statesmanlike views, eloquent in Parliament, undly imbued with the principles of constitutional and ative government. He enjoys the friendship of many tesmen in England, with some of whom he was taking hen, in 1852, his presence and services were required by ign. The principal objects of his government have been date constitutional monarchy in Piedmont; to maintain endence of the State against Rome; and to improve the of the country. The most important act of his foreign sion was the accession of Sardinia, on the 12th of 1855, to the treaty of offensive alliance between England e against Russia; an act which Cavour eloquently vindi- a manifesto, dated on the 4th of March following. In 55, Cavour resigned the premiership, in order to facilitate ent with Rome, then believed possible, respecting the of the monasteries to the State; but the experiment iled, Cavour returned to office only a few days after his it.

CHADWICK, EDWIN, C.B., a Social Economist, di
by his labours on the Poor Law and Public Health
born in 1802, and was called to the bar in 1830. His
writing was an article in the "Westminster Review,"
Life Assurances. He soon attracted the notice of
Bentham, who bequeathed to him part of his library,
legacy. When Lord Grey's Government issued the Co
Inquiry into the Administration of the Poor-Law, Mr
was appointed Assistant-Commissioner, and his investiga
rural districts attracted much attention. He was likew
on the Commission of Inquiry into the Labour of You
in Factories; and although its object was defeated, the
was then laid for the system of local inspection, since
the labour in mines and other branches of industry. M
was next appointed one of the chief Commissioners fo
the Report on the Administration of the Poor-Law: th
adopted were chiefly remedial, and for the direct re
abuses; but Mr. Chadwick urged also, as a preventive
training, district schools, and the entire abolition of
settlement. In 1838 he obtained the consent of th
Commissioners to a special inquiry into the physica
fever in the metropolis, which might be removed by pro
measures. This inquiry was extended to the whole
and Wales, and taken charge of by Mr. Chadwick, in
his laborious duties as Secretary to the Poor Law

l after the usual studies was called to the Bar in 1828
ty of Lincoln's Inn, and became Queen's Counsel in
oes the Home Circuit, and has distinguished himself
ecessions in the House of Commons. He was elected
enwich upon the appointment of Vice-Admiral Dundas
erranean command.

ERS, WILLIAM and ROBERT, popular Publishers,
ors of "Chambers' Journal," and other cheap and
publications devoted to the amusement, information,
ion of the people, are natives of Peebles, a pretty town
de; the former having been born in 1800, and his
e two years later. Having been thrown, while yet in
on their own resources for support, they opened two
a Leith Walk, Edinburgh, at the time when the novels
anonymous author of "Waverley," the critiques of
the airy sketches of "Christopher North," were making
the literary capital of the country. By slow degrees
ed their business, and with it their acquaintance with
ic. William, the elder, had meanwhile learned the art
and, to eke out the profits of his slender trade, he
se and press himself. It is related of him, that being
ome large type, which were beyond his means of pur-
ut the letters in wood; and on another occasion bound
n hands the whole impression of a small volume, which
t printed on his own account. An old gentleman,
customed to pass through Leith Walk at a late hour,
t he never failed to observe, that whilst all the rest of
was shrouded in darkness, lights invariably gleamed
indow of William Chambers' small printing-room,
sounds of his ever-toiling press continued to break the
he night. Robert, not less assiduous than his brother,
t in the enthusiasm which was then making the na-
ent so powerful in Scottish literature, applied himself
materials for his "Traditions of Edinburgh," which
t the commencement of 1824; a work which, happily
humour and romance with accurate detail, speedily
niversal favourite, and has since passed through many
n 1826, Robert followed up his first volume by pub-
"Popular Rhymes of Scotland," which added greatly
ng reputation. In the following year he published
re of Scotland," and shortly afterwards produced, in
ession, three volumes of histories of the "Scottish
two of a "Life of James I.," and three volumes of
Ballads and Songs." His "Biographical Dictionary of
eachmen," in four large volumes, was commenced in
completed in 1835. William had meanwhile not been
so he gave to the world the "Book of Scotland," in-
furnish to strangers and others a connected and com-
account of the distinctive usages, laws, and institutions

of that part of the United Kingdom; the social system of S its courts, and laws of marriage and divorce, its schools, ligious and municipal organisation, are described in a viv and with all the *amor patriæ* of a true Scot. In 1829 the l for the first time, united in a joint enterprise, well suited peculiar talents, viz. the production of a "Gazetteer of S The work was completed and published in 1832, having b said, written for the most part on the counter in the m intervals of retail business. In 1832 the famous "E Journal" was projected by the elder brother, to "supply words of the first number, "intellectual food of the best in such a form and at such a price as must suit the co of every man in the British dominions." On the 4th of Fe six weeks before the appearance of the "Penny Magazi Journal was in the hands of the public, whose apprecia favour gave it an immediate circulation of 50,000. It increased to 72,000, when, its Scottish peculiarities hav gradually toned down to adapt it to the taste of a wider p "Journal" underwent a change of form, and the folio was exchanged for the octavo sheet. The circulation again ro the beginning of the year 1854 Messrs. Chambers altere the title of the "Journal," omitting the word Edinbu thus giving it a less exclusive name. This change been attended by a large increase of its circulation. Th of the "Journal" induced the Messrs. Chambers to join

ediately popular, and it deserved to be so. There does
a more amusing book of local antiquities. It is for
h what Cunningham's "Handbook" and Leigh Hunt's
are for London; combining the accurate detail of the
mi-n of the humour and romance of the other. And
inburgh is just the town that could admit of such book,
equired to have it:—a town not too large to be overtaken
ected story, and yet every inch of it rich with old me-
d associations. Every spot in the town has its traditions,
inhabitant knows, by some chance or other, some of
litions. One person will point out to you James's Court,
me and Boswell lived, and where Dr. Johnson went to
att-r; another will show you a cellar in the High Street,
on that the treaty of Union between Scotland and Eng-
sign-d there; a third will show you the spot where
as blown up with gunpowder; in the West Bow anybody
t out to you the haunted house once tenanted by the
wizard, Major Weir, who was burnt in 1670; and all
Grassmarket are tangible and visible relics of notorious
the old history of the town. To collect these scattered
of Edinburgh in an authentic and complete form had
believe, a favourite design of Sir Walter Scott; but the
ng young immigrant from Peebles was beforehand with
ting about its execution. With a natural taste for the
and anecdotic, and impressed, doubtless, with that mystic
n for Edinburgh which, as we have already said, is sure
very intelligent young provincial that goes to take up his
it, Robert Chambers seems, while yet a mere boy, to have
l in his perambulations through the town, an antiquarian
ce with all its noted localities. And when the idea

finished, he dedicated it—the first volume to Mr. Sharpe, the
to Sir Walter. A new edition of the "Traditions" has late
published in an improved form, as one of the volumes of the
re-issue of his select writings. The cheap publications of
Chambers and Mr. Charles Knight formed a striking contrast
unwholesome cheap rubbish which issued from the press i
quarters, and have done, and are still doing, a vast amount of
good. It would occupy more space than could be devoted t
gentlemen, on an occasion like the present, to enumerate th
valuable and instructive volumes that have issued from thei
ably and carefully edited by a *littérateur* of talent and good
fully experienced in his vocation. There is, indeed, hardly
which any rational objection can be alleged. Possibly the less
afforded by the Messrs. Chambers is capable of an applicatio
business of authorship, not yet fully appreciated. Althoug
cerned only with the printing and publishing of their own wo
plant of the Messrs. Chambers at their establishment in Edi
and the number of hands they employ, are necessarily consid
The depth of their premises in the High Street (in which
branches of their business except paper-making are carried
about 268 feet from front to back; and the general breadt
feet. Their chief printing-room, a spacious hall lighted fr
roof, gives accommodation to ten printing-machines, with
pressure steam-engine of ten-horse power. The number of
printed in this apartment during a month does not fall s

was reckoned by some rather hazardous; but the re
justified the venture, for almost immediately the circula
rgely in consequence, so that, during the year 1845,
second year of the new series, it reached the extraor
of 90,000 copies—a number, however, which still fell short
attained by the "Penny Magazine," which, as being cheaper,
embellished with woodcuts, reached, we are told, a circu-
one time averaging 170,000, and even occasionally rose far
that. After an existence, however, of ten years, the "Penny
e" ceased; and its companion, the "Saturday Magazine,"
ceasing after a few years, the "Journal" was left for a time
sion of the field. New competitors have since sprung up;
wever, that will bear any sort of comparison in wholesome
nce with "Chambers's Journal." Unlike some cheap pub-
that subsist upon the plunder gathered with indiscri-
dishonesty from all kinds of contemporary books and
ls, Messrs. Chambers pay liberally for the matter of which
rnal is composed, and by their liberality in this respect
n enabled to rank among their contributors some of
t eminent writers of our time. Mr. William Chambers's
es of America" is the last of his publications we re-
to have met with. They appeared in the first instance
Journal," when it assumed a more cosmopolitan cha-
nd have been the means of adding largely to its circu-
To Mr. Robert Chambers has been publicly attributed,
authority, the authorship of the "Vestiges of the Natural
of Creation," which for the novelty and heterodoxy of its
sed a considerable sensation in the religious world some
s.

MIER, FREDERICK, a Novelist of some eminence, was
London in 1796. He entered the English navy in 1809,
d in the war with the United States. In 1833 he left the
d for a time filled the post of justice at Waltham Hill,
The success of Marryat's sea-novels induced him to enter
department, which he did with some success, although
yed less invention and humour than his model. His best
, "Ben Brace" (1835), and "The Arethusa" (1836).
is other works are, "The Life of a Sailor" (1834), "Jack
(1838), "Tom Bowline" (1839), "Trevor Hastings"
'Passion and Principle" (1843). He was in Paris during
lution of February, 1848, and published an account of the
ons of that period, under the title of "Review of the
Revolution of 1848," in which he depicts the principal per-
who took part in those events, but not in a very impar-
ner. Chamier's works are very popular on the Continent.
ve all appeared in German, some of them in two or three
ons.

NGARNIER, GENERAL; a French General, for a long

time considered the chief supporter of the same Louis-N
who subsequently, December 2, 1851, sent him to gao
narrative of the General's military career is that of the op
of the French army in Algiers, as he has won every su
promotion from the lowest station on the field of batt
political consideration dates from 1848, when he was m
vernor-General of Algiers by the Provisional Government.
mediately afterwards elected a member of the Constituent A
by the department of the Loire. He held his governorshi
a brief period, recognising in the disquieted capital the true
a man of ability and energy. He was at Paris during the
scenes of June 1848, and took part in the suppression of
surrection which led to Cavaignac's dictatorship. On the
of Louis-Napoleon as President, Changarnier was appoint
mander of the First Military Division, and, owing to the mi
apprehensions of insurrection, the command of the entir
force of Paris, civic as well as military, was concentrate
hands. With these ample powers he crushed most compl
attempted insurrection of June 1849, and by the excellen
dispositions accomplished this object almost without bl
On the disappearance of imminent danger, his large pow
the prominence of his personal influence excited the jeal
the President and his ministry; a feeling which, long de
ill-concealed, betrayed itself in the resolve of the Govern

blishment, from small beginnings, grew until, just befo
ng of the London and North-Western Line, he was pr
f sixty-four stage-coaches, worked by fifteen hundred
al returning yearly more than half-a-million sterling. A
could build up such a business was not likely to let it
r him, and, accordingly, we find him moving his capital
-horse coaches into railway shares, and entering largely
railways, especially in France and Holland. His great-
however, was invested in the London and South-Western,
he became a director, and afterwards chairman. In 1845
heriff of London, when he took some pains to promote
orm; and in 1847 was elected M.P. for Salisbury, for
has continued to sit. He is a Liberal, and a supporter of
e and the Vote by Ballot. He is also Deputy-Lieutenant
nty of Hants.

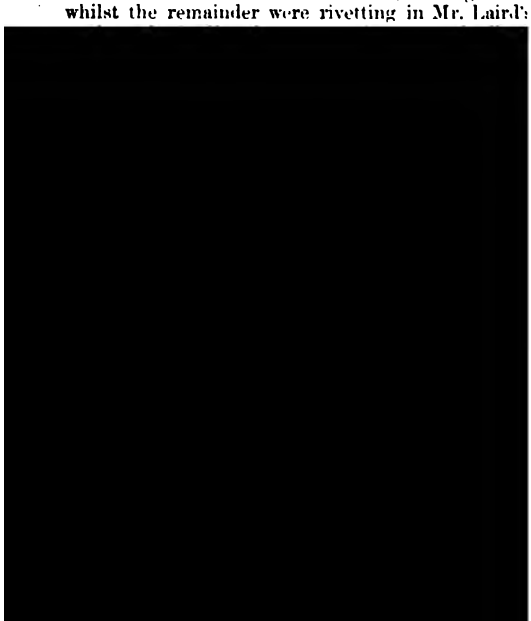
LET, M. Painter (chiefly in water-colours), was born
0, and is of his class one of the most popular artists in
e is also well known in England and America by his
on stone. In grade he occupies as an artist a place
ruikshank and Doyle. Like the former, there is often
eaning in his humour than belongs, ordinarily, to cari-
d yet everything he paints is more or less an exagge-
le has done for art what some of our modern popular
ave done for literature; painted almost exclusively
m the lowest *cafés*, *estaminets*, and the barrack resorts, to
st of his leisure is said to be devoted,—it may or may not
purposes of his art. No one is better skilled to catch
and embody in his drawings the humour of the lower
ouvriers, *invalides*, and other frequenters of the wine-
caveaux of the barriers. His *gamin* of Paris is as inde-
ped on our recollection as the Sam Weller of Mr. Dickens.
is designs, which are usually very slight, are of military
He saw Napoleon several times in his youth, and
gnomy of the Emperor is so vividly impressed upon his
; he will often undertake to draw his likeness with his
d. Nolté, in his eccentric biography, tells a story of
hich shows that he is not scrupulous as to the mode
he enhances the marketable value of his pictures. "One
he), at the door of a court in the Rue Vaugirard, in the
St. Germain (Charlet's studio), I was about to alight,
of his pupils, who knew my person and guessed my
n forward to announce my arrival. I found Charlet in
finishing a drawing, and near him, on a green baize-
sk, was a 500 franc note stuck fast with a pin. 'What
ing there,' said I? 'You see,' he replied (and pointing to
ote) 'what Durand, an art dealer, has offered me for it!'
did not accept it?' 'No. I perceive that my designs are in
now, and I expect to get more for it.' 'Well,' said I, 'I
ell paid for at 500 francs.' Our conversation ended here,

and Charlet looked not a little chapfallen." From the arti
to the shop of M. Durand, the dealer, was little more tha
On his arrival, M. Noltè asked news of Charlet. "I have
him for a week," was the reply. Noltè told him that he wa
upon a drawing for which he would not mind giving him
francs. Away vanished M. Durand, and in two hours
offered the drawing to Noltè for 250 francs, he having giv
it. Delaroche's case (says Noltè) was the exception,
means of rising upon his customers was Charlet's rule.
something irresistibly comic in many of Charlet's designs
are those of the caricaturist rather than of the painter of
His impersonations of that stolid simplicity which is th
teristic of the Paris gamin, and which loves eating and
great deal more than work, are irresistibly comic. Ch
good and rapid draughtsman, enjoys life in his own w
always profitably employed. In some military group
shown a higher power, which it is to be lamented he has
frequently exercised.

CHESNEY, COLONEL FRANCIS RAWDON, Royal
the Pioneer of the Overland Route to India, one of the m
gent and energetic of modern explorators, was born at B
Ireland, in 1789, and was christened after his sponsor,
quis of Hastings. He commenced his military educati
Woolwich Academy in 1804; passed his first examina
[redacted]

to lose his wife and only daughter. With a view to divert his mind from the contemplation of the calamity which had befallen him, Captain Chesney formed the project of crossing the Desert of Sahara for the purpose of solving, if possible, the problem of the then mysterious Niger; but the expense, and, ultimately, the fate of Major Laing, led him to abandon the undertaking. Portions of the years 1827 and 1828 were employed by him in traversing the battle-fields in France, Italy, and Germany, on which the minds of Napoleon and Frederick had astonished the world. To this expedition succeeded a careful examination of the battle fields of the East. In 1829 Captain Chesney sailed for Constantinople, with a view to assist Turkey in her struggle with Russia. His chief object was to render the line of the Balkan defensible, and to procure for the increase of the Turkish fleet by additions of vessels, with a large proportion of steam-vessels, in order to recover, if possible, the supremacy in the Black Sea which had [illegible] at Navarino. The entrance to the Dar[illegible] was [illegible] attacked, when Dolbatsch executed [illegible] turning Schumla by the passage of the [illegible] Captain Chesney reached the Turkish [illegible] a hollow peace had been signed at [illegible] commanding the fortresses and positions occupied [illegible] Captain Chesney obtained an extension [illegible] for the purpose of visiting Asia Minor, [illegible] to the solution of the problem of a [illegible] with India. After sailing down the [illegible] Chesney perfected its practicability of [illegible] days between Bussorah and Suez, and [illegible] Suez and Alexandria. These explorations [illegible] through Palestine, Arabia Petræa, and [illegible] who now the great river [illegible] and ruled on one of the [illegible] to lull the suspicions of the [illegible] on the 1st January, 1831, [illegible] Mediterranean to descend along the eastern [illegible] Indian Ocean, accompanied only by a [illegible] three Arabs [illegible] by which it was supported. [illegible] current gave the distance from land to [illegible] with the nature of the banks being [illegible] as the raft proceeded onward [illegible] would have caused suspicion [illegible] important question of depth was determined by [illegible] passed through the bottom of the raft; the [illegible] when it was forced upwards by [illegible] Supplies and means of cooking made [illegible] on the Arab shore. On one occasion they [illegible] from the pressure, from which they escaped under the [illegible] a parapet hastily formed of the baggage and provi[illegible]

sions. The result of this expedition was a large m
forwarded to Sir R. Gordon from Shaster, in June
about 800 miles of the river Euphrates. Captai
ceeded afterwards, through Persia and Asia M
another examination, and was enabled to forwa
Stratford Canning, another paper, describing the U
and the routes through the intervening country. (
England he found every one absorbed in the Refor
it became necessary to print the information collec
pose of explaining the comparative advantages of
These documents attracted the attention not only
but of the king, William IV., himself, who, after
presence of Captain Chesney, with his maps and pa
degree of support which led to a Committee of
Commons in 1834, and the grant of 20,000*l.* for
The preparations were on a scale of completen
objects of the expedition. Whilst two iron steam
principles then known) were being constructed by
a selection of smiths, carpenters, etc., was made fr
the Artillery and Sappers, who, after being exercis
ment of heavy weights, were employed in other
less importance to his success. Some were practised
water at Chatham; others in working the engines o
whilst the remainder were rivetting in Mr. Laird's



l and vexatious delays occasioned by sickness and o
the steamers, which were to be put together at Bir,
ed, and on the 16th of March, 1836, the expedition
the descent of the Euphrates, and surveyed favourably
and nine miles, not only unobstructed but even aided by
ks. When near Is Geria a terrific hurricane overtook the
on, in which the Tigris foundered; the Euphrates escaping
fficulty. Colonel Chesney and Lieutenant H. B. Lynch,
re on board the Tigris, saved themselves by diving. All
to recover the vessel, with the instruments, journals, and
were fruitless. Nothing daunted by a misfortune which
said, no more to do with the navigation of the river than the
packet in the Irish Channel had to do with the navigation
ia, he determined, notwithstanding his orders to return home
to pursue the enterprise at his own expense until fresh in-
s should reach him. Having made his further arrange-
he survey was continued without any additional casualty,
n for each year of the king's age was fired off at Basra on
of June, in commemoration of the successful passage of the
a through the heart of Arabia, from the Mediterranean to
a Ocean. After surveying a great part of the rivers Karun
mishir the steamer ascended the Tigris, five hundred and
miles, with an Indian mail, brought by the Company's
Shannon from Bombay; and having despatched it from
she returned to Kirna, where a large Indian mail and
ngers were received from the Hugh Lindsay. The ascent
eat River was then commenced, and after advancing some
red miles an accident disabled the larboard engine, and
ver dropped down to Basra. This damage being repaired
gineer of the Hugh Lindsay, the commander proceeded
y, to urge in person a continuance of the expedition,
ajor Estcourt to complete the surveys of the Karun and
The Bombay Chamber of Commerce presented a splendid
Colonel Chesney, and originated a subscription in the
presidencies for the benefit of the relatives of the men
erished during the expedition. The Bombay Government
ed on continuing the expedition, but a repetition of pre-
ers having been received from home, Major Estcourt
dy laid up the vessel at Bagdad, and the seamen
turned to their ships he proceeded with the officers
nder of the men through Arabia to England. Colonel
ollowed, and being intrusted with important despatches
Indian Government, crossed the Arabian desert by
n seventeen days to Damascus; and having hired a
ooner at Beyrout, took passage in one of the French
from Alexandria. On landing the despatches at Mar-
found that his recommendations had been seconded
g, just then deceased; and that Lieutenant Lynch was
a his way to carry out the navigation of the rivers of
nia, with officers belonging to, and at the entire expense

of, the East India Company. Double pay and a gr
awarded to all the men who returned with Major Est
the officers were promoted. The question of the prac
the navigation for the transport of mails and merchandi
been fully decided, and Colonel Chesney has had the l
only of opening another route to India, but of introd
merce (and may we add, Christianity?) and civilisation i
which they have never before penetrated. In 1850 Colo
published his "Survey of the Euphrates and Tigris," in t
royal 8vo., containing the fullest details of his expeditio
already contributed an abridged account to the seventl
the "Journal of the Geographical Society." From th
derive the following summary of his labours and p
namely, the collection of materials for a correct map
Syria and the establishment of a line of levels across from
on the Mediterranean to Birehjik on the Euphrates, an
the Persian Gulf; the exploration of northern Mesopo
ascents of the Karun and two descents of the Bahamish
examination of the country intervening between the Jer
Euphrates, as well as the great Delta of Susiana; the
twice ascended to upwards of four hundred miles beyo
tion with the Euphrates; a second line of levels carr
the Euphrates and Tigris; and a geological section of
of several hundred miles in extent, completed. In 1
Chesney published his "Observations on the Past and P

in France. He became a member of the Franco-Pol
rican-Polish Committees, in both of which he was v
When the Polish emigration arrived in France, Chodz
member of the Polish National Committee. Since that
has devoted himself entirely to literary labours con-
th his country. He has edited the poems of Adam
z, and the "Œuvres complètes de Kiasicki," and written
f Poniatowski, under the title, "Poniatowski, Hâtons-
831). He has also published "Une Esquisse Chro-
de l'Histoire de la Littérature Polonaise" (1829),
onais en Italie" (1830), a new edition of Malte-Brun's
de la Pologne, Ancienne et Moderne" (1830), the
ie de Général Kosciusko" (1839). He also aided
ki in his "History of Poland" (1847–48), and bore the
e in the preparation of the work, "Pologne Historique,
Monumentale, et Pittoresque" (4 vols. 1837–41), of
venth edition was commenced in 1847.

E, JOHN, the Northamptonshire Peasant, the best of our d rural poets since Robert Bloomfield, was born at Help-thamptonshire, in 1793. He is the son of an agricultural f that neighbourhood, who had, in his latter days, become cripple, from a rheumatic affection caught in the thrash-and was dependent on the parish for his daily subsist-th parents so entirely destitute, it seems remarkable that should have acquired any education whatever; yet, long days of Mechanics' Institutes, he managed, by extra-plough-boy and by helping his father in the thrashing-rn money enough to pay for his own schooling, such as it m the extra labour of eight weeks he generally gathered ence as paid for a month's instruction, and thus, in the ome three years, obtained sufficient help from the village ter to enable him to read his Bible, and acquire the first of grammar. This small capital of knowledge he rived to increase, and one of his companions in the g lent him Thomson's "Seasons," he saved up money purchase a copy for himself, and shortly afterwards compose verses. Aided by the kind instruction of a ciseman, of the name of Turnill, he next applied him-ting and arithmetic, and was soon able not only to com-oughts to paper, but to write a very tolerable hand. With cts of experience his first volume was one of great pro-attracted no inconsiderable notice. It was published in a prefatory account of the poet, from the pen of the late us Gilchrist, whose kindness to Clare did not cease with in his behalf. In the summer of 1817 Clare left Help-entered the service of Mr. Wilders, of Bridge Casterton, ire, where he met with Patty, the young woman who became his wife. Whilst in this employment he deter-er consulting a printer at Market Deeping, to publish a

volume of Poems by subscription, and having saved a ponn
for three hundred prospectuses, he set about obtaining sub
The volume was eventually brought out by Messrs. Tay
Hessey, and so promptly was the benevolence of the publ
cised in his favour, that, before the expiration of a mont
was in the possession of a little fortune. Lord Milton g
ten pounds, and the Marquis of Exeter undertook to g
an annuity of fifteen guineas. From these various benefa
became possessed of an income of forty-five pounds, b
house free of rent. In the spring of 1820 he married P
took his infirm father and mother to live with him. No
however, had the Northamptonshire peasant ceased t
object of wonder, raised above his condition, and his
ness as a day-labourer very much impaired, than his
able friends fell off, and some of their volunteer aid w
drawn, just when the cares of a family were springing up
him, and he most needed assistance. For some years pa
has been living in a state of mild lunacy, his chief delusi
that all the best poetry of Byron, Wordsworth, Campb
others, was written by him! He is allowed to wander abou
although perfectly unconscious. For many years he h
wholly lost to the world, without any hope of his restoratio
last volume published by him, in 1836, previous to his
"The Rural Muse," presents a vast improvement on its p
sors, and contains many poems of great simplicity and

cuted a similar intention. Lord Clarendon is brother of
t Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, the well-known Free-trader.
derant in his religious views, and in general politics may be
a moderately Liberal Whig. In 1840 he was created a
le is descended from the brother of Villiers, the favourite
s I., and maternally from Clarendon the historian.

SE, THE REV. FRANCIS, M.A., Vicar of Cheltenham,
t favourite as an Evangelical Preacher in the neighbourhood
h he officiates, although exposed to no inconsiderable hos-
from the "profane," for his uncompromising denuncia-
' theatres, concerts, balls, and, in short, of almost every
ion of amusement, that has not a directly moral or reli-
endency. His influence at Cheltenham, however, would
o be unbounded, for he has pretty nearly succeeded in
ng all such recreations from the town. Mr. Close has pub-
a great number of volumes, chiefly sermons, lectures, and
ersial essays, but they do not (if we except his volume
hurch Architecture") appear to be popular beyond his own
ate district. His position has been maintained chiefly by
pit eloquence, and the evident sincerity of his doctrine.

BDEN, RICHARD, M.P., one of the Peace and Free-trade
is a native of Midhurst, Sussex, where he was born about
r 1800. His father occupied a small farm, and the future
r of Parliament left home at an early age to take a post in
lon warehouse, where by steadiness and industry he rose
h successive grades, till he had gained a thorough knowledge
business, and stood high in the esteem of his employers.
tions of self-improvement included a belief in the value
ign travel, and he contrived to combine business with
e, and make a tour through the United States, and another
important part of Europe. Fortune generally favours the
ic and skilful, and he was enabled to begin business for
f in Lancashire, in partnership with Messrs. Sherreff and
In his new sphere he became prosperous, and ultimately
considerable commercial reputation for producing a more
l style of printed fabrics than most of his rivals in the
ester trade. He found time also to use his pen, and drew
ttention to himself and to his views by a pamphlet entitled
and, Ireland, and America," and subsequently by another on
ia." The latter was intended to dissipate the belief in the
sources of the Czar, and to relieve the public mind from the
f that power which other public writers and speakers were
f exciting. Mr. Cobden, in adopting Free-trade views, strove
w that the real way to render the great northern state
y towards England was to establish a free and profitable
between the two countries. The doctrines thus supported
ith fierce denunciation from the Protectionist press, and the
le soon afterwards commenced which ultimately resulted

in the repeal of the Corn-Laws. The first great pra
struck at the tax upon food was levelled by General T.
Thompson, in his "Catechism of the Corn-Laws," publis
ally in the "Westminster Review;" the final *coup* to t
given by Peel; the intermediate fight between these tw
was mainly led by Cobden, as the chief of the Manch
Corn-Law League. The first town that sent Mr. Cobde
ment was Stockport, for which place he was returne
having four years before unsuccessfully contested tha
His straightforward business-like way of dealing wit
his speeches, and the courage with which he stated
quickly gained for him the "ear of the House," whi
ever since retained. From the small borough of St
has made the wide leap to the large and independ
tuency of the West Riding, whose selection of hi
member gave a very significant indication of what En
thought about free trade. After the struggle was ove
tical friends rewarded him by promoting a public sub
his behalf, by which upwards of 70,000*l.* was raised
over to him. On this being done, Mr. Cobden gave up
a cotton-printer, and devoted himself exclusively to pol
Corn-Laws being repealed, he now devotes a large share
port to the party who are promoting what is called
League, and whose efforts are addressed to the suppress
He advocates also the ballot extension of the suf

ions" of far-famed buildings of antiquity as they may once ted—of the Capitol and Forum of Rome, of the Parthenon mployed Mr. Cockerell's talents as an architectural drafts- 1829 he was elected Associate of the Academy; in 1836, R.A. e succeeded Wilkins as Professor of Architecture: a post he used to fill with great success; his lectures supporting station for learning and ability which he has always en- 1841 he was elected one of the eight "Associés étrangers" ademy of the Institute of France; in 1845, one of the ten rs of Merit" of the Academy of St. Luke's at Rome; in s elected D.C.L. at Oxford; in 1848, he was the first to he gold medal of the Institute of British Architecture. o member of the Academies of Munich, Berlin, Berne, . Cockerell has remained a stanch adherent of Classic ure as the style to be imitated in the nineteenth century, long an opponent of that universal revival of Gothic Art s of late years daily obtained more and more the ascen- He has designed more than once in Gothic, however; has ly applied himself to the study of Mediæval Architecture, n active member of the Archæological Institute. To its ions he has contributed valuable essays in illustration of antiquities: "The Iconography of Wells Cathedral;" "The tural Life of William of Wykeham," "The Sculpture of Cathedral;" and others. The principal works executed by hitect are:—the Philosophical Institution at Bristol, the College at Lampeter (1822), the (Gothic) Speech-room pel at Harrow (1819), the Taylor and Randolph Buildings d the new Public Library at Cambridge, the Sun Fire-office on, Westminster Fire-office in the Strand, Hanover Chapel nt Street, and the various additions and improvements ring the last twenty-one years to the Bank of England,— Mr. Cockerell is standing architect.

E. HENRY, C.B., one of the Authors of the plan for esta- an Exposition of Industry in London, which ultimately, assistance of Prince Albert and others, grew into the Great n of 1851. Mr. Cole was a laborious member of the e Committee at the Crystal Palace, and on the close of cessful effort was rewarded with the decoration of the Civil of the Order of the Bath, besides a handsome sum of which he had fully earned. He was soon afterwards l to the management of the Department of Practical Art, ugh House. Mr. Cole had long before been known as oter of improvements in the arts, particularly such as give elegance to articles of domestic ornament and utility. the editor, some years since, of a newspaper called the c Register," and the author of numerous small works l under the *nom de plume* of "Felix Summerly." He promoter of the "Art Manufactures," and editor of the l of Design."

COLERIDGE, THE REV. DERWENT, Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, the son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge the poet, was born at Keswick, in the house then occupied by his father, but afterwards by Robert Southey, on the 14th of September, 1800, and received his early education, with his brother, at a small private school near Ambleside. For about two years he was engaged as a private tutor, at the expiration of which he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with some of the "choice spirits" of the "Etonian" and "Knight's Quarterly Magazine." Under the *nom de plume* of "Davenant Cecil" he became a contributor to the last-mentioned periodical. From the date of his departure from college he has been chiefly engaged in the business of tuition at Plymouth; at Helston, in Cornwall, and as Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea. Mr. Coleridge was ordained in 1826, and married in 1827. He is now a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. As a writer, he is chiefly known by the touching memoir of his brother prefixed to Hartley Coleridge's "Poetical Remains;" one of the most graceful pieces of biography of our time. He is now engaged in a similar labour of love (in which he has succeeded his late accomplished sister and her husband), the collection of the scattered writings and correspondence of his distinguished father, Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Five volumes of notes and marginalia have already issued from the press. The "Remains" of the poet, edited by his nephew, have been long out of print. A complete edition of his Works and Correspondence is, therefore, a great desideratum. Mr. Coleridge's autobiography, valuable as it is in a literary point of view, is little more than a history of his opinions; and Mr. Gilman's affectionate memoir, excellent so far as it goes, was left, like the story of the "Camleford," only "half told." With a large body of fresh materials at his disposal, some of them of a highly important character, Mr. Derwent Coleridge can hardly fail of producing an interesting and instructive biography. He is also the author of a work entitled "The Scriptural Character of the English Church," published in 1839, and has edited the prose as well as the poetical "Remains" of his brother, Hartley Coleridge, and the "Lay Sermons" of his father. A life of Mackworth Praed, to be prefixed to his "Poetical Remains," is also announced as forthcoming from his pen.

COLLIER, JOHN PAYNE, Philologist and Commentator on Shakspere, was born in London in 1789. His father, originally engaged in other pursuits, eventually entered the bookselling trade, and was the publisher among other works of the "Monthly Review." He afterwards became connected with the "Times," a circumstance which led, in all probability, to his son's long association with newspapers. At the age of twenty years young Collier began the study of the law, and entered as a student of the Inner Temple, and at a very early period of his career became a parliamentary reporter on the "Morning Chronicle." The corps to which he attached himself was much more limited at that time than it has been since,

arely the spirit and arguments of public speakers were (almost wholly from memory), the task was much more achievement than it has been since reports *in extenso* in vogue. Mr. Collier served his apprenticeship as a under the late Mr. Perry, by whom he was employed, as a reporter but in other departments of the "Morning ;" indeed he had scarcely graduated in the art of journal- e he was appointed Editor of the "Evening Chronicle," published three times a-week, and compiled for the t from the columns of its daily namesake. Having ac- a very early age a taste for the Elizabethan poets, and for atists of that era more especially, he soon began to diver- ournals with which he was connected by criticisms and s on our early writers. A marriage contracted in 1816 dy of some property, is said to have afforded him the ity of devoting a larger portion of his leisure to such an he would otherwise have been enabled to do, and his ions to Constable's "Edinburgh Magazine," and the "Lite- ew," (of which his father was the proprietor), were the drawing public attention to writers who, with a single ous exception, were until then comparatively unknown cted. He was, in fact, one of the earliest critics of the entury who drew attention to the fact, that there were amatists of the time, (Massinger, Ben Jonson, Ford, t and Fletcher, Middleton, Marlow, and Webster), who, inate to Shakspere, deserved to be rescued from the into which they had so unaccountably devolved. A grace- of verse himself, Mr. Collier proved himself well able to e the merits of our old English dramatists, and to second lly the efforts of such men as Headley, Ritson, T. Ellis, nd Lamb, in drawing attention to their writings. One of st works, "The Poetical Decameron," a series of dialogues arly p ets, which contained much valuable information g them, was indeed exclusively devoted to this object; and ly instrumental in creating the taste which has now o general; the Helicon, in fact, from which Keats, Procter, yson have derived much of their inspiration. In his edition ley's Old Plays" Mr. Collier added six dramas of very high ich had never been included in any previous edition of : and in a supplementary volume he published five ad- plays of the time of Shakspere, which had escaped the of all former critics. His "History of Dramatic Poetry" his reputation as an historian of literature, and helped to the taste he appeared to be so anxious to foster. The Devonshire and others opened their valuable libraries to rches. and enabled him to compile his well-known "Biblio- l and Critical Catalogue;" and there was scarcely a collector ote who did not mark his sense of his enthusiasm by open his stores for his use. It was amongst the manu- f Lord Ellesmere's library that Mr. Collier discovered the

ter part of the documents of which he has availed himself in
"New Facts regarding the Life of Shakspere," a work which
ollowed up in 1836 by "New Particulars," and in 1839 by
rther Particulars," concerning the biography of our great
natist. He has also edited several works, more or less con-
ed with the same subject, for the Camden and Shakspere
eties, of both of which he is an officer. He was engaged for
than twenty years in making collections of materials for a
Life of Shakspere, published in 1842–44. The Royal Com-
ion, established for the purpose of inquiring into the con
n and management of the British Museum, evinced their
e of his qualifications by electing him their Secretary. He
however, unable to carry out his plan for the speedy pre-
tion of a catalogue. Meanwhile a pension on the civil list of
per annum was conferred upon him, as a recognition of the
ces he has rendered to literature; and we may aver with truth,
there is no name upon that list better entitled to this royal
of esteem than he is. In 1850 Mr. Collier was chosen Vice-
ident of the Society of Antiquaries, to whose Transactions he
been a frequent and valuable contributor. Among his remain-
ublications may be mentioned "A Book of Roxburgh Ballads,"
tracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company of Books
red for publication 1557–70," (1848); and "Memoirs of the
cipal Actors in the Plays of Shakspere," (1846).

ndy and in 1819 published his observations in "Essays on
gy," under the title of "A System of Phrenology," in
Eve. He and others founded the "Phrenological Jour-
ch was afterwards conducted by his relative, Mr. Cox.
he published "The Constitution of Man, considered in
to External Objects." This attracted great attention, and
nderson subsequently bequeathed a sum of money to be
l in the production of a very cheap edition of the book.
ity of this circumstance drew to the subject an additional
f attention; the cheap edition was a very cheap edition;
caught the ear of the people; edition after edition was
l, until, at length, it has been questioned whether any
volume after "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has obtained a larger
n: 90,500 copies of it have been printed in Great Bri-
des large sales in the United States. Translations have
le in German, French, and Swedish. Mr. Combe resides
urgh.

TE. AUGUSTE, the founder of what is called the *Positive*
y, was born in France, about the year 1797. His family
ently catholic and monarchical, and he was educated at
e French lyceums. As early as his fourteenth year he is
ave become conscious of the necessity of a complete poli-
social regeneration. About the same time he made the
nce of the celebrated St. Simon, and worked under him as
s most active disciples. The coincidence in their point of
the necessity of a social renovation based upon a mental
n, brought them together, and the personal ascendancy of
n seems to have subjugated Comte, who considered, how-
his own speculations were troubled and interrupted by
ercourse. In 1826 he was attacked by a brain fever,
ened into insanity, but from which he recovered soon after
rs had pronounced him incurable. But his opponents
have been of the opinion of his physicians, and held that
sity tinctured his subsequent productions. He was for
e employed in teaching mathematics at the Ecole Poly-
, where he was professor. This situation he afterwards
is now dependent on little else than charity. Besides
al teachings, Comte has for many years been accus-
deliver gratuitous lectures on sections of the Positive
ry, every Sunday for six months in the year. His
which are numerous, have been composed with incredible
the whole of the first volume of the "Positive Philo-
900 pages) having been written in three months. As
pher, Comte is a Materialist. "He resolutely ignores,"
recent critic, "the entire spiritual side of man, and shuts
y up to the mere realm of sense. He looks to the realm
ite to discern the infinite, and because he does not suc-
denies the infinite altogether. Because he easily elimi-
l from the domain of chemistry and mechanics, he con-

cludes that he has also eliminated him from the domai
Because God is not a sensible fact, he infers that he
rational falsity." An epitome of his "Positive Philosophy"
published in this country by Miss Harriet Martineau, a
a more elaborate analysis by Mr. G. H. Lewes; but his
happily, make no progress here.

CONDER, JOSIAH, Author and Journalist; born in
September 17, 1789; son of Mr. Thomas Conder, bookse
grandson of Dr. John Conder, President of the Old College
ton. Mr. Conder's juvenile poetical contributions to the
næum" (Dr. Aikin's) and to other publications having
favourable notice, he published in 1810 a small volume
"The Associate Minstrels," as being the joint production
friends, and it passed through two editions. In 1814 h
proprietor of the "Eclectic Review," being at that time a
and bookseller in London. In 1819 he disposed of his bu
his successor, Mr. B. Holdsworth; and for many subsequ
resided at Watford in Hertfordshire, retaining in his own
management of the "Eclectic Review" till 1837, when
ferred the proprietorship to Dr. Thomas Price. During
and-twenty years of Mr. Conder's editorship of this mon
nal he enjoyed the assistance, as regular or occasional con
of John Foster, Robert Hall, James Montgomery, Dr. P
Dr. Chalmers, Isaac Taylor, Z. Uwins, D.D., Dr.

"Analytical View of all Religions" (8vo. 1838); "Literary History of the New Testament" (8vo. 1845); "Harmony of History with Prophecy: an Exposition of the Apocalypse" (1849); "The Poet of the Sanctuary: an Essay on Dr. Watts" (1850); "Watts's Psalms and Hymns Revised and Re-arranged" (1851); "The Law of the Sabbath;" and other tracts and miscellaneous articles in public journals. Mr. Conder is also the editor of the "Congregational Hymn-Book," published under the auspices of the Congregational Union in 1836, and very extensively used as a supplement to Watts's Psalms and Hymns. He married in 1815 Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Thomas, Esq., of Southgate. Mrs. Conder's poems and hymns, included in the publications above mentioned, are characterised by a rare elegance and rhythmical beauty. They have four sons and a daughter living.

CONSTANTINE NICHOLÆWITCH, the second son and fourth child of the late Emperor Nicholas, is Grand Duke of Russia, titular and Grand Admiral of the Imperial Fleet. He was born on the 9th of September, (or the 21st, according to the old style, which Russia still retains,) 1827. He was educated with great care for the naval service; his tutor being Admiral Lütke, the circumnavigator of the globe, who received this appointment when his Imperial Highness was only five years old. He has been trained to the best account by his mentor and friend, under whose orders the young Prince served, and acquired the rank of "Post-Captain in the Russian navy," which he subscribed himself at the model-room of the Admiralty at Somerset House, on his visit to England in 1847. In his character of Admiral he had arrested his elder brother, the present Emperor of Russia, who was on board his ship; for which he was himself placed under arrest for a considerable time by his father. In 1848 the Grand Duke Constantine married the Princess Alexandria, daughter of Joseph, duke of Saxe-Altenburg; by whom he has issue. In addition to his title of Grand Admiral of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine is Commandant of the 4th Brigade of Infantry of the Guard; Colonel of the regiment of Hussars of the late Grand Duke Michael Paulowitch; a Member of the Council of Military Schools; and a Member of the Grand Council of the Empire. He has allied himself to the Muscovite national party, whose fanaticism brought about the present war with Russia. At the death of the Emperor Nicholas, it was feared that the Grand Duke Constantine might become the chief of the resistance, represented by the old Muscovite party against the moderate party, of which the new Czar Alexander had been considered the centre. The Emperor Nicholas, foreseeing the probability of commotion, had, however, caused the Grand Duke Constantine to take in his presence, on the Holy Gospels, an oath of fidelity and obedience to the heir of the throne; and when Nicholas saw that his end was approaching he called the two Princes to his bedside, and before giving them his blessing made Constantine, in presence of his

august mother, renew the oath of fidelity to his elder brother
a few hours after the Emperor's death Constantine took th
of allegiance, adding, that the latter might rely upon him
every circumstance.

COOPER, THOMAS SIDNEY, A.R.A., born 26th Sept
1803, at Canterbury. His parents were in humble circums
and wished to apprentice him to some trade, but having a
desire to become an artist he objected, and was allowed to
his inclinations. He sketched long without instruction, taki
subjects the buildings of his native city and the country
it, and gaining a precarious income by selling his drawi
strangers. Accident gained him an introduction to the
painter of the Canterbury Theatre, then in bad health; an
humble artist dying soon afterwards, Cooper succeeded him
was then only seventeen; and for the next ten years he ga
moderate income, at times scene-painting, and at times a t
of drawing. He had for some time studied at the British M
and in the Angerstein Gallery, and subsequently at the
Academy; but at neither would his circumstances permit
remain as long as his artistic need required. In 1827 he
from Dover to Calais, to seek fortune abroad, and li
"sketched his way" from the French port to the Belgian c
paying tavern bills by likenesses of hosts and hostesse
Brussels his talents secured him patrons and employmen

e notice by a "Holy Family," which, although in a gre
a cento from the old masters, was one of the most perfect
tures ever painted by one so young. It was purchased out
British Institution, by no less distinguished a connoisseur
late Mr. Beckford. Mr. Cope is one of the fortunate few
rogress to high repute has been hastened by the favourable
of the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts. He first ex-
it the Royal Academy in 1831. His earlier pictures are
to the two distinct classes, to which he has throughout
onstant — Historical and "Domestic;"—domestic treated
ger manner than is common. "Hagar and Ishmael,"
lternated with "The Cronies," (1837); "Paolo and Fran-
1837); with "Osteria di Campagna, near Rome," (1838),
"Flemish Mother," (1839). A visit to Italy and Flanders
eded the latter. The pictures which followed indicate
Continental influence:—"Help thy Father in his Age,"
"Alms-Giving," "Poor-Law Guardians," and "Child-
841). Subjects suggested, and often happily, by the Poets,
ys been favourites with him:—The "Schoolmaster," from
h; "Hope—'Her silent watch the anxious Mother keeps;'"
h's delightful lines on "The Hawthorn Bush," (all in
The Cotter's Saturday Night," (1843). In the summer of
r year his cartoon, the "First Trial by Jury," gained a
300*l.* in the Westminster Hall competition, and the
fortune was made. Of the three who received that award,
l the only one to retain a firm footing in the same course.
resco competition of 1844, his "Meeting of Jacob and
obtained for him a commission to prepare a design for
e six frescos destined to adorn the New House of Lords.
ion as Associate of the Academy swiftly followed in the
r. In 1845 his sample cartoon, fresco, and coloured
r "Edward the Black Prince receiving the Order of the
xhibited in Westminster Hall, were approved of. That
as in due time successfully executed. To it succeeded
commission from Prince Albert, for the "Last Days of
Wolsey." He attained to the full degree of R.A. in
urther commissions for the New Palace were given:—
's First Trial," "Prince Henry's Submission to the Law,"
le these ambitious and ably-executed works were in
others in the Domestic class have proceeded from
:—the "Young Mother," (1846); "Girl at Prayer," and
Meditation," (1847); "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," (1848);
Musings," and the "First-born," (1849); "Milton's
1850); "Creeping like Snail unwillingly to School," and
Cope at Dinner-time," (1852). Mr. Cope's love of
nd habit of looking toward his own hearth for his best
n, as indicated by many of these titles and by many
'Study of a Child's Head," are pleasantly manifested in
is very latest pictures: "Baby's Turn," (1854), and "The
and two boys regaling on "Robinson Crusoe." The tech-

nical mastery and native powers are as legible in these as in
"Cardinal Wolsey," the "King Lear and Cordelia," (of 1850), or
compositions in fresco; a medium of which he has so hapl
conquered the difficulties.

CORBOULD, EDWARD HENRY, one of the most skilfu
our Water-colour Painters who have devoted themselves to fig
subjects. In this class his works have for years formed promin
attractions at the exhibitions of the New Water-Colour Society
which he is a leading member. The times of Chivalry, vie
on the picturesque side,—their movement and bustle, stril
pageants, captivating effects of architecture and costume, h
yielded an unfailing supply of congenial material for Mr. Corbo
dexterous art. History, in fact, is treated by him in the spir
Romance; and that new admiration for Gothic times—one of
characteristics of our age—of which Scott was the popular expo
and which, commencing at externals, is now advancing to de
matters. In earlier years Mr. Corbould was much employe
book illustrations. In 1843 he mingled with the throng of co
titors in Westminster Hall; sent in with others a colossal
toon, and was adjudged a prize of 100*l.* under the second aw
Essays in fresco from his hand followed; the whole conclu
with a colossal "Historic" oil-painting (1847). The su
of each attempt, as might have been anticipated, leane
romance as much as to history:—The "Plague of London, 1

rn, under the direction of Lauger. But his so
o adopt a path of his own, and taught him k a
te the deep significance of the works of the ol ...iste
much neglected. He was wont to make dr ...rs after
onio's copperplates, by which he was introc to the
Raffaelle's art. In his nineteenth year he ed
a of the old church of Neuss, a painting v
notice. In 1810 he gave a striking proof
d creative imagination, in a seri... he's
and the series of pictures from the "... ...ed,"
hich have been engraved. The first visit ... rnelius to
ither he went in 1811, had a decided infl... upon his
lucation. Here he perceived still more ..., in com-
Overbeck and other artists of kindred genius, the lofty
f the great masters of Italy; while commissions for great
e scope for the unfolding of the ripest talents. For the
rtholdy, the residence of the Prussian consul-general, Cor-
nished two cartoons: "Joseph Interpreting the Dream," and
gnition of Joseph's Brethren." The general admiration
these compositions procured for the painter a commission
he villa of the Marchese Massini with a series of pictures
talian poets. He had already furnished designs from the
ommedia," when another magnificent commission reached
the Crown-prince of Bavaria. The pictures from Dante
r completed, yet they were engraved in outline, and pub-
h explanations by Dällinger. In 1819 Cornelius left
begin the new works at Münich, and at the same time
he direction of the Düsseldorf Academy, which he re-
His labours were now divided between these two places.
ed about him a large circle of young artists, whom he
and employed, many of whom followed him in his annual
etween Münich and Düsseldorf, in order to perfect them-
fresco-painting. In 1825 he was appointed by the King
Director of the Academy at Münich. Here, during the
om 1820 to 1841, Cornelius executed those colossal works
carry his name down to the remotest posterity. First
reat frescos in the halls of the Glyptothek, which were
om his cartoons, partly by himself and partly by assist-
subjects are the stories of the Grecian gods and heroes.
hamber contains representations of some of the myths
; one hall has the history of the gods; another that
ojan war. In the former is depicted the intercourse
ds and men, the victory of love over rude nature, as
r the gods, and the triumph of soul, even over the ruler
s. The hall of the Trojan war contains the most im-
nes of that conflict; and among the arabesques are inti-
the other Grecian heroic legends. The compositions in
re truly magnificent. The whole work was completed
Another comprehensive work was contemporaneous: the
tions from the history of the Christian revelation, which

cover the walls and ceilings of the great Ludwig's church, built
this express purpose, and are carried on, in profound symb
vision, from the "Incarnation of Christ" to the "Judgment D
The "Judgment" is not only a fine composition, but is also
largest picture in the world; for Michael Angelo's "Judgme
in the Sistine chapel, is of less extent. Some of the cartoons
this great work were executed in Rome, where Cornelius w
again in 1833. Besides these, he furnished the designs for
frescos in the corridor of the Pinothek, of which the subject is
history of modern art, from its revival in the middle ages up to
present time. In these pictures the chief representatives of
appear in characteristic action. In 1841 Cornelius was invited
Berlin by the King of Prussia. At Münich a considerable sch
was labouring, partly in his spirit, and partly developing itself in
independent manner. Cornelius was, by this invitation, placed
a position to give a direction to art, and to found a school in
third place. His oil-picture of "Christ in Hades" did not meet
the Prussian capital with the favour which was subsequently
corded to his more successful creations: the design was pronoun
superior to the execution. His masterpiece at Berlin is the dec
tion of the Campo Santo. The painter's wonderful acquaintance
Scripture, and his facility in treating religious subjects, has fi
this work with an almost exhausting profusion of figures from
Old and New Testaments, and with hints from the antique my
The whole work has been engraved in eleven sheets (1848

th a part was undertaken by Cotta alone; and on the remaining ion of the work he was assisted by a *collaborateur*. During this he published "Geognostic Wanderings" (1836–38), the well- n "Introduction to the Study of Geognosy and Geology" (1839 1849), besides several minor essays. He also published four mes of the "Year-Book for Forest and Agricultural Affairs of Academy at Tharande" (1842–47), and his intimacy with Noel ng led him to the study of phrenology, he translated Chevenix's tory and Nature of Phrenology." At the conclusion of the rt of Saxony," he undertook a similar one of Thuringia, which nished in 1847. In 1843 and 1849 he travelled among the and in Upper Italy, and the results of his observations are ined in his "Geological Letters from the Alps" (1850). In gy Cotta follows, especially in the small treatise on the ner Structure of Mountains" (1851), in general, the Plutonic y. He advocates a progressive development of terrestrial s, in accordance with the natural laws, from an original n state, by a slow process of cooling, with the co-operation of r, air, and organic life. In his "Letters on Humboldt's os" (1848–51), he extends this theory into the organised ions. According to this theory the higher is developed from wer; and human beings are the ultimate and highest develop- of which we know anything. This idea of nature Cotta deno- tes the empirical idea. He has written many treatises in ion to those above cited, with the design of popularising, as possible, the results of his investigations.

COUSIN, VICTOR, the most eminent of living French Meta- ical Philosophers, was born in Paris in 1791. He was for time a tutor at the Ecole Normale, where he subsequently the professorship of Philosophy. In 1812 he published his ated French translation of Plato, and in 1815 was appointed ur Collard to deliver lectures on the History of Philosophy e "Faculté des Lettres" of the University. On the return poleon from Elba he enrolled himself in the Royalist iers, but the misuse of restored power disgusted him with ourbons, and he was often heard to lament from the profes- chair the lost freedom of his nation. This conduct, and thusiastic applause it called forth from his hearers, drew him the attention of the Government, and in 1820 he re- l peremptory orders to discontinue his lectures. Restored to leisure, he applied himself to philosophical researches, hortly afterwards published the inedited writings of Proclus, complete (and the best) edition of the works of Descartes ne vols. He also conducted the education of the son of the of Montobello, with whom, in 1834, he travelled in Germany. reedom of speech made him there an object of suspicion, and instance of the Prussian Government he was arrested at lin, and carried to Berlin. After a brief imprisonment he llowed to depart for Paris. In 1828 he was permitted to

resume his lectures, and continued to deliver them until L
Philippe made Guizot a minister, when Cousin, his friend, b
Inspector-general of Education. In 1831 he visited Germany a
request of the Government, and next year published his celeb
report on the state of education among the population of t
country. Under the brief administration of M. Thiers he wa
months Minister of Public Instruction. The philosophical ca
of Cousin exhibits a singular progress through almost every le
metaphysical system. He started by teaching the existenc
the *Ideas* of his favourite Plato, and then became the appro
expositor of Scotch philosophy. Presently he was enthusiast
Kant and the critical philosophy, which he abandoned for
Alexandrian Proclus, who, in turn, was forsaken for Hegel
Schelling. In his later works, M. Cousin justifies himself by
fessing an impartial and universal eclecticism, which seeks
wherever it is to be found, and regards all good as but truth
incomplete form. His published works, besides those already
tioned, are, "Philosophical Fragments," 1826; "New Fragm
1829; "Cours de Philosophie Morale," of 1815–20, 6 vols. (in
ing the "History of Modern Philosophy," the "Sources of Id
and the Sensational, the Scotch, and the Critical Schools),
the "Cours de Philosophie" of 1828–29, in three volumes. C
is also the translator of Tenneman's "History of Philosophy,"
abridgment), and editor of the complete works of Abelard.

CRAIK, GEORGE LILLIE, a Literary Writer, and Edit
the "Pictorial History of England," is the son of a schoolma
and was born in Fife in 1799. He was educated for the Chur
Scotland at the University of St. Andrew, but did not take licen
a preacher. After lecturing on poetry in Scotland, in 1824 he
to London, and devoted himself to literature. He was long
ployed by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledg
Mr. Charles Knight. The work by which he was first favou
known, the "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," w
for the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," and published a
mously, the "Pictorial History of England," and other w
were produced under his superintendence. In 1849 he wa
pointed Professor of History and English Literature in Qu
College, Belfast. He is author, besides the works mention
"Sketches of the History of Literature and Learning in En
from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Elizabeth," 6
the "History of British Commerce from the Earliest T
3 vols.; "Spenser and His Poetry," 3 vols.; "Outlines o
History of the English Language," and the "Romance o
Peerage," 4 vols.

CRANWORTH, ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE, BARON,
High Chancellor of England, stands indebted for a niche amo
"men of our time" rather to the notability of his position
State than to any of those dazzling qualifications which have re

his predecessors the observed of all observers. A sound
ional lawyer, of moderate politics, and consistent public
te life, his fitness for the eminent office to which he has
ed has never been questioned. He is the eldest son of
Rev. Edmund Rolfe, of Cranworth, by a d ughter of
Alexander, brother to the Earl of Caledon, and was born
He was educated, first, at Bury St. Edmunds, afterwards
ester, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge.
he was elected a Fellow of Downing College, took his
f B.A. in the same year, and became M.A. in 1815. In
was called to the Bar, where his perseverance and the
s of his judgment soon secured for him considerable
As a calm, dispassionate adviser and advocate, he com-
not only the support of the public, but the respect
lar. In 1832 he was appointed Queen's Counsel, and in
ieitor-General. Resigning in consequence of a change of
s in that year, he was reappointed in 1835, and continued
hat office until 1839, when he was made one of the Barons
Exchequer. His lordship was one of the Commissioners
ing the Great Seal after the resignation of Lord Cotten-
as appointed Vice-Chancellor in succession to Sir Launcelot
l in 1850; raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron
th in December of the same year; and named one of the
ustices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery in 1851. In
s lordship was appointed by Lord Aberdeen Lord High
lor of England. Thus, with no very remarkable talents,
h no very memorable opportunity of displaying that legal
for which the world has given him credit, his lordship
ss in rapid succession to the highest honours of his pro-

Lord Cranworth is an earnest Whig, but has never taken
ant part in politics. He speaks with some pride of having
d of Nelson in his veins—his grandfather, the Rev. Robert
f Hillsborough, having married Alice Nelson, the aunt of
st Admiral Nelson. Of this lady Lord Cranworth's father
s eldest son. His motto, "*Post Nebula Phœbus*"—After
sunshine—has been more than realised by his career,
has been one of uninterrupted prosperity—unbroken sun-

AWFORD, THOMAS, Sculptor, one of the most eminent of
an artists, was born at New York in 1814. Early showing a
for art, he placed himself under a wood-carver; in 1834 he
to Italy. After studying under Thorwaldsen, he, in 1839,
ed his "Orpheus," which introduced him to general notice.
ne he has remained, forming one in the little commonwealth
ctors of all nations, who, tempted by its facilities for study,
ow-room, and its supply of cheap marble, have made that
ir adopted home. His works are characterised by *naïveté* of
tion and finished execution. One of his most celebrated is
Babes in the Wood." At the New Crystal Palace there are

pecimens of this artist,—"Flora," and the "Dancers;" two figure
f children,—one gay, the other sorrowful. Crawford is at presen
ngaged on a colossal monument to Washington, to be erected i
merica; an equestrian figure of the great American, with fou
gures of fellow-patriots around the pedestal.

CREASY, EDWARD SHEPHERD, M.A., Barrister-at-Law
Professor of History in the University of London, and Author o
everal popular Historical Works, is the son of Edward Hi
Creasy, the well-known auctioneer of Brighton, and proprietor
he "Brighton Gazette." He was born at Bexley in Kent, in 181
nd was educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Cambridge. I
he former he obtained, in 1831, the Newcastle Scholarship; an
n the latter was elected Scholar of King's in 1832, and Fello
f the same college in 1834. He was called to the bar by th
Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1837, and has been fo
everal years a member of the Home Circuit. Mr. Creasy wa
ppointed Professor of Modern and Ancient History in the Univ
ity of London in 1850. Of his principal work, the "Fifteen Decis
Battles of the World," first published in 1851, there have been s
ditions, the last of which was called for in 1854. The "Rise an
Progress of the British Constitution" was first published in 185
nd the second edition in 1855; of his "History of the Ottoman
Turks," 2 vols., only one has yet been published. We think w
lso remember a book on the celebrities of Eton, which bears M

discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, Crémieux gave vigorous opposition; but, finding that the Ministers d to carry it by means of their majority, he fought ecure the suppression of the clause which exempted from the provisions of the measure. In this aim he ful; but the Peers restored the obnoxious paragraph. âtel made his memorable declaration, to the effect that ould be granted, and that the Government had resolved the Reform banquets, Crémieux called out, "There this!" and he prophesied but too truly. It was he, countering Louis-Philippe and the ex-Queen Amélie in la Concorde, on the Thursday of their flight, recom- to depart immediately, "no hope for them being hen proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where he e formation of a Provisional Government.

ICK, THOMAS, R.A., Painter, born at Sheffield, York- 11. First exhibited at the Academy in 1828:—Views in s at first, then in Derbyshire and by the Wye. Mr. as united the perfection of aërial perspective in his ith precision in the foregrounds. He seems to take easure in unravelling the mysteries of intricate groves erarch the trout-stream, of which he renders the form and colour with the hand of one who has spent summers of careful thought and observation amidst s. The beholder has a perfect confidence in the painter py gift it is to receive and translate nature with an delity and truthfulness. Surely the landscape-painters e amongst the happiest people in the world. As one ese charming works of Mr. Creswick, one fancies the ppy in his serene occupation, amidst such beautiful eing the course of the river, the forms of rocks, and the sunshine amidst the leaves. Mr. Creswick was elected f the Royal Academy in 1842, and Royal Academician in of his latest commissions has been an extensive one fessrs. Grundy of Manchester,—to paint a series of pic- the scenery of North Wales, for publication in litho- mpanion series to the "Lake Scenery," executed by e same enterprising house.

R, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN WILSON, , and Politician, a leading contributor to the "Quar- " from its commencement, and for twenty-one years ecretary to the Admiralty, was born in Galway, although descent, in 1780. His father, a junior member of an hire family, the Crokers of Lineham, which settled at at the beginning of the seventeenth century, held the rveyor-General of that county, and was a man of consi- nt. His son was educated at the Dublin University, where degree of B.A. in 1800. He was called to the Irish bar

in 1802, and in 1807, having been retained as counsel at an electi
for Downpatrick, was eventually returned for that borough to P
liament; and from that date until 1832 held a seat in the Hous
Commons, for the last five years as the representative of his o
University. For twenty-one years he occupied the office of Ch
Secretary to the Admiralty (from 1809 to 1830), and in 1828 was
pointed a Privy Councillor. An accomplished and powerfully
castic debater, Mr. Croker was one of the most noticeable oppone
of the Reform-Bill, which it was his firm belief would in due ti
revolutionise the country: and although a seat in the House of C
mons has been repeatedly pressed upon his acceptance, he
strenuously refused to take any part in public affairs since the
solution that followed that measure. For many years past, it
been the fashion to attribute every caustic and ill-natured ar
which has appeared in the "Quarterly Review" to his pen;
it was repeatedly averred, without contradiction, that he w
the virulent attack on Lady Morgan, which appeared in an e
number of the "Review." It has lately transpired that that ar
as well as those bitterly malevolent reviews of Hazlitt, Hunt,
some of their friends, were written by its editor, William Gifford,
most cantankerous critic of our time. The late scathing revie
the "Quarterly" of the "Life and Letters of Thomas Moore"
avowedly from Mr. Croker's pen, and in his subsequent contro
with Lord John Russell on the subject he managed to have b
the best of the argument. It appeared from Lord John Rus
own showing, that whilst Moore was reviling Mr. Croker behin

are among the most successful. His contribu-
arterly Review," if intermittent, have been tole-
uring the last thirty years. We hope some of
his reviews collected in a separate publication,
d Jeffrey and Mr. Macaulay. They are compa-
l in their present form. Mr. Croker, who mar-
is without family. He has resided for many years
, in Surrey, where he draws to his "round table,"
the most distinguished men of his time. Mr.
are much beloved in the neighbourhood in which
he mixes, when his health permits, a great deal
royalty downwards. Mr. Croker has had the
ampooned by Mr Disraeli through a three-volume
to have been the author of a crushing exposition
pretensions in the "Quarterly Review." There
some standing between Mr. Macaulay and the ex-
othing more deadly than "literary pellets" have
nged between them. Mr. Croker is a gentleman of
ational powers, and his knowledge on questions
olitics or the belles-lettres appears to be almost
as a brilliant talent for repartee, apart from the
is now the vogue in literary circles. He was once
stocking countess if he had brought out any new
," he replied, "since the last Mutiny Act."

E REV. GEORGE, LL.D., Poet, Littérateur, and
as born in Dublin about 1785, and was educated at
n that city. His earliest and latest literary efforts
s: "The Times," published about 1818, and the
o," in 1854. One of his earliest literary employ-
of dramatic critic to the "New Times," a journal
nce been gathered to the "tomb of all the Capulets."
octor has, in the course of his long literary career,
ersatility of talent. He has written poetry, serious
dies and comedies, satire and panegyric, sermons
s and newspapers, and all of them well. His most
ms were "Paris in 1815," a vigorous and spirited
ne works of art in the Louvre, previous to their
the surrender of Paris; and "The Angel of the
of great vigour, if sometimes a little magniloquent.
itten a great number of very stirring lyrics, some
ms from the antique; others having reference to
ctions; and the rest of a religious character. His
f the Great St. Bernard," "Salathiel," and "Mar-
g the best works of fiction of our time, and have
ular. He was one of the first contributors to
agazine;" the editor of the "Universal Review;"
rs, the writer of the leading articles of the "Bri-
y Conservative newspaper, of Protectionist prin-
somewhat unsparing critic. Doctor Croly is the

Rector of St. Stephen's with Benets, Walbrook, and ha
tion of being an eloquent and impressive preacher. H
debted for his present living to Lord Brougham, to wh
he had always been strongly opposed. The Derby-D
in whose defence his powerful pen had been so lon
nestly employed, conferred no favour upon him of ar
ever when they had the means of doing so within thei
owes the little reward which his great talents have
him wholly to the Whigs. Dr. Croly has been throu
earnest, zealous, and consistent Conservative. Had he
convert to those principles, a renegade from Whiggism
one appears to be abjuring, he would doubtless hav
care of. Among the voluminous writings of Dr. C
enumerated, "Cataline," a tragedy; "Pride shall ha
comedy; a piquant "Life of Edmund Burke;" and
the Apocalypse. The Doctor is a ripe scholar, and wi
days an excellent musician. One of Dr. Croly's sons,
tleman of remarkable promise (an officer in the Ea
pany's service), fell gloriously in battle in the cam
the Sikhs. A collected edition of Doctor Croly's po
lished by Blackwood and Sons several years ago.

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE, a popular Artist, who
affor ed boundless amusement, was born in London
1794. His father was an artist of ability, who some

n at Home," "The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder," "Non ndo," "A Slap at Slop," were among them, and are still remembered by the elder half of the present generation; ling plans and ideas, as well as the illustrations, often ng with himself. He had at an early period contemplated of pictures to show the evil, and sometimes fatal, conse- to young men of what is called "seeing life;" but not fficiently familiar with oil-painting, he used his designs, by his brother Robert, in telling a story in a series of plates, re written to by Pierce Egan, under the title of "Life in " The book obtained great popularity, but the moral of his so much lost sight of, that before the work was finished in disgust. "Life in Paris" followed this, and a series of a collection of facetiæ called the "Humourist." He was aged in executing etchings for a series of volumes of popular stories, which contributed considerably to his reputation ur. The "Points of Humour" followed these, and became sion of a favourable eulogium on his talents in "Black- fagazine." His fame as an illustrator of books was now , and his assistance came to be considered indispensable work pretending to humour. Among those for which he d designs may be mentioned Grimm's "German Popular "Mornings at Bow Street," "Peter Schlemihl," "Italian 'Hans of Iceland," "Tales of Irish Life," "Punch and 'Tom Thumb," "John Gilpin," "The Epping Hunt," Courses and a Dessert," etc.; in all of which the ludicrous sistibly apparent. To these may be added "Illustrations ology," "Illustrations of Time," "Scraps and Sketches," tch-Book," the plates to the original editions of "Sketches "Oliver Twist," "The Tower of London," etc. Nor must e of humour, the "Comic Almanack," which for so many ded fresh enjoyment to the festivities of the Christmas sea- mitted. But it is impossible to enumerate all his works, lly impossible to obtain a collection of them. A few years man Blanchard's death, Cruikshank embarked with him odical entitled "The Omnibus;" and his illustrations of d Sailors," "Greenwich Hospital," are among the happiest empts. No one could sketch "a Jack" of the old school, nd all, like George Cruikshank. Some of them date far d he may justly be considered the originator of the style ration prevailing at the present day. A vein of moral directed against excess in drinking, is early traceable orks; in "Sunday in London," "The Gin Shop," "The ternant," "The Upas Tree," "The Pillars of a Gin Shop," t among his latest works, eight prints, representing the lrunkenness in all their hideousness, and published under of "The Bottle," have been most successful. This work n among the Teetotallers, whose arguments completed a n that the plan of total abstinence from all intoxicating s the only means for effecting a thorough reformation in

society: and he is now amongst the most earnest, fr
devoted advocates of "Teetotalism," his speeches inva
ing with happy and amusing observations. He has lat
his attention to oil-painting, and contributed to the E
the British Institution and the Royal Academy; amor
"Disturbing a Congregation," "A New Situation," "
the Day," possessing much humour; two illustratior
o'Shanter," "Titania and Bottom the Weaver," "Gri
Shaved," "Cinderella," "A Runaway Knock," "A Fairy
showing that in an extended practice of this branc
would have had as much success as has attended hi
tions. He possesses considerable dramatic versatility, a
ciated with Mr. Charles Dickens in amateur performa
ganising the Guild of Literature and Art for benevolen
purposes. It need only be added, in the words of the
Phillips, that "George is popular amongst his associat
is an index of his mind. There is nothing anomalou
and his doings. His appearance, his illustrations, his
all alike—all picturesque, artistic, full of fun, feeling, g
quaintness. His seriousness is grotesque, and his dr
found. He is the prince of living caricaturists, and on
of men."

CUBITT, SIR WILLIAM, Engineer (knighted for
the construction of the Crystal Palace), was born i

der in one blast, precipitating nearly a million tons of into the sea. The great landing-stage at Liverpool, the hich is nearly one acre in extent, is a unique example of As Consulting Engineer to the Great Northern Rail- is materially contributed to the production of one of the in England. One of his last public works was the dence of the construction of the Crystal Palace in Hyde h he undertook at the pressing instance of his coadjutors yal Commission, and his valuable services have been in a marked manner by the Queen and Prince Albert.

EN, PAUL, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, is n Irishman, but left his native country at an early age to Rome, where he remained thirty years, during a consider- n of which he was Director of the Irish department of the ernment. The death of Dr. Crolly, titular Archbishop of hich took place in 1849, was followed by a difference of nongst the Irish suffragans as to the nomination of his This want of harmony gave Pio Nono an opportunity ing a tried Ultramontanist in the room of the elect of ıal Church; and Paul Cullen was consecrated Roman rimate of all Ireland on February 24, 1850. The prelate ne in making good his authority in the national affairs, "pastoral" condemned the mixed system of education d by the government schools and newly-founded colleges; ; his denunciations by appeals to the supreme and iable dicta of the Pope. Passive and implicit obedience of Rome has been the key-note of all the publications ses of this priest, who has as yet failed to take the usual legiance to the sovereign of these realms. Dr. Cullen be a scientific as well as an ecclesiastical authority, having work affirming the immobility of the earth, on the ground erpretation of theological records! If confidence be an of success, the Pope must be held happy in having an expects to refute the demonstrations of Copernicus and such evidence.

IING, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., Minister of the Scotch Crown Court, Covent Garden, a most voluminous and uthor of devotional and controversial works, and, as a enjoying perhaps greater popularity than any other pulpit London in the present day, is a native of Scotland, born enshire, of a Highland family, Nov. 10, 1810. Dr. Cum- ıe to London in 1833, and has been preaching in the ce to an increasing and now fashionable congregation, so numerous that it is impossible for a stray hearer to mmodation, and even the passages are always crowded r listeners. The same popularity follows the Doctor on rm appearances, where he is distinguished for his deter- mity to the Papacy—a subject on which he never tires of

expatiating. Dr. Cumming had the distinction of preaching be
Her Majesty at Balmoral, and the sermon was afterwards publi
under the title of "Salvation." His publications are much
numerous to be separately mentioned in this place. Amongst
most popular are,—"Apocalyptic Sketches, Lectures on the B
of Revelation," "Daily Life," "Voices of the Night," "Voices of
Day," etc. Dr. Cumming belongs to the Church of Scotland,
opposed alike the principle and policy of those who felt it t
duty to secede in 1843 and form a denomination of Presbyte
Dissenters in that part of the island.

CUNNINGHAM, PETER, Author and Critic, the eldest so
Allan Cunni gham the poet—"Honest Allan," as the late Sir W
Scott loved to designate him—was born in Pimlico, on the 7t
April, 1816, and was educated at a private school. He is
author of that most useful and instructive publication, "The H
book of London," the largest and most important of the seri
Handbooks to which the enterprise of Mr. Murray has given b
He is also the editor of the new editions of the works of Goldsm
and Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," which have issued from
same press. Mr Cunningham was appointed by the late
Robert Peel, as a mark of his esteem for the talents of his fa
to a clerkship in the Audit Office in 1834, and in 1854 was r
a chief clerk of that department of the public service. He is
engaged with Mr. John Wilson Croker on a new edition of Po

burgh, was born at Dunse, Berwickshire, in October was educated at the University of Edinburgh for the n connexion with the Church of Scotland. He greatly hed himself as a student, and shortly after receiving preach was, in 1830, ordained assistant and successor to Dr. Scott at Greenock. His highly intellectual powers recognised, and he received an invitation from the Town f Glasgow, the patrons, to become minister of one of the in that city; which, however, he declined. He was after- nslated to Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, where he till the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843, a prominent part in the discussions and controversies to that event, so memorable in the ecclesiastical annals d; and after the death of Dr. Chalmers, in 1847, he was to succeed him as Principal of the New College, instituted rgh in connexion with the Free Church of Scotland, in has from the first been one of the leading members. ngham has a highly logical mind, and is a most effective speaker. His popularity among those who attend his unbounded, whilst his influence in the Church of which listinguished an ornament is, from his position, attain- d character, naturally very great.

NE, ARISTOLPHE, MARQUIS DE, a French Novelist, Traveller, was born in Paris in 1793. His first work ap- onymously in 1828, then followed "Mémoires et Voyages" etters descriptive of travels in Switzerland, Calabria, Eng- Scotland; a tragedy in verse, "Beatrice Cenci" (1833), acted but a single time; a romance, "Le Monde comme 835), "L'Espagne sous Ferdinand VII." (1838), "Ethel," e (1839), and "Romuald, ou la Vocation" (1848). His t, however, is "La Russie in 1839" (1843, third edition in ich has also called forth a number of works in reply to its stions.

TORYSKI, ADAM, PRINCE, a distinguished Polish , was born January 14, 1770. He took an active part in of his country as early as the period of Kosciusko's attempt e her from Russian domination. After the partition of 1795, he and his brother were sent to St. Petersburg, by of Catherine II., as hostages. Here Alexander was so with the noble and manly character of the young Pole, ecame his intimate friend, and upon his accession to the ppointed him Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which post ki conducted himself with so much prudence, that the ch was at first excited soon gave way. In 1805 he sub- in the name of Russia, the treaty with Great Britain. demanded his dismissal, but nevertheless accompanied r in the campaign of 1807, having previously assisted attle of Austerlitz. After the peace of Tilsit he retired

almost entirely from public life, declaring that his co
Russia was only to be referred to the person of t
When the war broke out in 1812, he was again by the
ander, whom he accompanied to Paris in 1814. In
appointed Senator-palatine of the kingdom, and in 1
the Princess Anna-Sapieha. He attended the first Di
boldly in favour of a constitution; but all his hopes
pointed. In 1821, some students of the University
which he was curator, were accused of revolutionary
and in spite of his efforts sixty of them were impris
trial, many of the sons of the first families were draft
into the Russian regiments, and others were banishe
and the military colonies. Czartoryski thereupon
post. When the Revolution of 1830 broke out, he de
energies to the service of his country. He was appoint
of the Provisional Government, and summoned the Di
the 18th of December, 1830. On the 30th of January,
placed at the head of the national government, and o
his property for the service of his country. After the
of August 15 and 16 he resigned his post, but served
soldier in the corps of General Romarino during the
struggles. When all was lost he made his escape,
Paris, where he has since resided, and busied hin
benefit of his homeless countrymen. He was expre
from the amnesty of 1831, and his estates in Poland

arrangements of the compositions of the great masters. A majority of his pieces having been written for music-dealers, he was obliged to follow the taste of the musical world, and write in that brilliant style which insured them a wide popularity. Czerny has written a "Sketch of a Complete Musical History," and a theoretical work, entitled "Practical School of Composition."

D.

DALE, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral and Vicar of St. Pancras, a Poet, and the author of numerous popular and valuable works, has, on several grounds, a peculiar claim to an honourable mention in these pages. He was born at Pentonville, London, on the 22d of August, 1797. Three years afterwards he had the misfortune to be deprived of his mother, and his father having contracted a second marriage, went out to the West Indies as editor of a public journal, where he soon fell a victim to the climate, leaving his son at a very early age to battle with the world as best he might. The watchful Eye that letteth not a sparrow fall to the ground unnoted, however, appears to have protected him. In 1805, through the kindness of friends, a presentation was obtained for him to Christ's Hospital, where he acquired, under the late Dr. Trollope, an excellent classical education, and was treated with especial kindness by the head-master. Many of the most eminent men of our time—Coleridge, Charles Lamb, Richards, Scholefield, and Middleton, among others—have been delighted to acknowledge a similar obligation to this institution, and to refer their success in life to the opportunities of acquiring knowledge which they improved under its roof. To the category of its "worthies" must now be added the name of Dale, who, under peculiar disadvantages in the outset of his career, has won his way to a position to which no aristocratical influence, however powerful, could have elevated him. In 1817 Mr. Dale entered himself of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and in the autumn of the subsequent year published his "Widow of Nain." This volume was followed at brief intervals by "The Outlaw of Taurus" and "Irad and Adah, a Tale of the Flood." It is a gratifying circumstance that to the success of his first literary venture (which passed through six editions in a very short time) Mr. Dale was indebted for the means of prosecuting his studies at Cambridge; whilst it introduced him to the notice of several influential persons, afterwards his firmest friends, to some of whom he was indebted for much of the success which attended his subsequent efforts in tuition. The popular verdict was in this instance fully ratified by the periodical critics of the day, who were unanimous in its praise. Two of the prime

objects of the young poet's aspirations were to ent
and to distinguish himself by his pen. One of the
already been accomplished, and the achievement of
close at hand. Mr. Dale was ordained in 1822,
priest's orders in 1823 from the late Archbishop
Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London. In 1822 he t
of B.A., and in 1826 that of M.A. In 1819 Mr. Da
amiable and accomplished daughter of the late Mr.
son, the much respected bookseller and publisher of
bride being little more than seventeen years of ag
his marriage Mr. Dale opened an academy for a se
pupils, in the first instance at Greenwich, and s
the large and commodious house at Beckenham
merly the residence of Lady Byron; where his suc
passed his most sanguine anticipations. It was a
to watch the affectionate reverence of these child
them separated thousands of miles from their par
young mistress, and her loving anxiety in turn to
comfort and happiness. Mr. Dale's first curacy
Michael, Cornhill, which he held for nearly three
first testimonial, in the shape of a handsome piec
presented to him on his removal to the assistant
St. Bride's in 1826. The congregation of St. Michae
during his ministry from thirty to three hundred pe
a singular coincidence, the number of communica

t present to the nepotism of those statesmen who dis-
hole of the patronage at their disposal, whether in the
civil service, or the church, without the slightest
desert, among their own friends and aristocratical
until the country is degraded and weighed down by
e or incompetency of their *protégés*. We frequently
hops—ay, and Archbishops too—conferring, without
regard for professional merit, the most lucrative
erment in their gift upon their own relatives and
Premiers who, rather than miss an opportunity of pro-
importunate aristocratical dependant, will jeopardy the
sands, nay, risk the total discomfiture of our arms,
pportion to the man who will best perform its duties
nt office in the executive. Alas that Sir Robert Peel
been almost the only exception, as a statesman, to the
nepotic spirit of our rulers! but that such is the fact,
has noted the audacious corruptness with which the
nt offices in Church and State have been conferred
unworthy or incapable of adequately performing their
ntertain a doubt. We might enumerate a host of
ch Sir Robert Peel sternly refused the applications
influential members of the aristocracy for appoint-
he *volunteered* to perfect strangers from among
classes; on whose activity, intelligence, and good
he might repose entire confidence. But where, in
may we hope to meet with a similar amount of con-
s? Nor was Sir Robert content to limit himself to a
of favour towards those who had earned a title to his
continued to watch their progress; and, having mea-
leserts in their new and enlarged sphere of action,
ir zeal and efficiency from time to time, as occasion
with further advancement. Thus, after a close ob-
the manner which Mr. Dale had deported himself
us post to which he had promoted him, he wrote
owing admirable letter, tendering for his acceptance,
for the manner in which he had performed his duties
s, a Canonry of St. Paul's; and this without the
sonal acquaintance with, or solicitation from, Mr.
itehall, October 19th, 1843. Sir,—When in power
pointed you the Minister of an important and popu-
of the metropolis, in the confident expectation that
ment would promote the spiritual welfare of that
expectation in this respect has been fully justified;
had the satisfaction of receiving ample testimony to
ability with which you have discharged the duties
minister. For the purpose of rewarding your suc-
ions, and of encouraging others in the faithful dis-
eir sacred functions, I have recommended to Her
you should be selected for the vacant Canonry of
d Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve

of the recommendation. I am, Sir, your faithful serv
PEEL."—Mr. Dale's appointment to St. Pancras to
July 1846, and in 1849 he resigned the Lectureship
garet, Lothbury. His poems, originally published i
cessive volumes in 1819, 1820, and 1822, all of w
through several editions in the form in which they fi
were collected in 1836 into a single volume. His o
tions were—"A Translation of Sophocles," in 1824
preached at St. Bride's, 1830;" "Sermons preache
University of Cambridge as one of the Select Pres
1835, 1836;" "The Sabbath Companion," 1844;
Shepherd, a Commentary on the Twenty-third P
"The Domestic Liturgy and Family Chaplain," 1846;
Psalm," 1847; together with many sermons preached
sion of visitations, consecrations of churches, and an
public charities; and an edition of Cowper, with bio
critical remarks.

DALHOUSIE, JAMES ANDREW BROUN RA
QUIS OF, (styled Lord Ramsay in the lifetime of h
ninth Earl of Dalhousie,) was born in 1812, and gradu
Church, Oxford, where he was fourth class in classics
the death of his father, in 1838, he became tenth Ear
in the Scottish peerage, and in 1843 was appointed V
of the Board of Trade, and sworn a Privy Councillor.

mith. His first literary production was a Fourth-of-July oration, livered in 1814. In 1817 he became a contributor to the "North merican Review," his first article being an essay entitled "Old imes," and when Edward T. Channing became editor of the Review," Mr. Dana took a part in the management of that perio-al. His connexion with the "North American" continued until anning became professor in Harvard College in 1820, and most his contributions to the "Review" have been reprinted in an ition of his works published in 1850. In 1821 he began the ile Man," which, however, was soon suspended, the undertaking having been pecuniarily successful. In this publication first peared "Tom Thornton," one of the best of his tales, and many his shorter stories. Bryant, too, contributed poems, and Allston's Monaldi" was written for it, and would have appeared in the second lume had the work been continued. Dana's first poem, the Dying Raven," was published in the "New York Review" in 1825. 1827 appeared the "Buccaneer," and other poems, which met h a very favourable reception from the public, and on which his putation mainly rests. In 1833 he published a collection of his rious writings, together with some new poems; but since that riod if we except some articles contributed to literary journals, d his lectures on Shakspere, he has not appeared before the blic as an author. Whether in verse or prose, Mr. Dana addresses mself to men, and in a style that is complimentary to his audience. his connexion, Mr. Richard H. Dana, jun., who now occupies a gh position at the Boston bar, is also favourably known to the blic as an author, by his popular and entertaining work, "Two ars before the Mast." One of Mr. Dana's ancestors was sheriff f Middlesex in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In 1839 Mr. Dana livered in Boston and New York a series of lectures on English etry.

DANBY, FRANCIS, A.R.A., the most original Painter of what is nerally called the Historical Landscape of our time—an artist whose highly imaginative power superadds a dexterity of handling which has rarely been surpassed, and not often equalled—was born near Wexford, on the 16th November, 1793. To those who may happen to be aware that Mr. Danby was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of Painting nearly thirty years ago, and that he has not yet achieved the full honours of that institution, our description of his art may appear in some degree hyperbolical; but it is nevertheless warranted, not only by the verdict of the public at large, but by that of some of the most eminent painters and connoisseurs of his time. Romney in former days, and John Martin in our own, succeeded in acquiring a European reputation, but failed to attain to even the probationary honours of the Academy. A mob of seal engravers, miniature-painters, architectural draughtsmen, and book-illustrators, unacquainted with the first principles of art, have found the road to what was fame or profit it has had the opportunity of conferring,

easy enough of access; whilst the painters of the Shakspere" and "Belshazzar's Feast" have been shu invidiously excluded, not merely from the temple itse from its vestibule. Various pretexts have been assi injustice of which Mr. Danby has been the victim, b are in the slightest degree tenable, had they any f fact: Mr. Danby may, however, console himself with t that his art will be remembered and prized when thi majority of his oppressors has been forgotten. The painter was a small landed proprietor, living upon h in the neighbourhood of Wexford, until the Rebellion c with other loyal subjects, he was induced to remov security to Dublin. It was in the school of the Soci that city, having given early indications of his taste Danby received his first instruction in drawing. He l the misfortune to lose his father soon after the re family from Wexford; and his mother, who had u countenanced the pursuit of art as a profession, find path open to him, was fain at length to consent, v attained the age of nineteen years, that he shoul bent of his own inclinations, and become a painte attempts were exhibited in the Dublin Exhibition so believe, as 1812; but after a few years' study in that mined to seek a wider sphere for the exercise of hi having visited the exhibition of the English Royal 1820, was "so struck with its wonders," that he resolv

y be said, that "going to bed one evening with mode-
tions of success, he awoke the next morning to find
us." Reveling in the fulness of his power, and de-
display its versatility to the utmost, he produced, next
Delivery of Israel out of Egypt"—one of the grandest
f his genius; a picture depending for its success not
e highly imaginative qualities it displayed, but re-
a dexterity of manipulation, and a perfection of finish
ails, of which there are few modern examples. Some
ities have been wont to refer the notion so admirably
Danby in this and several of his subsequent pictures,
of space and multitude of form, to John Martin; but
learn, that if there be any extraordinary merit in the
e idea, it belongs to Mr. Danby, or, more properly,
at exquisite picture of Allston in the Egremont Gallery
"Jacob's Dream." The popular qualities of Martin's
ltitudes originated in his perfect knowledge of aërial
but whilst Danby had thoroughly mastered this ar-
s art, his groups of figures were more artistic, his
e human form more correct, and his colour far purer.
paired to the same Hippocrene, but not always with
; and both of them have produced works, the repu-
h will outlast half the Academical pictures of the last
ielding to the out-door pressure, and the unqualified
eir President, the Royal Academy elected Mr. Danby,
ssociate of their body, and thus placed him on a level,
with Elias Martin, (a painter who had not exhibited
tury, but was kept upon the list, to the exclusion of a
because it could not be legally proved that he was
those obscure and wretched daubers, Theophilus
Oliver, Samuel Drummond, and Co. In 1826 followed
"Christ Walking on the Sea;" and in 1827 that
eant, "The Embarkation of Cleopatra on the Cydnus,
t met Mark Antony in Cilicia." Never was the promise
re fully redeemed than by these pictures—in that of
re especially. Deriving some of its inspiration from
charming illustration of a noble passage in the works
tal Shakspere is one of the most exquisitely poetical
he whole range of British Art. The Egyptian Queen
t sail in her galley, which, "like a burnished throne,"
he water." The sun tinges the rippling river; and
Needles in the distance, and the splendid massive
umns in the foreground, complete a scene such as
could have equalled. The copyright of this picture
d of the painter by Mr. Alaric Watts, and admirably
Goodall for the "Literary Souvenir;" a worthy pendant
Ehrenbreitstein," rendered by John Pye in the same
fine mezzotint appeared about the same time of an
picture of the painter, "The Fairy Island." In 1828
ally sustained his reputation by two pictures of widely

different character, but corresponding excellence: "An
illustrate the Opening of the Seventh Seal," and "A
the Merchant of Venice" (Lorenzo and Jessica in t
now in the Soane Museum. In the former, the painter
could be done for so inscrutable a subject, and the
conception of great sublimity, with an effect of chiaro
has seldom been surpassed. It was purchased by t
connoisseur of his day, Mr. Beckford of Fonthill, who
pleased with his bargain that he gave Mr. Danby other
for similar subjects. This work, "The Passage of th
and "The Deluge," are known widely by large mezz
which, however, do but slender justice to the originals.
said to have been the culminating period of Mr. Danb
a painter. An unhappy marriage and its concomita
household gods; and pecuniary difficulties, originating
tion of a studio, but increased by other circumstanc
painter was unable to control, forced him to quit En
moment when his anticipations of prosperity seeme
In 1829 he repaired to Switzerland, and so soon as he
to settle sent for his sons. During his absence, w
several years' duration, he maintained himself chiefly
drawings in England, through the kind and zealous a
Dominic Colnaghi and the well-known water-colour pa
Robson. The Countess Demidoff in Paris, and a lady o
Haldimand in England, had set a fashion for albums
had never before been seen, either in this country or

ice harmonises admirably with the splendid procession in the round; "The Enchanted Island," a new edition of one of his st and most poetical pictures, and (about this time) his im- ve picture of "The Deluge." This subject was engraved so rk as 1824, from an early sketch. The later version may be d among his best works. His "Enchanted Castle" was of late and character. In 1842 followed "The Contest of the nd the Pipe in the Valley of Tempe," a conception worthy of n. The sun is setting over Ossa, and the river Peneus, d in its departing light, is flowing below. Among other es of that year may be mentioned, "A Soirée at St. Cloud in ign of Louis XIV.;" and "A Holy Family," a most graceful sition. His only picture in the Royal Academy of the suc- g year was "The Last Moment of Sunset," a scene of ute repose. In 1844 Mr. Danby exhibited "The Painter's ay:" in the foreground of a beautiful landscape the artist, compelled by the closing in of the day to lay aside his pencil, templating a glorious sunset. The "Tomb of Christ after the rection," a fine effect of chiaroscura; "The Wood Nymph's to the Rising Sun" (1845); and "The Fisherman's Home"), in the Vernon Gallery. To the romantic scenery of Nor- which Mr. Danby had visited more than once, he was in- d for much attractive material for even his fancy subjects, s deriving from it several fine portraits; such, for example, as nford Lake — a sudden Storm passing off," and several of nwings in the collections of the late Mr. Bernal, and other guished amateurs. But we must close this enumeration of rks by a brief reference to two or three of his later pictures: s Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage" (1848), and "The ture of Ulysses from Ithaca" (1854), both of which afford latory evidence that his powers have undergone no diminution. ncy is as active and his hand as firm as it was thirty years ago. ntributions to the Exhibition of 1855, if they detract nothing add nothing to, his previous reputation. It is the misfortune, her glory, of men of high genius, that they create standards , if no one else can approach, they are not always able to themselves. The "Pleasure Party on the Lake of Wal- it" would attract attention from any other painter; but a flooded with the splendours of Mr. Danby's "Sunset at Sea a Storm," and his "Cleopatra," is almost disqualified for g its due meed of praise to such a picture: yet is it hardly eserving of admiration for those less dazzling qualities of art too often escape the eye of the ordinary frequenter of exhibi-

Looking at the wide range of subjects selected by Mr. Danby, e refined and highly poetical spirit in which he has realised nceptions; the perfectness of his execution, and the graces mposition with which his works abound; we do not scruple to that they belong to the noblest order of art, and will secure ir author a reputation, eventually, which will be second to f no painter of his age. On Mr. Danby's return from the

Continent in 1841, he again repaired to the West of I
where (at Exmouth) he has lived ever since. Two of
are artists of considerable promise, and bid fair to prove th
worthy disciples of their father. We have thus endeav
afford our readers a notion of the genius of a painte
the Royal Academy, with its Pre-Raphaelites, its stenci
miniature-painters, its seal-engravers, its architects an
graphers, do *not* delight to honour.

DANTAN, JEAN-PIERRE, a French Sculptor, was
Paris, December 25, 1800. He studied first at Paris, th
to Italy, where he turned his attention to portraiture.
considerable work at Rome was the bust of Pope Piu
which was followed in 1829 by that of Boieldieu. Whils
he began to produce statuettes, in which anything lau
physiognomy or form was exaggerated; not to such a
to destroy the likeness, but rather to make it more strikin
statuettes, which go by the name of *charges*, gave him gr
riety in France, upon his return in 1830. But he by n
neglected ideal and serious sculpture. He produced sm
in plaster of almost all the notabilities of France, besides
bust of Jean Barth for the Museum of the Marine; that
Philippe for the museum at Versailles; and a second one
dieu for the city of Rouen. Among his numerous *charges*
Talleyrand, Wellington, O'Connell, Brougham, D'Orsay,
Horace Vernet, Rossini, Victor Hugo, Scribe, Rossini, C

en with which Mr. Dargan has not been connected,—the orks executed by him extending, it has been calculated, to e thousand miles of railway, and upwards of one hundred canals, embankments, tunnels, etc. Mr. Dargan is not lway contractor; he is also an extensive holder of railway team-boat proprietor, flax-grower, and farmer. After the ccessful result of the Great Exhibition of 1851, Mr. with the view of developing the industrial resources of country, and with a munificence certainly without pa-one who has been "the architect of his own fortune," on founding an Industrial Exhibition in Dublin, and 000*l.* in the hands of a committee, consisting of the itizens, and empowered them to erect a building and all the necessary expenses connected with the under-n the sole condition that no begging-box should be ound for further contributions. He undertook, more-dvance whatever additional sums might be required to rprise to a successful issue. In fact, before the ing (May 12, 1853), Mr. Dargan's advances are 3*l.* in far short of 100,000*l.* Nor was the advance altogether devoid of commercial foresight, ject he confessed the terms were of most self-denying It was arranged that if, at the close of the Exhibition, subscribed, Mr. Dargan was to be repaid his ad-per cent interest; if insufficient, the loss was to own; and if there were a surplus beyond the for repayment of principal and interest, it was entirely at the disposal of the Committee. The to add, that Mr. Dargan came off a loser At the close of the Exhibition Mr. Roney, the Executive Committee, received from Her Majesty knighthood,—an honour which was also offered to Mr. Dargan, but declined.

MERLE, REV. J. H. MERLE, D.D., the Historian of the was born at Geneva, Switzerland, in the year 1794. second son of Louis Merle, a merchant of that city, and Anne Merle, and Elizabeth, daughter of George a distinguished French nobleman of the Protestant general under Henry IV. of France. The subject of received his academic and theological education in the native city. Having finished his studies at Geneva, went to Berlin to hear the lectures of the late distin-Neander, professor of ecclesiastical history in the university It was while on a visit to Wartburg Castle, the scene captivity, that he resolved to write the "History of the of the Sixteenth Century." For several years he was French church in Hamburg, and for a longer period similar position in Brussels, where he was the favourite teacher of the late king of Holland, who resided much of

his time in that city, from 1815 to 1830. In the summe
M. Merle returned to his native city, where, upon the fou
the new theological school by the "Evangelical Society of
he was appointed Professor of Church History, a post whic
since held and adorned. Professor Merle (for such is
name, that of D'Aubigné, which belonged to his gran
being added in accordance with a Swiss custom, *pro hon*
attained a world-wide reputation as a professor and prea
especially as an author. His first publication consisted of
of sermons, printed at Hamburg. He next entered upon
work, the "History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth
of which five volumes have appeared. His work has
immense circulation, especially in Great Britain and th
States. It is chiefly remarkable for vivacity, for vigour, an
other qualities of an eloquent style. M. Merle is also t
of several volumes of less importance, a "Life of C
"Germany, Scotland, and England," and many serm
addresses.

DAVID, FÉLICIEN, Musical Composer, was born a
in the department of Vaucluse, on the 8th of March, 1810.
left an orphan at the age of five years, and was brought
of his sisters. His love for music manifested itself at a
age, and according to M. Eugène de Mirecourt, who i
stating improbabilities, the future composer understood

the St. Simonians retired to Ménilmontant, and established their celebrated colony there, the Père Enfantin acted as high priest, inferior members dug the garden or cooked the dinners, the lowest of all blacked the boots and cleaned the knives. Félicien David had the honourable function assigned to him of musical director, and it was to him that the music of the choruses sung by the entire fraternity was due. When the sect of the St. Simonians was dissolved as an illegal association, the Père Enfantin was imprisoned: but his disciples became apostles, and wandered through France to spread the doctrines of St. Simon. Not being well received in their native land, many of the St. Simonians, whose numbers constantly diminished, determined to make a voyage to the East. There Félicien David, who at length became separated from his companions, remained three years, making notes of his musical impressions, now on the banks of the Nile, now beneath the shadow of the Pyramids, and at another time in the Desert itself. It was not until some time after David's return to Paris that he composed the "Désert" in its complete state. The whole of it was written between December 1843, and May 1844; and no sooner had he composed, than the composer at once set to work copying out the whole of the parts himself,—about two thousand pages of music. After meeting with a variety of obstacles, Félicien David succeeded in getting his work executed at the Conservatoire, in December 1844, when its success was so great that soon afterwards it was heard in every capital in Europe. The "Désert" is full of beauties, melodic as well as harmonic. It is, above all, characterised by attempts to suggest by music operations of nature which are evident only to the eye, such as sunrise; and in one portion of the work the composer endeavours, by the same means, to express notions of space, immensity, and even *silence*. It has been suggested by some platitudinarian critic, that the notion of silence would best be conveyed by a total abstinence from sound on the part of the instruments and singers; on which principle the falling of water should best be imitated by causing water to fall somewhere near the orchestra, while the roaring of the wind might be reproduced by a pair of gigantic bellows. In the same way the sound of striking a light, which is imitated in one of the scenes of the "Désert"—most unnecessarily, as it seems to us—might have been approached more closely if a real tinder-box, with steel and flint, had been introduced. No; Félicien David has attempted to extend the domain of art to an unnecessary, an impossible, and even a monstrous extent; for in art, as in manufactures and in nature there is excess both and a certain point produces weakness, and weak effects support at all. But his imitations are poetical imitations, and are appreciable species: and there is nothing absurd in the fact of a composer supposing that the musical ideas which have occurred to him on viewing a particular scene, would, if vividly set forth, assist the listener in realising the scene which originally suggested these ideas. After all, however, the music which is felt, but which cannot be discussed, is the best; and for this reason the non-descriptive

ECAMPS, ALEXANDRE-GABRIEL, a French Painter of *ux de genre*, was born in Paris in 1803. He was a pupil of ademician Abel de Lujol, whose lessons, however, he soon , in order to follow a course of his own. He is, although a erist, one of the most original geniuses of the modern French ol. Every picture that he paints is at once recognisable as The commonest objects become ennobled and beautified by mode of treating them; a manner derived not from nature, ch he tortures with a set purpose, nor from tradition, which he pises, but from his own ideas. Decamps has a wonderful mastery light and shade, and this constitutes the most prominent cha- eristic of his pictures; he is, moreover, the best colourist of his dern school. His painting, now bold, rough, and cross-washed, e a rough-cast wall, now delicate and transparent as the atmo- sphere, is a true alchemy, the mystery of which is impenetrable. The colours are laid thickly on, sometimes wrought up into irregular crystals, the pigments showing through each other, washed over with lapis-lazuli and varnish, but all adding to the general effect. Before a picture is finished, the tone has been repeatedly heightened and lowered, the ground-colouring repeatedly covered and un- covered. This kind of *impastation* has found many imitators, who have pushed it to an excess from which the master himself is not wholly free. Decamps resides principally in the country, not far from Paris, where he passes much of his time in company with farmers and peasants. He is fond of hunting, and is usually accompanied by his dogs, which he frequently introduces into his pictures. He usually chooses unpretending subjects; a child playing with a turtle, a pacha smoking his narghile, a man with a wooden leg pacing along the street. For a long time he only painted monkeys, but with a most indescribably comic resemblance to the human physiognomy. Of these pictures the best is the "Singes experts," a witty and biting satire upon the academic jury, who sometimes refused to admit his pictures into the exhibition. His favourite subjects are French country life and Oriental scenes. He travelled in the East just before the Revolution of 1830, and was the first to avail himself of Eastern scenes for artistic pur- poses. His "Watchguard at Smyrna," which reminds one of Rembrandt's "Nightwatch," is one of his masterpieces. The "Turkish Guard-room," and the "Turkish School," are favourite subjects, which he has several times treated. He has also produced historical compositions in a higher style, among which are "The Siege of Clermont," "The Overthrow of the Cimbri," and nine scenes from the life of Samson. These last are large drawings in coal, heightened with white, and painted over with oil-colours. He has also produced a great number of water colour paintings, and even lithographs, which are held in grea estimation.

DE GREY, THOMAS PHILIP, EARL, K.G., a munifice Patron of Art and Artists, was born in 1781, and is descended fr

the Robinsons, high-sheriffs and representatives of the cou
York for many generations. He assumed the name and a
De Grey, in lieu of Robinson, on succeeding to the earldom in
His lordship entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 179
velled on the Continent in 1802, and in the following year re
to England, and devoted himself to the formation and discip
the Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, of which he was appointe
continues to this day, Colonel. In 1831 he was nominated
Aide-de-camp for the Yeomanry, an office created specially b
liam IV. in compliment to his lordship's services. Lord D
has rarely spoken in the House of Lords. In 1834 he accept
appointment of First Lord of the Admiralty, under the Pe
ministration; under the same auspices he was appointed
Lieutenant of Ireland, and his administration proved satisfac
the moderate men of both parties. His lordship resigned thi
in 1844, and has since almost exclusively devoted himself
encouragement of the Fine Arts, especially in the foundation
Institute of British Architects, of which his lordship was
First President in 1835, which office he fills to the preser
The Earl is himself an amateur architect, his beautiful
Wrest Park, in Bedfordshire, having been built from hi
design. In 1853 his lordship published, in one volume,
racteristics of the Duke of Wellington, apart from his M
Talents." It reached a second edition within a few months.
De Grey married in 1805 the Lady Jemima Henrietta France
daughter of William Willoughby, first Earl of Enniskill

r for the fortunes of his Emperor, and at Champaubert, ntmirail, and Quatre Bras, and was always at the post Being opposed to the new régime he resigned his ap- ut subsequently resumed service in the Second Regiment s of the Guard. In 1823 he made the Spanish campaign, moted to a majority in the Second Regiment of Infantry l. In 1830 he accompanied the expedition to Algiers, and el's epaulettes by his valour and conduct at the capture . Under the Government of July he rose rapidly. In appointed Governor of the military school of St. Cyr, eat energy suppressed a republican conspiracy there. proceeded to Africa, was made Governor of Constantine, important part in the system of measures by which geaud was endeavouring to subjugate the Arabs of is principal service in this country was that of leading on against the south of Médéah. In 1844 he was pro- he rank of General of Division, having been made a al in 1836. When the Revolution of 1848 resulted in tion of a republican government he was commander of livision of the army, and had his head-quarters at He recognised the Republic, and was confirmed in his but it cannot be said that he displayed much republican ps to this negative merit he owed his election by the of that town as their representative in the National As- 1849 the Prince President sent him to Rome on a he Pope, appointing him at the same time commander h army in the States of the Church. After passing a y he returned to France, and was elected to the Legis- ably as representative of the Doubs. On the 9th of 51, he received the chief command of the troops in nilitary division. He resigned this post before the nent of the *coup d'état*, and only took office when leon's new system of government was pretty well He was then made a member and Vice-President te. In November 1853 he was appointed to succeed as ambassador of France at Constantinople. This ld until April 1854, when a question respecting a which the general wished to be made between the y the Porte of Catholic and non-Catholic subjects of f Greece being decided against his counsel, he was his own request. The Emperor compensated the old iving him the command of the French corps sent to o co-operate with the fleets of the Allies. The troops l on one of the Aland isles, on the 8th of August, by the 16th the defences of Bomarsund had fallen, rison and commander were prisoners to the Allies. rice Baraguay d'Hilliers was rewarded with a marshal's

ROIX, EUGÈNE, French Historical Painter, was born

at Charenton in 1803, and is one of the most eminent of called the "Romanto School." Many of his most importa were painted for the New Gallery at Versailles, and for coration of public edifices in Paris and the departments. of his subjects have been derived from English history an ture. His principal pictures are: "The Massacre of Scio Luxembourg, "Dante and Virgil in the Inferno," " Women," the "Jewish Wedding," his *plafonds* in the Apollo of the Louvre, and the ceiling of the Hôtel-de-Ville. He in Paris a considerable reputation as a colourist. He has, much to learn before he approaches the leading colourist British school.

DELANE, JOHN T., Acting-Editor of the "Times paper, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where his degree. In former times the editor of a daily newspap wrote himself, or caused to be written under his immediat vision, the leading articles which were to appear in the im of the ensuing morning; the task of the compilation of t department of the journal and the correction and arrang the respective reports devolving upon a sub-editor. *Mais on tout cela.* With the exception of some able, versatile, an remunerated pen, whose duty it is to deal with the current the night, a late debate on a popular question, the arriva graphic despatches of importance, or the occurrence of s mestic event of sufficient moment to demand immediate att

ment no fewer than ten gentlemen; one receiving 2000*l.*
d the remainder from 800*l.* to 300*l.* per annum, all of whom
med to belong to its editorial staff. By the admirable
a careful division of labour, each department of the
is rendered as perfect as it is possible to make it; and a
or error of the press, however trifling, is rarely to be
n its columns. We gather from the latest return of the
n of newspaper-stamps that the daily issue of the
exceeds 60,000 copies. During the last twelve months
ching independence of this journal in dragging to light
ing to public animadversion the shortcomings of succes-
ters and the two legislative houses, has tended greatly to
s influence and widen the sphere of its circulation. The
impose upon it an additional duty under the new Act,
ting the weight of newspapers to be carried by post for
, seems to have been aimed directly at the "Times;"
ly so the impunity granted by Parliament to the penny
s, who have announced their intention to rob it of its
in an hour of its publication. Mr. Delane, under whose
ent, as its acting-editor, the paper has attained its present
ed prosperity, has proved himself fully competent to the
ice of the onerous duties with which he is charged. As
ing spirit of the greatest literary vehicle in the world, he
a power, which he has shown no disposition to exercise
bsolutely without a parallel in the history of the periodical

ROCHE, PAUL, the well-known French Historical
was born in Paris in 1797. His father, who enjoyed a
ble reputation as a connoisseur in art, held an appoint-
he Mont de Piété, where he was intrusted with the valua-
uch works of art as were offered at that institution by
. Paul Delaroche was designed at a very early age for
ssion in which he has so greatly distinguished himself.
his career by the study of landscape-painting, being un-
interfere with the branch of historical art which had been
y his elder brother, who, however, soon renounced his
commercial pursuits. In 1817, when he had scarcely
he age of twenty-three years, he was a competitor as a
-painter at the Ecole des Beaux Arts; but having failed
ng the prize, he abandoned that walk of art altogether.
llowing year he entered the studio of Gros, and soon
he first place among his pupils. Gros was at this period
ith of his fame and prosperity. Retaining little of the
former master, David, but his drawing, he had devoted
ost earnestly to the study of colour, action, and dramatic
d it was of vast advantage to young Delaroche to have
ed his career under so able and unprejudiced an instructor.
made his *début* as an historical painter at the Salon of
three pictures, "A Study of a Head," a "Descent from

the Cross," and "Joseph saved by Jehoshabeth." mentioned picture is still in the gallery of the Luxen does not convey a very favourable impression of his particular period. His subsequent exertions and suc ever, would lead to the inference that he was not insen own defects. Hitherto he may be said to have formed the Academical school, but he had too much intellige perceive that a great change was about to take place in ter of French art. Géricault, the first mover in this gr may, indeed, be said to have been the author of this His magnificent picture of the "Wreck of the Medusa" have given the death-blow to the coldly severe but highly- of David and his disciples; and our own Bonnington, a fixed resident in France, contributed importantly to *sance*. Eugène Delacroix and Delaroche completed the and the commercial value of the pictures of David lowers soon underwent a vast diminution. In the E 1824 the selection of subjects from antiquity and my well as the minutely-finished style in which they were executed, were altogether abandoned; and Delaroche aside the toga, the helmet, and the peplum, came strength with "Philippo Lippi declaring his passion whose portrait he was painting," "Joan of Arc int Prison," and "Vincent St. Paul preaching before L These pictures had a success so decided as to confir

scene. The success of this effort encouraged M. Dela-
int other subjects from English history. In 1830 he
is "Princes in the Tower" (also in the Luxembourg);
lose adherence to the absurd costume of the time im-
ially the sentiment of the picture. In 1831 he produced
ell contemplating the Corpse of Charles I.," now in the
the Earl of Ellesmere, one of the most munificent
art of our time. In the same year he produced his
Richelieu ascending the Throne," and the "Death of
About the same time the Académie des Beaux Arts, in
ir repeatedly-recorded objections to the theories of Gros
ilt, and their avowed reverence for the memory of David,
aroche one of their members in succession to Meynier.
ned a large atelier and became a teacher, and from that
ears to have exercised a considerable influence, and that
one, over the artist-mind of France. His succeeding pic-
upported the position to which he had attained. "The
ady Jane Grey," "The Assassination of the Duke de
int Cecilia," "Charles I. insulted by the Soldiers of Crom-
e Bridgewater gallery), and "Strafford led to Execution,"
the finest historical pictures of our time. In 1853 one
ojects, "The Assassination of the Duke de Guise," for-
roperty of the Duke of Orleans, was purchased by the
male for 52,000 francs (2000 guineas). For some
Delaroche ceased almost entirely to send his works to
bitions. For a considerable time, indeed, he was occu-
ie vast and elaborate scene painted by him for the Ecole
Arts, which he commenced in 1837 and did not finish
This, his *chef d'œuvre*, has been thus correctly described
mporary art-critic in "The Artist:"—"It is a sort of ideal
r, an imaginary Academy, where are assembled almost all
ous masters of the past. Three noble representatives
s in Greece — Apelles, Ictinus, and Phidias — are
eated upon a marble bench, which forms the lowest
ncient temple. At their feet four female figures stand
ese, differing in costume and expression, symbolise re-
he arts of Greece, of Rome, of the Middle Ages, and of
sance. Finally, in the foreground, quite close to the spec-
ng girl grasps crowns of laurel, and seems to be throw-
nto the hall. The group that we have just described
entre of the composition, and, with its majestic serenity,
wardness of being but imperfectly connected with the
es which are spread over the wall. On one side are the
a glorious family, amongst whom may be recognised
nd Ghiberti, John of Bologna and Benvenuto Cellini,
ilon and Puget. Opposite appear the architects, a more
less numerous assemblage: here are found those who
asters' in the art of building—such as Bramante, Pal-
n of Steinbach, and others; finally, at the two extremi-
extended frieze, the princes of the palette and the pencil

are assembled. Here are the landscape and animal pain
as Ruysdael, Claude Lorrain, and Paul Potter; there
have made colour their constant study; a luminous g
which preside Rubens, Paul Veronese, and Murillo.
stand the masters of design, a dignified and serious
amongst them the pride of the Florentine and Roman sc
Bartolomeo and Raffaelle, Leonardo da Vinci and Michs
Thus, in this noble assemblage, each has selected a br
all are grouped according to the affinities of their geni
are warmly discussing, others calmly discoursing, the
listening to the lessons of the masters, but all, wha
time of life, their period, or their country, have but
in their minds and souls: all are occupied with the
dream of their life — with Art." Its chief defect is
unity in the composition. It is, nevertheless, a pict
no other living artist could have painted. Among
striking pictures which he has executed during the las
may be enumerated " Mirandola," " Napoleon at Font
" Pilgrims before St. Peter's at Rome," " Buonaparte c
Alps," " Mary Antoinette," " The Happy Mother," and
Cenci led to Execution." He has many large works s
gress, for the most part commissions. M. Delaroch
Mademoiselle Anne-Elizabeth-Louise Vernet, the d
Horace Vernet, and the lady for love of whom Léop
is said to have destroyed himself. She has been dead
leaving two children her survivors. The real Christia

he Earl of Ellesmere is said to have paid 35,000 francs
ture of "Charles I. in the Custody of the Soldiery of
now in the gallery of Bridgewater House. M. Nolté
Englishman, or he would have felt some scruple in re-
name as a party to this discreditable transaction. Prince
who, although he is said to have kept a sort of cabinet
is wife and mistress, was extremely liberal in his deal-
he painters of Paris, was in due time informed of the
ch he had been the dupe, and the result was so far in-
French art that he purchased few pictures of any im-
terwards, and when he did, always bought them through
less than half the price the artist would have charged
is so much the converse of the principle on which Eng-
do their business, that a British painter of eminence
s of a dealer a much larger price for his picture than he
re from a recognised amateur, who would not be likely
t again. In France the "middleman" interposes in
y instance, and even when he does not appear as the
ding of the purchase, he contrives to extract a toler-
discount from the painter. We ought to add, in re-
ce to above anecdote, that there is no reason to suppose
r else was himself a party to this discreditable affair.
helped," says Nolté; "he only tolerated it!" M. Nolté's
ion between the painter and M. Thiers is pro-
ble. During the ministry of the ex editor of the
rd," it was decided that the six walls of La Madeleine
ld be by six grand pictures representing scenes in the
Magdalen. For each of these pictures he agreed to
ve 25,000 francs, and 25,000 more towards the ex-
voyage to Italy, there to make studies and procure
s were not to be found among the Savoyard physiogno-
s accessible for such purposes, in Paris. In this
point was left open, the occupation of the hemi-
the two walls, and about which the minister could
ther it should be painted or sculptured in wood.
sted that, if painted, it should be painted by him,
artist would assuredly have a different notion of the
of the Magdalen. M. Thiers, who seemed determined
lt of this additional bit of patronage, gave the hemi-
ing, a very inferior painter; and Delaroche, with an
profit which forbids a belief in his complicity with
intrigue, threw up his commission, and returned the
vanced to him for his visit to Italy. "M. Thiers,"
learn with whom he is dealing; that I am a man
not a mountebank like himself." This is most
man that would be a party to a despicable trick for
of his pictures; and the story, so far as his parti-
affair is concerned, must therefore be considered
. There is another story told of Delaroche, which
vraisemblance to recommend it. After the exhibition

of his picture of the "Execution of Lady Jane Grey," the over
jealousy of some of his brother-artists became excessive, and
unable to vent it in public, they were wont to meet on the
Sunday at the house of Madame de Mirbel, the miniature painter
for the purpose of expectorating their gall. This lady, how
ever, shrewdly suspecting that an historical painter of the orde
of Paul Delaroche was a greater man than his revilers, displayed
the singular bad taste of inviting him to one of these *réunions*.
By the advice of his friends he accepted her invitation. Ma
dame Mirbel was overpowered with gratitude for the honour h
did her. After half-an-hour's *persiflage* he took his leave. The
lady, surrounded by her satellites, accompanied him to the door
"Ah, Monsieur Delaroche, why go so soon?" "Pardon me
madame," he rejoined; "I have attained a double object in coming
here this evening. First, to pay my respects to you; and next, to
find materials for a picture on which I am now engaged, in which
the figures of Hypocrisy and Dissimulation occupy conspicuous
places. I think, madam (looking round upon the painters in his
train, without forgetting his hostess), that I have succeeded per
fectly, and have the honour to wish you a very pleasant evening."
With the exception, perhaps, of Ingres, a regular *classique*, no
French artist approaches Delaroche in the correctness of his dra
ing, or, among the *romantiques*, in the elaborateness, where the s
ject seems to demand it, of his finish. Some fifteen or twenty ye
ago his physiognomy bore a remarkable resemblance to that
Napoleon I. He is, beyond all doubt, the first historical painte

a brief space in consequence. Lord Palmerston, then at ign Office, made some concessions, and the good relations wo great countries were re-established. M. Drouyn De e the first, one might say the only statesman, who lent his he Government of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte after the t. As Minister under the Empire, he upheld the foreign his country with an ability which is universally acknow- His despatches on the Russian question were models of e composition, and for clearness and force have never been . In May, 1855, M. Drouyn De Lhuys resigned the port- reign affairs, and was succeeded by Count Walewski.

[ORGAN, AUGUSTUS, a Writer on and Teacher of tics, was born at Madura, in the East Indies, in 1806. nsual remark in one of his works, it appears that he is a ndson of the mathematician James Dodson, the author of i-Logarithmic Canon." He was educated at Trinity Col- ıbridge, and took the B.A. degree in 1827, as fourth He never proceeded to the degree of M.A., we under- m an objection to the subscriptions required: his name ars at the head of the B.A. list in his College. On leaving e he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and commenced his studies r; but abandoned them on obtaining, in 1828, the Profes- Mathematics in the newly-founded University of London, n. to those who can contrive to understand the distinction, sity College. It is not even yet generally understood that Government, in 1837, founded what is *now* the University of he institution in Gower Street, till then so called, agreed) its name, and to become one of the affiliated colleges of University of London, under the name of University Col- some essays recently published at Oxford, an assailant of m of the University of London transfers both the system ocality of the University to the College in Gower Street, l nothing whatever to do with the formation of the system, hich we believe that some parts of the attack would meet ial support. Mr. De Morgan resigned his post in 1831, ned to it in 1836, on the death of his successor. He is a as writer on the principles and history of mathematics, oints connected with the profession of an actuary, which actised for many years, although not attached to any office. ublished works on arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, double the differential calculus, the calculus of functions, the probabilities, life contingencies, the gnomonic projection, of the globes, formal logic, arithmetical books (bibliogra- and a book called the "Book of Almanacs," by which the anac of any year, past, present, or future, may be turned e, in either style. He has also written the articles on tics and astronomy in the "Penny Cyclopædia," many bio- in that work, in the "Gallery of Portraits," and in the ted Biographical Dictionary of the Useful Knowledge

Society, with lives of Newton and Halley in "Knight's
Worthies;" a series of articles in the "Companion to the Al
commencing with 1833; many memoirs and papers in the "
actions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society," the "Philo
Magazine," the "Cambridge and Dublin Journal," etc. e
Mr. De Morgan was a large contributor to the publications
for some years on the Committee of the Society for the D
of Useful Knowledge; and it is not uncommon to attribute
writings anonymously published by that Society, to which
no claim whatever. He is a Fellow of the Royal Astro
Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. He h
for twenty-five years on the Council of the Astronomical
during eighteen of which he was one of its Secretaries.
for many years written in favour of the system of decimal
which was recently recommended by a Committee of the H
Commons. Mr. De Morgan is married to a daughter of
William Frend, of Jesus College, Cambridge, and of the R
Office.

DENMARK, CHARLES-CHRISTIAN-FREDERICK
OF, was born on the 6th of October, 1808, and succee
father, the late king, Jan. 20, 1848. His first wife was the
Wilhelmina-Mary of Denmark, from whom he was div
1837; and his second the Princess Caroline of Meckl
Strelitz, from whom he was also divorced in 1846. He

ain liberty of the press enjoyed. The attempts of tl
rty to extend and confirm the privileges of the peop.
Revolution of Copenhagen in 1848, and the resolution
and Schleswig to secure themselves in their comparative
ce, to knit closer their connexion with Germany, and
rights of the Duke of Augustenburg, led to the disastrous
Holstein war. The question of succession was settled
to Russia in 1852, and immediately thereupon a struggle,
the internal constitution of the monarchy, began between
nd nation. Three times the King dissolved the Parlia-
h opposed his pretensions to *octroyer* a constitution.
in the autumn of 1854, the nation having returned to
nent members almost entirely belonging to the Oppo-
, the King gave way and chose a ministry representing
of the people. The King of Denmark has maintained,
leclaration of war of the Western Powers, a dignified
although his subjects do not disguise their hopes
espotism of Russia will receive a further and more
:k than it has yet been called upon to endure before the
now waging with the allied powers is brought to an

INCEY, THOMAS, a Philosophical Writer. In the
'Confessions of an Opium-Eater," originally published
London Magazine," Mr. De Quincey has treated the
his early life in a manner which makes that subject
s own. His literary character and career are far less
id amusing. He has a most extensive knowledge of
erature, which he preceded Carlyle in introducing to
ders. He has written some excellent translations from
Richter and Lessing, which appeared respectively in the
on Magazine," and in "Blackwood." A paper on "The
n Macbeth" is greatly admired, as well as a "Lecture on
nsidered as one of the Fine Arts." He wrote many
rticles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and papers
e in the magazines already mentioned, and in "Tait."
al discussion, philosophical criticism, and biography,
sses of subjects in which Mr. De Quincey excels, and
his masculine, clear, and logical style, is eminently
He has lately published his literary recollections. In
ributed some years ago to "Tait's Magazine," he does
to have treated some of his distinguished contemporaries
the delicacy or generosity that might have been expected
ls.

, EDWARD GEOFFREY STANLEY, EARL OF,
and Orator, was born in the year 1799. Having sig-
s talents whilst at Christ Church, Oxford, of which
he is now Chancellor, Mr. Stanley, in 1821, became a
f the Assembly in which, for the next twenty years, he

enacted so conspicuous a part. He seems to have beer
to trespass on the attention of the House of Common
he broke silence in 1824, his maiden speech, though
of mere local interest, elicited a high eulogium from
tosh; and in the course of the same session his seco
effort, on the subject of the Irish Church, exhibited t
aptitude, and ability of an experienced debater. M
remarks, that his knowledge of the science of parlia
fence resembles an instinct, and that it would be diffi
any other debater who has not made himself a master
the expense of his audience. During the brief Canning
administrations Mr. Stanley, as Under-Secretary for
was initiated into official mysteries, and on the form
Grey's Government he was nominated to the then ard
Chief Secretary for Ireland. But although the youn
political views were of the most popular colour, the co
Preston preferred the claims of Henry Hunt; and th
of the few houses among our titled aristocracy whose
without mockery, be called patrician, received a wholes
having to make way for a demagogue of the hour.
Stanley found his way into the political arena through
of Windsor, and was ere long engaged in those single
flicts with O'Connell and Shiel which for years excite
and alarmed the country. While the Reform Bill was
sion in 1832, his singular talent for debate was often e

ied that post for more than four years, in the course of
ns removed to the House of Peers. But at the close of
Sir R. Peel arrived at the resolution of abandoning the
rotection, Lord Stanley, rather than desert his expressed
stired from the Cabinet, and next year, though with
luctance, appeared as head of the Protectionist opposi-
hich the industry of Lord George Bentinck and the
Ir. Disraeli gradually secured public recognition. Their
power was the object in view, at first appeared hopeless;
th, in 1851, the resignation of Lord J. Russell brought
ionists to the very gates of Downing Street; and after
had retained their offices for a year longer, in February,
Conservative chief, who meanwhile had succeeded his
urteenth Earl of Derby, accepted the responsibilities of
onstructed a cabinet. His colleagues certainly made the
their brief term of power, having, besides other achieve-
ried measures of Chancery Reform, passed the Militia
ormed with the Emperor of the French that alliance
mstances have since rendered so popular. But after
l election Lord Derby, in deference to that vote of the
Commons hostile to the financial schemes of the Chan-
ie Exchequer, promptly tendered to Her Majesty the
of his Cabinet, and resumed his former functions as
he Opposition. On the fall of the Coalition in 1855
declined to undertake the duties of Government, on the
t the only ministry he could have formed would have
dent for existence on the forbearance of foes.

IENES, ADMIRAL PARCEVAL, Commander of the
tic Fleet in the naval campaign of 1854, was born in 1790.
l the naval service of his country at an early age, under
age of Admiral Latouche-Tréville, and fought on board
ip Bucentaure at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1809 he
t at the combat of Sablonnes-d'Olonne, and next year
Enseigne de vaisseau. In 1814 he served with the flotilla
eldt. In 1815 he was chosen by the Government of the
n to announce to the Barbaresque States the return of
ons, and subsequently to command the naval station of
uiana. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Dutch
d again on the coast of Cuba. In 1824, after the capi-
f Barcelona, where he had distinguished himself, he
he decoration of the Legion of Honour. In 1830 he
d the Euryale at the expedition to Algiers, with the rank
; and in 1833 the Victoire at the siege of Bougie. He
manded a frigate of the squadron under Rear-Admiral
hich was sent to the Plate river to demand satisfaction
President of the Argentine Confederation. In the expe-
inst Mexico which soon followed, Parceval Deschenes
ed the Iphigénie, 60-gun frigate, which took part in the
of Ulloa. In the embarkation which took place he led a

storming column to the attack of Vera Cruz, and took a ha
eight guns. He was most honourably mentioned in the des
of Admiral Bauden reporting on these operations. He a
the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1846, and was a member of the
Board of Admiralty when appointed to the command of the
fleet in 1854. This force was composed of twenty-two
carrying 1200 guns. The tactics of the Russians, it is well
gave no opportunities for fair and open sea-fighting; but
sund was reduced with the co-operation of a division o
troops, Parceval Deschenes seconding the attack in the Inf
The Emperor marked his approbation of the Admiral's
by raising him to the dignity of Grand Cross of the Le
Honour.

DICK, THOMAS, LL.D., an eminent Scotch writer on
Science, was born in 1772. He was originally educated with
to the Secession Church, but being more earnestly devoted
entific pursuits than beseemed a minister of so proverbiall
a sect, he relinquished all idea of becoming a clergyma
identified himself exclusively with scientific studies. Althou
scientific world is not indebted to him for any brilliant dis
he has done more than any living man to render science
and attractive to the masses. His numerous and valuable
breathe a kindly and healthful spirit, and may well oc
place in the library of the Christian family, or on the she

The war being at an end, amongst those who left
ice with a pension was the father of our novelist.
don, he subsequently found lucrative employment
n the press as a reporter of parliamentary debates.
may, therefore, be said to have been in his youth
a "copy;" and when his father, with parental anxiety
reer, took the preliminary steps for making his son
e dreariness of the proposed occupation fell so
e mind of the future author, that he induced his
t him to resign the law and join the parliamentary
newspaper. His first engagement was on "The
ltra-Liberal paper, then carrying on a fierce struggle
om the staff of which he afterwards passed into the
of the "Morning Chronicle." On that paper he
tion as a first-rate man—his reports being exceed-
l no less correct. In the columns of the "Chro-
gave proofs of other talents than those of a reporter;
ing edition of that journal appeared the "Sketches
and Character," afterwards collected to form the
volumes of "Sketches by Boz," published re-
36 and 1837. The first of these sketches were
e "Old Monthly Magazine." A passenger by the
"Having crossed the Atlantic in the Britannia with
recollect a few of his observations made to me on
asked him the origin of the signature 'Boz.' He
a little brother, who resembled so much the Moses
Wakefield,' that he used to call him Moses also;
irl, who could not then articulate plainly, was in the
him Bozie or Boz. This simple or natural cir-
le him assume that name in the first article he
blic, and therefore he continued the same, as the
approved of." The "Sketches by Boz" at once
erable notice, and obtained great success. Another
to an arrangement with Mr. Dickens and Seymour,
ghtsman, the one to write and the other to illus-
hich should exhibit the adventures of a party of
men. Hence the appearance of "Pickwick," a book
s author's reputation and the publisher's fortune.
had commenced poor Seymour committed suicide,
t K. Browne was selected to continue the illustra-
did under the signature of "Phiz." Meanwhile
d married the daughter of Mr. George Hogarth,
r—a musical writer, a man of considerable attain-
, in his earlier days, whilst a writer to the signet
enjoyed the intimate friendship of Sir Walter Scott
nt he was), Jeffrey, and the other literary notables
orning the Modern Athens. The great success of
ought down upon its author demands from all sides
k, and "Boz" agreed to write "Nicholas Nickleby,"
l in monthly parts. In the prefatory notices, which

ive additional value to the cheap and elegant reprints of the works
f Dickens, we are indulged with slight glimpses of his own
ecollections, personal and literary. Thus, in the introduction to
Nicholas Nickleby," when alluding to the portrait of Squeers, he
ays, "I cannot call to mind, now, how I came to hear about
orkshire schools when I was not a very robust child, sitting in
ve-places near Rochester Castle, with a head full of Partridge,
trap, Tom Pipes, and Sancho Panza; but I know that my first
npressions of them were picked up at that time, and that they
ere somehow or another connected with a suppurated abscess
nat some boy had come home with, in consequence of his Yorkshire
guide, philosopher, and friend,' having ripped it open with an inky
enknife. The impression made upon me, however made, never
ft me. I was always curious about them—fell, long afterwards,
nd at sundry times, into the way of hearing more about them—at
ast, having an audience, resolved to write about them. With that
ntent I went down into Yorkshire before I began this book, in very
evere winter time, which is pretty faithfully described herein. As
wanted to see a schoolmaster or two, and was forewarned that
nose gentlemen might, in their modesty, be shy of receiving a visit
rom the author of the 'Pickwick Papers,' I consulted with a pro-
ssional friend here, who had a Yorkshire connexion, and with
hom I conceived a pious fraud. He gave me some letters of in-
roduction, in the name, I think, of my travelling companion; they
ore reference to a supposititious little boy, who had been left

s countenance fell, and that he became uncomfortable. At hen we had passed a couple of hours or so very agreeably, dmly took up his hat, and leaning over the table and looking l in the face, said, in a low voice, 'Weel, Misther, we've been leasant together, and ar'll spak' my moind tiv'ee. Dinnot wonder send her lattle boy to yan o' our school-measthers, here's a horse to hoold in a' Lunnon, or a goottther to lie in. Ar wouldn't mak' ill words amang my neebors, and ar in'ee quiet loike. But I'm dom'd if ar can gang to bed and ies, for weedur's sak', to keep the lattle boy from a' sike eils while there's a horse to hoold in a' Lunnun, or a goot-lie asleep in!' Repeating these words with great heartiness, h a solemnity on his jolly face that made it look twice as before, he shook hands and went away. I never saw him ain, but I sometimes imagine that I descry a faint recol-of him in John Browdie." "Nicholas Nickleby" was fol-y "Oliver Twist," which originally appeared in "Bentley's any," of which Dickens undertook the editorship, and nder his hands, rose to a large circulation. The publisher ining the opinion usual amongst his class as to the minor hich the author ought to receive in such cases, Dickens ently gave up his editorship of a magazine whose chief t must ever be that "Boz" was once its conductor. In r Twist," Dickens gave tokens of other talents than that of r. He painted scenes of deep pathos, and evinced strong hy for the poor, the suffering, and the oppressed, and the world a literary champion in the field ready to do battle ause of virtue and humanity. The pen of "Boz," urged by sympathies, has exposed many a phase of cruelty and wrong, s excited the desires of good men to lessen the amount of d of suffering existing in society. He has been, indeed, the of many social ameliorations and reforms. Whilst he has l, he has improved us. After "Nickleby" came "Master urey's Clock," in which Dickens endeavoured to realise a erished plan of supplying the public with the best writing mallest possible price; and the new work was accordingly ed in weekly numbers of low cost, as well as in monthly parts. phrey's Clock" was the general title of a collection of tales by a connecting narrative. In the first of these, called "The riosity Shop," Dickens introduced the character of "Little perhaps one of the most perfect he has ever drawn; and hos and simplicity of which has made it a universal favourite. ory of "Barnaby Rudge" was the second of the same work, ntains, among other specimens of remarkably descriptive a vivid picture of the Lord George Gordon riots. In the to the new and cheap edition of "Barnaby Rudge," the again lets us have a glimpse of his own life. "The raven gs) in this story is a compound of two great originals, of I have been, at different times, the proud possessor. The as in the bloom of his youth when he was discovered in a

modest retirement in London, by a friend of mine, and
me. He had from the first, as Sir Hugh Evans says of A
'good gifts,' which he improved by study and attention
exemplary manner. He slept in a stable—generally on
—and so terrified a Newfoundland dog by his preternat
city, that he has been known, by the mere superiori
genius, to walk off unmolested with the dog's dinner, fr
his face. He was rapidly rising in acquirements and virt
in an evil hour, his stable was newly painted. He ob
workmen closely, saw that they were careful of the paint
mediately burned to possess it. On their going to dinner
all they had left behind, consisting of a pound or two of w
and this youthful indiscretion terminated in death. W
yet inconsolable for his loss, another friend of mine in
discovered an older and more gifted raven at a village pul
which he prevailed upon the landlord to part with for a
tion, and sent up to me. The first act of this sage
minister to the effects of his predecessor, by disinterri
cheese and half-pence he had buried in the garden—a w
mense labour and research, to which he devoted all th
of his mind. When he had achieved this task, he ap
self to the acquisition of stable language, in which he so
such an adept, that he would perch outside my window
imaginary horses with great skill all day. Perhaps eve
saw him at his best, for his former master sent his duty

ens set sail for America, where he accumulated mate. "American Notes for General Circulation," published in 1842. In the course of the year 1843 he com- "Martin Chuzzlewit," which appeared, like his earlier nthly parts. In the middle of 1844 he went to Italy, ent about a year. In 1845 he proposed to found a newspaper, the "Daily News," of which he was to . He organised a large literary staff, and surrounded the most popular writers of the day. Money was e project was warmly applauded, and on the 21st of , the first number of the new journal appeared. In mmenced his sketches, entitled "Pictures of Italy." had been so highly excited, that the first number of r—(though probably full fifty times as good as any of a daily newspaper that ever before appeared)—and very first infancy it did not utterly eclipse its rivals n organised for half a century—many people pro- disappointed. This public disregard for the new he constant heavy labour of editing a morning news- ed, probably, to induce Dickens to withdraw from so a task. Since then he has delighted the world in his fashion with his "Dombey and Son," and "David has written several Christmas books, and has esta- weekly paper called "Household Words," to which r writers have attracted a host of supporters, num- understood, somewhere about sixty thousand per ickens was one of the founders of the Guild of Lite- rt; if, indeed, a project which has failed so unequi- e said to have been founded at all. Fully recognising it intentions of the promoters, we must be content to re than the will for the deed.

CHARLES WENTWORTH, Principal Proprietor and rs Editor of the "Athenæum," was born December 8, gan his career in the Navy Pay Office. Some thirty or ars since, Mr. Dilke was an extensive contributor to eviews and magazines, then in their palmy days—to nster Review," and the "Retrospective," when under p of Mr. Southern, our late minister at La Plata; he d several works connected with our early drama and ry. On the consolidation of offices, which occurred ince, Mr. Dilke took the opportunity of withdrawing duties; he did not, however, "retire" into the easy well-earned leisure, but undertook the heavy and too s task of conducting a critical journal, in which the as he could find it, should be honestly told. He "Athenæum," which under its originator, Mr. J. S. , and afterwards under John Stirling (son of "The of "the Times"), had been unsuccessful; and laid deliberately to build it up into a powerful and profitable

literary paper. The prime feature of his plan was t
price from a shilling to fourpence, and include an even
tity of matter. The experiment, although regarded wi
sion by many of his friends, was triumphantly succ
journal is now to literary journals what the "Times"
papers. No reader can be kept *au courant* with the
the age who does not see the "Athenæum." After
capabilities of more than one editor, the "Athenæum
in 1846 in the hands of Mr. T. K. Hervey, the poet.
literary direction it remained for eight years. Within
it has once more changed hands, and is now under
tendence of Mr. Hepworth Dixon. Up to 1846 M
taken an active part in the editorship of his paper.
however, he became manager of the "Daily News,"
similar experiment to that on which he had venture
unqualified success in the "Athenæum." Under hi
price of that daily paper was reduced to 2½*d.*, when i
very large circulation, but not large enough to justify
other circumstances of the journal) persistance in s
Since his retirement from the "Daily News," Mr. Dil
have indulged himself with more repose than his tend
work ever before permitted him to enjoy. Now and
be seen in the Reading Room of the British Museu
by the way, he was one of the very earliest frequ
days of D'Israeli the elder) poring over some rare *broc*

; of considerable value, which will no doubt become an
m in his family.

RAELI, THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN, Novelist, Bio-
;and Statesman, son of the well-known author of the "Curio-
f Literature," was born in London about 1805. "Disraeli
nger" having been educated at a suburban academy,
e is said to have expressed his determination of arriving at
al distinction, and having been placed for some time in the
f a metropolitan attorney,—a dull prelude to a career so
ed,—is understood to have essayed his literary prowess in
mns of the "Representative." That Tory journal, after
g a brief existence during the year 1826, went to Limbo;
long, Mr. Disraeli took the novel-reading public by surprise
Vivian Grey," followed, at intervals, by "The Young Duke,"
ntta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," "Venetia," "The Won-
Tale of Alroy," and other brilliant works of imagination.
hile Mr. Disraeli, while pursuing his success as a writer
n, did not neglect to struggle for the great object of his
n—a seat in Parliament. As the descendant of a Hebrew
whose members, though flourishing for centuries on Eu-
soil—first in Spain and afterwards in Italy—had fondly
ed the traditions of their fathers, it was natural that a youth
spiring vein should manifest some sympathy with Eastern
and, faring forth in the year 1829, he gratified his curiosity,
rd to scenes of Oriental life, by spending the winter at
tinople, and travelling in the spring through Syria, Egypt,
bia. Mr. Disraeli returned to his native shores in 1831,
nd the English people violently excited on the question of
entary Reform. The youthful novelist's sympathy with
i localities was not quite absorbing; and in 1832, the am-
of enacting a part in English politics prompted him to
as a candidate for the borough of Chipping Wycombe,
g snugly in a valley among the beech-clad hills of Bucks,
ve miles from his father's residence at Bradenham. Mr.
i neither called himself Whig nor Tory; indeed his views
) peculiar, that he appeared one day to belong to one
nd the next he seemed an adherent of the other. Gra-
however, he threw himself on the people; declared for
al Parliaments and Vote by Ballot; got into the good graces
multitude, and was claimed by the Radicals as their own.
ghting three electioneering battles in this little town, and
lefeated on each occasion, Mr. Disraeli left the constituency
ombe to the Smiths and Greys, and turning his eyes to
n, contested that borough as a Conservative of the Lyndhurst
He again failed in his object; and some remarks which he
ncomplimentary to O'Connell led to the memorable incident
Irish Liberator's coarse allusion to his Hebrew extraction;
tel sent to the Agitator's son; and the epistle addressed
Disraeli to O'Connell, concluding with the flourish,—"We

shall meet at Philippi!" A perilous prophecy, assu
many disappointments; but fortune at length dei
on the political aspirant, and, under favourable
author of "Vivian Grey" found his way into the H
mons, as member for Maidstone. Having at lengt
position so resolutely sought, Mr. Disraeli, with in
claimed the ear of the House; but his style prov
variance with the ideas of oratory entertained by n
honourable gentlemen, the display was treated
and the baffled senator was under the necessity of
seat. Even at that moment, with characteristic co
destiny, he exclaimed,—"The time will come
hear me;" and though the vaticination was cer
temerity, many of the laughers have lived to witnes
its fulfilment. In the meantime, admonished by th
the House was not to be taken by fireworks, Mr.
exercising for a season the "talent of silence," le
his eloquence within bounds, and to speak like a ma
hended the temper of the assembly with which he ha
he made considerable progress in the art of debate e
election of 1841 placed in power a Conservative mi
over by Sir R. Peel, fortified by the accession of Lo
his political associates, commanding an overwhel
in both Houses, and enjoying the confidence o
the landed gentry, and the Colonial interest. I

le majority compelled him to surrender the reins of
and Mr. Disraeli proceeded to organise, under the
Lord George Bentinck, an opposition to the Whig
o had succeeded to power. The dispirited party, of
israeli now became the guiding spirit, was exposed to
hocks. Their bill for the encouragement of Irish
rejected; the general election of 1847, though giving
a seat for the county of Buckingham, was, on the
e to their pretensions; and their votes on the Jew
uch internal dissensions that the aristocratical leader
n his responsible post. But amid all disasters and
dings, night after night, from among the Chartists
who jostled him on the front Opposition bench,
with thoughts for partisans, rose to ridicule the
the Whig ministry, or to denounce the politics of
ester school," and resumed his inconvenient seat,
ns, pondering combinations, and anticipating events,
dry bones of Protection live; to give a new creed
nding adherents of the lost cause, and to swell their
into a firm and formidable phalanx. In the autumn
as matters were beginning to brighten, death sud-
his patrician coadjutor to an untimely grave; and
ıg session Mr. Disraeli signalised his accession to the
r proposing a reduction of the burdens on land, and
ı inquiry into the state of the nation. After the voice
Peel was mute for ever, the course pursued by his
he question of Papal Aggression enabled the member
assume a more influential position; and in February
the appearance of the political biography of Lord
, the auspicious day when Mr. Disraeli was to be
ı the insignia of office at length arrived. The Russell
ın had ceased to exist; and Lord Derby being en-
the construction of a cabinet, Mr. Disraeli under-
the House of Commons and manage the national
he spectacle of a novelist figuring as Chancellor of the
t first made the wise and prudent shake their heads,
the silly and stupid an opportunity for a sneer. On
pril, however, Mr. Disraeli dissipated all murmurs by
atement which elicited tremendous cheers from a hos-
Commons, and extracted compliments from his rivals.
error as to a man of genius being incapable of dealing
seemed to be refuted for ever, and Parliament was
h the public under that impression. When the au-
on was held, and the mortal remains of the Warrior-
en consigned with funereal pomp to St. Paul's, and the
notion of Mr. Villiers had been disposed of, the financial
had for months been "looming in the future" were
the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a speech of five
ım. It must, in justice, be admitted, that at first the
not stinted; the praises of the budget were sung by

the most influential of journals, and echoed by the gu
Mansion House. Suddenly, however, a loud clamour
against the increase of the House Duty and the deer
Malt Tax; an impassioned debate took place within t
Parliament; and Mr. Disraeli being somewhat sneeringly
his budget, as Mr. Pitt and others had done, replied w
"I do not aspire to Mr. Pitt's fame; but I will never des
degradation of others'." When the House of Commons
the first resolution, the ministers were found to be in a
minority. In a few days the Derby Cabinet was in th
Disraeli was resuming his place on the front Opposition
caps were in the air for the Earl of Aberdeen and his co

DIXON, WILLIAM HEPWORTH, of the Inn
Author, and Editor of the "Athenæum," is the son of A
Esq., of Holmfirth and Kirk Burton, in the West Riding
and was born in 1821. In consequence of ill health he w
attend a public school, and was sent to live at a farm-h
moor of Over Darwin, with a grand-uncle. Like many
men, Mr. Dixon began his literary life with a five-act tr
is a sort of five-barred gate, necessary for Pegasus to tak
come well on into the open field. Unlike many others
he did not publish it. He was for some time the literar
paper at Cheltenham. From that place he came to Lon
and entered the Inner Temple. Besides contributi

ner. This work was followed by biographies of Penn
a, in 1851 and 1852. In 1850 Mr. Dixon was elected
commissioner to the Royal Commission for organising the
ral Palace. Few people are aware how great a work had
complished in preparing the mind of the country, and
the success of that grand and novel experiment. Mr. Dixon
erform a curious duty in proselytising among classes of the
city ranging from Oxford "Dons" to Lancashire "roughs."
successful in organising one hundred committees out of the
undred that were organised; a labour which justly deserved
blic and private recognition it received. At the time of the
n panic in 1852, Mr. Dixon wrote an anonymous pamphlet,
the "French in England," which furnished a very conclusive
nstration that if the first Napoleon could not succeed in
ing out his intention, the third Napoleon would not. It is
sting to know that this terse, vigorous, and brilliant piece of
ng, was penned at a single sitting. Our author's career had a
w chance of being suddenly cut short in the troublous times
3. On his way to Vienna he was attacked by robbers, and
well cleared out. They took all he had about him, including
passport. On arriving at Vienna without a passport, he was
to be a political *suspect*, and some energetic official was for
g him led out on to the glacis and immediately despatched by
of soldiers. To any such termination of his excursion, Mr.
naturally enough strenuously objected, and the catastrophe
happily averted. When Mr. Madden projected his "Prize
sine," Mr. Dixon contributed the essays which won the two
st prizes. These essays attracted the attention of the pro-
r of the "Athenæum," and led to their author's engagement
staff of that paper. In 1853 he became its editor.

OBELL, SYDNEY (*nom de plume*, "Sydney Yendys"), Poet,
rn in 1824, at Peckham Rye, where his childhood was spent.
5 his father removed his business, that of a wine-merchant,
London to Cheltenham, at which place, or at a country-house
valley of Charlton Kings, four miles from the town, the poet
ntil he was married. Thus he passed the sweetest and most
nible period of his life in one of the loveliest of our English
s; a defile opening out of the rich vast "Vale of Gloucester,"
en undulating hills of wood, pasture, and orchard, where the
ocean of summer that fills the plain runs and ripples, curls
breaks into every exquisite spray of wealth and beauty. Mid-
a this sequestered bay, embowered in orchards, and shaded
the white winding road by tall evergreens, stands "Coxhorn
se," once the residence of the family to whom the chief po
of the hills and valleys around belong, and here the great
on of the poet's married life has been passed. He was nev
to a school, either public or private; his father having stro
judices in favour of home education; and with the aid of th
her and a tutor, he educated his ten children himself,

has very successfully established the possibility o
and noblest culture by such a process. At twelve
the boy entered his father's counting-house as a cl
which he filled for fifteen years, and so assiduously
that the good old gentleman, a capital judge in
is proud to testify that he never had a better
engaged in this somewhat uncongenial employment
"Roman" on Sundays and other holydays, thus il
fact, that literature may be made independent o
and many of the evils that authors are heir to,
with the practice of some business occupation.
every one who can fly from daily toil, and the du
such repose as awaited our poet in that happy valle
by all the lovely variations of scenery. When the
appeared its author was generally hailed as a new p
was the first of the "New Poets" of these latter t
published in 1850, and won well-merited popularity
1844, Mr. Dobell married Emily, daughter of George l
of Odsey House, a country seat in Cambridgeshire;
at ten, was engaged at fifteen, and married at twenty
passed part of the summer in Switzerland. In 185
London in search of medical advice for his wife,
never strong, had been broken up by the mental and
of nursing him several years before, through a lo
fatal rheumatic fever. He remained in London o

ge Dobell seats, Street Place, in Sussex, long since in is a library covered with unusual and curiously chosen l inscriptions in the carved oak of the time; a time when gentlemen were not remarkable for learning, and ordin- ed to adorn their walls with ruder things than lines from in poets. Mr. Dobell's latest appearance in print was in lonship with Alexander Smith. A common residence in gh seems to have brought them together, and their public artnership in "Sonnets of the War," presents to us an ing memento of their private friendship.

), GEORGE T., Engraver, a worthy successor of Strange urp; of a period when engraving was an art, not a manu- and England stood unrivalled in that department; of hen the printseller deserved the title of a merchant- rer, and the public knew how to appreciate and reward erprise. Among the very few first-class line-engravers of sent day who devote themselves to figure subjects and ngs of what is technically termed an historical size, who mained constant to the good old traditions of their art, o is pre-eminent for the preservation of expression, and for on of boldness, vigour, and breadth, with conscientious and not mechanical, finish and delicacy. Of all the arts, en- is the slowest and most painful in its processes. A line- ng by such a man as Strange or Doo requires long years accomplishment. Amid the prevailing demand for litho- , mezzotint, "mixed," and mechanical styles, Mr. Doo has, h personal sacrifice, and to his lasting honour, refused to l to "manufacture" (in fact, to employ an engraver's shibbo- camp") his work. To the later Exhibitions of the Academy, sionally before, he contributed several small, carefully- d portraits, being without a single commission in his own of art! Mr. Doo, like many other eminent engravers, has en engaged in translating the works of men whose lease of ill prove a short one; but his masterly transcripts of le's "Infant Christ," and Correggio's "Ecce Homo," in tional Gallery, which occupied him, at intervals, during years, of Lawrence's "Calmeady's Children," and of Etty's Combat," will be as much prized two hundred years hence are now. His "Knox Preaching," after Wilkie, is the plate has perhaps gained him most fame. Those after Lawrence wton, artists—more especially the former—gaining, rather sing, in the hands of an engraver such as Doo, are among st popular works. "Pilgrims in sight of the Holy City," astlake is also a fine example of his art.

YLE, RICHARD, Artist, born in London in 1826, is son reputed author of the celebrated "HB" sketches. He tracted attention by his sportive and graceful designs he life and manners of the day, in "Punch;" and was

soon recognised as one of the most original and deli
tributors to that potent organ of opinion: there "doi
lable good, by affording to thousands true, faithful, vig
good drawing, expression, and nature." "Doyle's groups
his eulogist (De Quincey, writing in 1847), "his cl
maidens, his dainty devices, his 'quips, and cranks,
wiles;' his pure, though quaint taste; his drawing,—wh
one of Mulready in its unassuming force and truth,—
innocence: all are to our mind truly the work of genius
Mr. Doyle abandoned his connexion with "Punch," in c
of its incessant attacks upon his co-religionists. Tha
pleasant paper in the "Quarterly Review," thus refers
cumstance:—"At the time of the Papal aggression,
was prodigiously angry; and one of the chief misfor
happened to him at that period was that, through the
nions which he expressed regarding the Roman Cathol
he lost the invaluable services, the graceful pencil, t
wit, the charming fancy of Mr. Doyle." By this ste
voluntarily sacrificed, for conscience' sake, what was
secure and fair income. Doyle's fresh fancy and del
have been abundantly evinced in his illustrations to
Ring," to Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey," to Ruskin's "
Golden River," to Montalba's "Fairy Tales from All
"Jack the Giant-Killer," and to other similar books.
his "wit which has no malice and mirth which ha

sent of 360 picked men, of whom 120 were killed or
l, the loss on our side being less than half that number.
gallant behaviour on that occasion he was promoted to the
lieutenant, and reappointed to the Eurotas; from which
ever, he invalided in 1815. In 1818 Lieutenant Drew was
d to the Wye, and in 1824 had the satisfaction to rejoin
aptain (Phillimore) in the Thetis, as his first lieutenant.
sel was ordered to the coast of Africa, to take part in the
hostilities at Cape Coast Castle. In this service Lieu-
rew landed in command of the seamen and marines, and
at the final dispersion of the enemy. He was next
l, in 1837, in Canada, where he materially assisted in put-
n the rebellion, and punishing the sympathisers of Navy
The cutting out and destruction of the Caroline was one
ost daring exploits in our naval records. The vessel was
from under Fort Schlosser, and having been fired by her
was sent blazing over the Falls. For this service Captain
ceived the thanks of the two Houses of Parliament of
anada, and was appointed Commodore of the Provincial
In this capacity, and in a hired armed steamer, he main-
r some time the chief command of Lake Erie. His last
sent was to the Wasp, 16, on the coast of Africa. For his
whilst on that station he received the thanks of his Com-
in-Chief, Sir Charles Adam, who thus recognised the service
rendered by his careful survey of a dangerous shoal, now
pon the Admiralty's charts as Drew's Rock. Since his
motion in 1843, Captain Drew has been appointed Naval
per at the Cape of Good Hope.

CHATEL, M., ex-Minister of France under Louis-Philippe,
of an humble *employé* of the Enregistrement of Domains
aux, was born in 1805. During the Revolution and the
the father advanced step by step in the administrative
ill he arrived at the Director-generalship of Domains, and
the titles of Count and Councillor of State. The late min-
ng an advocate without causes, sought to make himself a
as a man of letters, and became one of the editors and
ors of the "Globe," about the year 1827. After the Revo-
f 1830 he was named Councillor of State, and in 1832
Deputy. In 1833 he was appointed Secretary-general of the
r of Finance. In 1834 he became Minister of Commerce.
he brought forward the question of the Spanish funds, and
ced some reforms into the French administrative system.
last seven years of the monarchy of 1830 he was Minister
Interior. In the Chamber he was very popular with the
rs of the Centre, and having a good house, a good cook, and
safe and discreet man, and *tant soit peu gourmand*, he was
tial, and in a sense popular. Duchâtel possesses some of
dities and some of the defects of Guizot. He is not so good
ar, and possesses not his powers of speech and exposition;

but, on the other hand, he has more practical and a
knowledge. His violent denunciations of reform in Fe
precipitated the insurrection which destroyed the
July.

DUFAURE, M., an ex-Minister of France, was b
He was educated for the bar, and long practised
Under the Guizot ministry he became a Councillor
afterwards Minister of Public Works. On the rejecti
of dotation he left the cabinet, and was one of the L
tion. After the Revolution of February he was el
Charente Inférieure, and became, under Louis-Napo
stitutional minister. When the President resolved
whole power of the state, Dufaure was one of the r
who escaped seizure and imprisonment. M. Dufaure
supported the cause of law and order, could do no les
the *coup d'état*, against which he protested with M. d
and all the statesmen of France.

DUFF, ALEXANDER, D.D., whose name is ident
Missionary cause in India, was born at Pitlochry, a sr
Perthshire, in 1808. He studied with great succes
versity of St. Andrews, and even at college was remar
great interest which he displayed in the cause of
heathen lands. Early in 1829 the offer was first ma

a, in connexion with the Free Church of his native land. rations and labours have all been directed to the promo- cause of missions in the East. He is the author, among ks, of "The Church of Scotland's India Mission," being nce of an Address delivered before the General Assembly urch of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1835, 8vo.; "A Vindication urch of Scotland's India Mission," the substance of a dress, 1837; "Speech delivered in Exeter Hall, at the ry of the Church of Scotland's Foreign Missions," 1837; a of the English Language and Literature in India," , 1837; "India and India Missions," 1839, containing nce of his addresses on different occasions, both from the nd the pulpit in England and Scotland, on the subject of ions; "Missions the Chief End of the Christian Church;" "Qualifications, Duties, and Trials of an Indian Mission-

Y, CHARLES GAVAN, M.P. for New Ross, Ireland, of a Monaghan farmer, but though an "Ulster Man," he lly Celtic in race. He was entirely self-educated, and in enth year went to Dublin, friendless and unknown, but ig on being an author he obtained employment on the press. He next became the editor of an influential at Belfast. He returned to Dublin in 1841, and connected th "The Mountain" of the O'Connell party. In 1842 he The Nation," as an educational journal, "to create and lic opinion in Ireland, and to make it racy of the soil." ars Mr. Duffy collected a party. In 1844 he was a fellow- ith O'Connell for "sedition," in Richmond goal, Dublin; in concert with O'Connell until 1847, when he left the sociation, and joined the Irish Confederation and the eland Party; he was tried for sedition with O'Brien, and Mitchell, but was acquitted upon legal and con- grounds. He resumed "The Nation," which had been , modifying his policy, and promising to limit it to rms, as the landlord and tenant rights, in support of s formed the "Independent Irish Party" in Parliament. has been twice married; he is a barrister, but has never

IS, ALEXANDRE, French Novelist and Dramatist, was e 24th June, 1803, at Villers-Cotterets, in the department ie. Alexandre-Davy Dumas, his father, who distinguished ring the wars arising out of the Revolution, was the ille- on of the Marquis de la Pailleterie, a wealthy planter of go, by a negress. On his father's death, Alexandre Dumas o Paris with the hope of obtaining some situation through nce of his father's friends, but he met with a very cold and had it not been for General Foy, to whom he brought f introduction, he might have been reduced to a state of

destitution. This gentleman procured him a clerkship in t
of the secretary of the Duke of Orleans (late King of the
He devoted all his leisure to supplying the defects of his e
and soon acquired a taste for literature and a desire to ex
author. A representation of "Hamlet" by an English
which he witnessed, aided in stimulating his ambition,
resolved to produce a tragedy after the model of the grea
dramatist. The consequence of this resolution was the ap
of "Henri III. et sa Cour," which obtained unbounded
and spread the fame of the author far and wide. Many othe
too numerous to particularise, followed in rapid success
of his own country, M. Dumas is probably better known as
than a dramatist, and more especially by his "Monte Chris
has been served up in England in several forms. As a
author he has been a bold innovator upon the old-e
manner of the French stage, and his writings have perha
some service to French literature, in assisting to free hi
men from subjection to arbitrary rules of composition.
some difficulty with M. Guillaudet in relation to the aut
the "Tour de Nesle;" but as M. G. was never known as
of anything else, his claim was discredited. The m
Dumas's novels would fill some pages of this work.
mostly been contributed piecemeal to the *feuilletons* of t
Parisian newspapers, more for profit than reputation. I

replace by effective melodramas, which he impudently modelled after Shakspeare; his audacity was crowned ut fugitive success. Since then his restless activity itself in many ways, and of late the author has almost by the *éclat* attached to the man. A celebrated trial to gratify his craving for notoriety in a very striking e of these was that strange revelation of corruption— anvallon for killing Dujarrier in a duel—a trial which, ails scandalised all Europe, and showed them that ctures of French life painted by Balzac in his 'Grande rovince à Paris,' were not exaggerations, also enabled was called as a witness, to display his science in the , his delicate sense of *gentilhommerie*, and his unextin- of display. There was a buffoonery about his manner ery serious trial of one man for the murder of another forth general indignation. Aping the orators of the eputies, he said once or twice, 'M. le Président, je arole;' and with a beautiful touch of French bombast, esty, when asked his profession, he said, 'Monsieur, ır dramatique, si je n'étais dans la patrie de Corneille.' ıe President, a man of true French wit, replied, 'Mais, a des dégrés.'" The general personal appearance of tes his origin. He has the negro physiognomy and ltogether, in spite of his splendid exterior, an unpre- ıking person.

JEAN-BAPTISTE, the first Practical Chemist of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Professor of the Sorbonne, in the School of Medicine, Member of was born at Alais, July 1800. When fourteen, Dumas va to study chemistry, botany, and medicine, and his on was an essay in connexion with De Candolle, then ı the Swiss city. The attention of scientific men was d to him by his researches in animal physiology, in ı associated with M. Prévost. In 1821 he was ap- ıer of Chemistry in the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris. In published a memoir on the relations existing between eights of solid bodies and their atomic weight; and ne to the present has been constantly adding to our vledge of organic chemistry. Dumas's theory of sub- ıne of the most important works of this chemist, and n chemistry as applied to the arts is another valuable ıractical science. His "Leçons sur la Philosophie re popular. As a lecturer, Dumas is one of the most l in Paris. In May, 1849, Dumas was elected to the embly; and the President of the Republic called him, of October, to join the administration, and intrusted post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, where knowledge enabled him to render public service. d annual meetings bearing on agriculture, commerce,

and manufactures. Dumas was Chairman of the Jury, Class the Great Exhibition of 1851, in London.

DUNDAS, SIR JAMES WHITLEY DEANS, K.C.B., Vi miral of the White, and late naval Commander-in-chief in the Sea, was born 4th December, 1785; he is the son of James I Esq., M.D., of Calcutta, and assumed the names of Whitley and das on marrying, 2d April, 1808, his first cousin, Janet, only da of the late Lord Amesbury. He was educated at the High Sch Edinburgh, and entered the navy 19th March, 1799, as first-cl lunteer on board the Kent, 74. In the following August he at the expedition to Holland. In 1801, the ship to which he be was in the blockade of Alexandria, having in the previous De conveyed Sir Ralph Abercromby to Egypt. In November 1 the Boadicea, 38, he was present in a spirited skirmish w French 74, Duguay Trouin; also at the capture of Le Vanteur, n lugger, of 12 guns, and at the blockade of Rochefort. He w moted to be lieutenant of the Cambrian, 40 guns, May 1805, and the same year assisted at the capture of thr vateers, carrying in all 40 guns and 225 men. In co of the Rosamond, 18, he was employed in attendance British Ambassador to the King of Sweden, pending th of Stralsund; and in 1807, a few nights after the surre Copenhagen, he was injured by the bursting of a shell endeavouring to extinguish a fire in the dockyard of that ci

ne motive, and that an honourable one. It is generally understood, however, that the forbearance he exhibited on that occasion dictated to him by instructions of a very positive character; at the reception he met with on his return from the naval authorities of the kingdom, and above all from Her Majesty, (by whom as entertained at dinner a few days after he struck his flag), ers it impossible to believe that any ground of complaint st him can exist on the part of those who must possess the means of estimating his conduct throughout the affair. For ervices in the Black Sea Admiral Dundas has been created .B.; has also received the Crimean medal; and from the Sultan rder of the Medjidie of the first class.

UNDAS, REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON. RICHARD SAUNS, C.B., the successor of Admiral Sir Charles Napier in the and of the Baltic fleet, was born on the 11th April, 1802, and is econd son of Viscount Melville, K.T., for many years First Lord Admiralty, by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Saunders, Esq., M.D., the grand-niece of Admiral Sir Charles ers. This officer entered the naval service on the 15th June, as a volunteer on board the Ganymede, 26 guns, Capt. the Robert Cavendish Spencer, with whom as midshipman of that and of the Owen Glendower, he remained until December on the Mediterranean and South American stations. He joined in succession the Creole, 42, and Superb, 78, both comled by Capt. Adam Mackenzie; the Alacrity and Icarus sloops, y Stanhope and Henry Algernon Elliott, commanders; and lasgow, 50, Capt. Bentinck Cavendish Doyle. Promoted to tenancy on the 18th June, 1821, he appears to have served in ctive, 46, Capt. Andrew King; the Owen Glendower, 42, Capt. Hon. R. C. Spencer; and the Sparrowhawk, Capt. Edward r. On the 23d June he was advanced to the rank of Comder of the last-mentioned vessel, on the Halifax station; and Mediterranean, he continued to serve until he had obtained ost rank, to which he was appointed on the 17th July, 1824. next commands were in the Volage, 28, fitting for South rica, and the Warspite, 76, in which ship (the first of her that had circumnavigated the globe) he returned to England New South Wales, in October 1828. He was subsequently ved to the Belvidera, 42, employed in the Mediterranean, and porto; and on his return home in 1837 to the Melville, 72, in h ship he took part in the campaign in China. During this ice he received the warm thanks of Sir Gordon Bremer for his duct at the capture of Ty-cock-tow, as well as at that of the forts he Bocca Tigris. In 1845, Capt. Dundas, who had filled the e office under his father in 1828–29–30, was appointed Private retary to the Earl of Haddington, the First Lord of that period, h whom he remained until his secession from office in 1846. In l the Military Companionship of the Bath was conferred upon for his services in China. He was promoted to the rank of

Rear-Admiral of the Blue in 1853; and succeeded to that
Admiral of th- White in 1855. In 1851 he was appointed
intendent of Deptford Dockyard; and held a seat as on
Lords of the Admiralty from 1852 to 1855. Admiral Dund
manded at the bombardment of Sweaborg on the 9th of
last.

DUNDONALD, THOMAS COCHRANE, TENTH EA
better known as Lord Cochrane, was born 14th December, 1
when only five years of age was entered on the books
Vesuvius, bomb, commanded by his uncle, Capt. Cochra
transferred it successively to the Carolina and the Sophie.
not go to sea until the 27th June, 1793, when he embarl
his relative in the Hind, of 28 guns. Previously to this
been gazetted to a Captaincy in the 79th Foot, but had n
his regiment. On 17th May, 1795, when acting-lieutenar
Thetis, 42, commanded by his uncle, he contributed, v
Hussar of 28 guns, to the defeat, on the coast of North
of a French squadron of five sail, two of which were captur
confirmation to the Thetis took place 24th May, 1726, and
sequently joined, after serving in various ships, the Queen C
flagship in the Mediterranean of Admiral Lord Keith. On
cember, 1799, he was sent from Gibraltar Bay, in commar
boats of the Queen Charlotte and the Emerald frigate, to re
Lady Nelson cutter, then surrounded and attacked off Cabri

ring year he was sent out with despatches to his uncle, Alexander Cochrane, at that time employed in the Ferrol. Whilst cruising off the Spanish coast, in March le a considerable number of prizes; amongst which was , from Rio de la Plata to Coruña, with specie to the 50,000*l.*, besides a considerable quantity of merchan- generously returned 10,000 crowns to the Spanish supercargo. Early in April, 1806, the Pallas was em- Gironde—a river very difficult of navigation; and on he succeeded in cutting out the Tapagense corvette, of dve-pounders and 95 men, notwithstanding she lay above the Cordovan shoal, under the protection of two ies. In the following month, with the marines and he destroyed the semaphores along the French coast, the signal flags. The battery at Pointe l'Equilon he orm and laid in ruins; spiking the guns, burning the owing up the barrack and magazine, and throwing all to the sea. On 23d August he assumed the command ieuse, 44 guns, and between 13th December, 1806, and , 1807, some days short of a month, he took and de- n of the enemy's ships, chiefly laden with wine and He was afterwards sent to co-operate with the patriots of Catalonia, and on 21st July, 1808, he compelled the the castle of Mongat, by which the road to Gerona, d by the French, had been completely commanded. r he renewed his operations against the semaphores t of Languedoc, and blew up the newly-constructed telegraph at Bourdique, La Pinede, St. Maguire, Canet, and Foy, with the houses attached to them, four- s of the *gens-d'armes*, a battery, and the strong tower ke of Frontignan. In 1809 he volunteered for the rinidad Castle, attached to the fortress of Rosas on the alonia, then besieged by the French. At the head of own men, and about an equal number of Spaniards, he ousand of the enemy in an assault made by them on the protracted the siege for twelve days, but on the citadel he blew up the magazine of Trinidad Castle and s ship. In April, 1809, he was selected by the first Lord ralty, from his daring intrepidity, to command a fleet intended for the destruction of the French fleet, then hor and blockaded by Lord Gambier in the Basque the night of the 11th of that month he went on board xplosion-ships, containing 1500 barrels of gunpowder, ned the hazardous service confided to him most For his signal gallantry on this occasion he received ood of the Bath. He had been chosen M.P., first for d afterwards, in 1807, for Westminster; and as he s intention to oppose the vote of thanks proposed by to Lord Gambier, who had had the chief command in Roads affair, that nobleman was subjected to a court-

martial, but acquitted. His own prospects of promotion were by his constant opposition to the ministry, and by the stock- transactions of 1814. Early in that year a false report was that Napoleon had fallen, on which the funds suddenly rose, a Cochrane and several of his friends sold out to a large amount on a charge of being concerned in propagating the report found him guilty of fraud, and his lordship was, on the 5 sentenced to a heavy fine, a year's imprisonment, and to the pillory. He was also deprived of the Order of the Bat rank in the navy, and expelled from the House of Commo part of the sentence (the pillory) was remitted. The ele Westminster again chose him for their representative, a circumstances of extraordinary daring he broke out of pri appeared in his place in Parliament. In 1818 Lord C accepted the command of the fleet of the South American Chili, then contending for its national independence, and l rially contributed to the success of the cause, particularl capture of Valdivia, the last stronghold left to the Spania cutting out of the Esmeralda, a large 40-gun frigate, on 5th N 1820, from under the guns of the castle of Callao, was on most daring as well as the most celebrated of his exploit sequently he was by the Emperor Dom Pedro appointe command of the Brazilian fleet, and in 1823 was by that created Marquis of Marenham. His lordship next gave hi to Greece, and was employed in that country from 1827

tely written to various members of the Governdestroy Sebastopol in a few hours, with perfect rn forces; but his plans, after examination by ve been rejected by the Government. He is re asked a million sterling for their realisation, as that is a large sum of money, it was imhould not be thrown away. Those who know , however, have faith in his anticipations of

INE, JAMES ABERCROMBY, LORD, formerly ouse of Commons, third son of the celebrated Sir y, was born in 1776, and was called to the bar in 50. In 1812 he was elected M.P. for Calne, and d Judge-Advocate-General, and sworn a Privy several years he was auditor to the Duke of tes, and for some time a Commissioner in Bank- he was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1832 he was chosen M.P. for Edinburgh, and in ster of the Mint. The following year he was f the House of Commons; and on retiring from was created Baron Dunfermline, in the peerage gdom, with a pension of 4000*l.* per annum. His of the most eloquent and efficient members of mons. Thirty years ago, before he was Speaker attacked in his place in Parliament, for a breach Earl of Elden, then Lord Chancellor, and but for anning would have carried his motion.

ORI. - MARIE - JEAN - JACQUES, French Polint of the National Assembly, was born at Varzy, He was educated by his father in the institute as nents of law. He was, with M. Berryer, the hal Ney in 1815; and as the steadfast enemy of ed a large popularity under the Restoration. He o works on the productive powers of France. elected, in May 1815, a member of the Repre- r by the Electoral College of Nièvre, and opposed ernment of the various cabinets until 1830. In ent he became President and Speaker, and exn directing the debates to a practical conclusion. sonation of the French *bourgeoisie*, and has often just his views that they shall not mar his fortune. t of the French Commission of the International Exhibition of 1851. He made a show of moral *coup d'état* when the Assembly was dispersed; en on good terms with the government of Louis Emperor. His only public appearance under the place at the inauguration of Ney's statue, when he was.

DUPONT, PIERRE, a Poet of France, was bc
April 21st, 1821. He is the son of hard-working
ancient and honourable pedigree was that of toil. Hi
a Lyonnaise, his father a native of Provins. His mot
he was but four years of age, and the young Dupo
the care of an old priest, who was his godfather. It
priest's study that the future poet obtained his in
literature, and here he read with the greatest avidity
only sister, for whom his affection was very great, and
her immortal in one of the most beautiful of his song
his godfather he returned to Lyons, and was placed
bank. It was his custom to wander along the shores
of an evening, indulging in poetic reverie, and forge
of the day. M. Lebrun first recognised him as a poet
for him subscribers for his first volume of poems, entit
Angels," which was published in 1844. This gentler
him from the necessity of entering the military servic
was on the point of subjecting himself. He nex
appointment in the bureau of the Institute; but th
poetry beginning to stir like wings within him, he at
away from his laborious occupation. He had a gre
become an actor, and was still seeking an opening
when the wonderful success of his song entitled
opened up a fairy-like future to his astonished
famous, and he was famous in a day. He now felt

n to his singing will ever forget the electrical effect he

HAM, EDWARD MALTBY, D.D., BISHOP OF, was ted Bishop of Chichester in 1831, and translated to Dur- 1836. Dr. Maltby holds the patronage of forty-seven liv- he annual value of his see is estimated at 8000*l.*, but is to realise a great deal more. University honours,—Pem- ollege: Browne's (Greek and Epigrams) Medallist, 1790; s (Greek) Medallist, 1791; Craven Scholar, 8th Wrangler ior Chancellor's Medallist, 1792; M.A. (by royal mandate) LD. 1801; D.D. 1806. His former preferments were,— of Buckden, Hunts; Chaplaincy to the Bishop of Lincoln; ary of Lincoln; Preacher at Lincoln's Inn; consecrated f Chichester, 1831. His published works are,—"Truth Christian Religion," "Sermons," "Sermons at Lincoln's Psalms and Hymns," Editor of Morell's "Lexicon Græco- cum," etc.

E. THE REV. ALEXANDER, Author, Editor of early Literature, and Poetical Critic, the son of a general officer ast India Company's service, was born in Edinburgh in His education was commenced at the High School of that was completed at Exeter College, Oxford. Having en- Church, he served as curate of Lantegloss, in Cornwall, rwards of Nayland, in Suffolk; and in 1827 took up his nt residence in London. His earliest publications were, Translations from Quintus Smyrnæus," an edition of the llins, and "Specimens of British Poetesses." He sub- y edited, with notes and biographies, the dramatic and works of Peele, 3 vols.; of Greene, 3 vols.; of Webster, of Middleton, 5 vols.; of Beaumont and Fletcher, 11 vols.; we, 3 vols.: and he completed in 6 vols. the edition of hich Gifford had left unfinished. He has also published al and theological works of Bentley, 3 vols.; the poetical Skelton, with a biography and copious annotations, 2 vols.; ens of British Sonnets;" "Remarks on Collier's and editions of Shakespere;" and "A Few Notes on Shakes- To Pickering's "Aldine Poets" he contributed the Lives spere, Pope, Akenside, and Beattie; and for the Shakes- y, and Camden Societies, he has edited a variety of pieces. present engaged on an edition of Shakespere (to be com- 6 vols.), in which the text will be carefully collated with opies, the punctuation amended, and a few critical notes on added. He has also for some years past been occasionally himself by translating "Athenæus;" and when this work such a close, and at the same time poetical, version of the rical and other fragments preserved by Athenæus may be r as none of the attempts hitherto made have at all ed. Most of the standard editions of our early English

dramatists were published under his superintendence, the works of Shakespere, George Peel, Robert Gre Webster, Shirley, Wotton, Drayton, Bentley, Thomas Skelton, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Marlowe. In t task of collecting materials for the biographies of our ea industry and judgment have earned for him a high There is, indeed, no living critic whose authority is so recognised as that of Mr. Dyce; nor has he limited his our elder poets. He has edited several volumes of "Aldine Poets," including Pope, Collins, Akenside, B others; and the care, research, and critical acumen distinguished his editorial lucubrations, have given the preference over all predecessors in the same walk o For the Camden Society he undertook the publication "Nine Days' Wonder," and for the Shakspeare Society tragedies of Timon and Sir Thomas More. He was also founders of the Percy Society, many volumes of whose edited and most judiciously annotated by him. In his the editions of Shakespere of Mr. John Payne Colli Charles Knight, Mr. Dyce has exploded critical fallacie long held possession of the public mind, and has, pe more than any other editor to restore and purify doubt of the texts of our early standard writers, and of more especially. One of his latest works is a volu upon the emendations adopted by Mr. Collier, from

century," was an earnest of his knowledge in the depart- corative art. "Titian and Irene da Spilembergo" fol- r a few years, however, his duties at the School of erfered with the progress of his art. Disagreements e learned master and the amateurs who formed the s and influential section of the Council led to their mpany in 1843. During the study of fresco, which, movement for adorning the new Houses of Parliament, o much of the attention of artists and royal commis- Dyce displayed a perfect acquaintance with the theory of that long obsolete process. In 1844 the sample of ipulation sent by him to Westminster Hall—"Two rt of a larger composition, the "Consecration of Arch- ker in Lambeth Chapel, A.D. 1559"—obtained for him a for further specimens. During the summer of the he was appointed by Prince Albert to take the place of of the select decorators of the summer-house in Buck- ne gardens. In 1845 his cartoon, fresco, and coloured he "Baptism of Ethelbert" were approved and accepted. was soon afterwards executed on the walls of the House his fresco displayed a knowledge—historic, antiquarian, l—that has given him a decided preference over his s in this branch of art. Since that period Mr. Dyce ed to receive the patronage of Prince Albert in private, Royal Commission in public. In 1845 he was elected f the Academy, and in 1848, R.A. To the exhibitions l Academy his contributions during this period have ratively few: "Madonna and Child," in 1846; "Omnia 1849; "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," 1850; and "Storm," 1851. Mr. Dyce is the author of an admir- let on the vexed subject of the future management of l Gallery, and would doubtless have made a skilled and director, had not a more powerful influence than it for him to overcome stood in his way.

E.

AKE, SIR CHARLES LOCK, Painter, and President of Academy, is the son of a solicitor of Plymouth, where he dent 1796. He was educated at the Charter House, mitted, at a comparatively early age, for the purpose of ose studies to which the greater part of his life has been After the usual probation at the Royal Academy, under painted a picture of "The Raising of Jairus' Daughter," purchased by the late Mr. Jeremiah Harman, one of the

leading amateurs of the time, by whom he was afterwards e
to make copies from celebrated pictures in the Louvre; an
tion which the incursion of the Emperor Napoleon from E
pelled him to relinquish. On his return home he employe
chiefly in portrait-painting in his native town, and on the
Plymouth of the Bellerophon with Napoleon Buonaparte o
he managed, from sketches made daily alongside, to pai
length life-size portrait of the ex-Emperor as he appear
gangway of the ship. We do not find, however, that he
well enough of it to exhibit it at the Royal Academy; t
indeed, he sent nothing from his pencil until the year 1
1817 Mr. Eastlake visited Italy, and in 1819 Greece, acco
by several friends, among whom were the late Mr. Brock
painter, and Mr. (now Sir Charles) Barry, the architect.
following year he made the tour of Sicily, after which he re
Rome, where he remained several years, and formed m
nexions among travelled amateurs, which were eminently
him in after-life. The first year in which we find any pictu
his pencil in the Royal Academy was in 1823, when he
Views of the Bridge and Castle of St. Angelo, the Colise
St. Peter's. Soon afterwards, he began to paint those
groups, illustrative of Italian life, for which the neighbou
Rome affords such abundant materials, and which are alwa
for with avidity as mementos of the country by its occasions
The first of his works of this class sent over to England fo

tegory may be classed several of his scenes of the
war; his "Arab selling his Captives;" his "Gaston de
ther works of the same class. About this period he
ote himself more especially to religious subjects, and
blessing the little Children," "Christ weeping over
"Hagar and Ishmael," remind us in sentiment of some
works of Ary Scheffer, and are more agreeable in
of the most striking of his poetical pictures is his
f a passage in Lord Byron's "Dream," advantageously
publis through Willmore's beautiful engraving. Now
"bulk-head," as it is termed, of the great room of the
my is occupied by one of those elaborately-finished
imes ideal, which call to mind, by the purity and
their tone and the exquisiteness of their finish, the
onardo da Vinci. On the death of Sir Martin Archer
), Mr. Eastlake was elected President of the Royal
which occasion the honour of knighthood was conferred
y Her Majesty. He thus attained the post and rank
derstood to have been the great objects of his ambition.
e fêted of the nobility, the guest of royalty, and the ac-
iter elegantiarum of his time. As the paid Director of
Gallery, the Secretary to the Fine Arts Commission,
adviser of Her Majesty and her Royal Consort, he may
ave reached the culminating point of his career. His
rever, appear to leave him little leisure for art, and we
ngly, had but few pictures from his easel for some time
ught to add, that Sir Charles Eastlake has made several
tributions to the literature of the Fine Arts, among
be mentioned with honour his translation of "Goethe
"Notes to Kügler's Hand-book of Painting," "Contri-
ards a History of Oil-Painting." Sir Charles married,
te in life, Miss Elizabeth Rigby, a lady who had al-
guished herself by her writings. Lady Eastlake is the
Letters from the Baltic," and is said to have been a
to the "Quarterly Review." In 1843 Sir Charles East-
pointed Keeper of the National Gallery, but resigned
n order, it would seem, to qualify himself for becoming
r under the new arrangement at 1000*l.* per annum,
nurse, in the shape of a secretary or curator, at 800*l.*
l was formerly only 200*l.* a-year, and that without
The appointment of Sir Charles Eastlake and Mr.
their respective offices as Director, and Secretary and
he National Gallery, is understood to have been dictated
lbert.

GTON, VISCOUNT, M.P. for Marylebone, has already
nguished himself in the public service. He was born
in 1818, and is the son of the second Earl Fortescue,
ro years Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Viscount Ebring-
ected for Plymouth in 1841, when he gave the Whig

Sutlej territory; and in January, 1847, first assistant
t at Lahore. It was not, however, till April, 1848, that
l those independent operations which have attracted
of his countrymen, and won for him the marked favour
m. Messrs. Agnew and Anderson were assassinated
the 18th April. Lieutenant Edwardes was then at
Khan, on the Indus, with one regiment of the Lahore
ree hundred horse. His first movement was for the
British envoys; but on ascertaining they were mur-
olved upon raising levies from the border tribes of
a mountains, and occupying as much of the rebel
possible; and to collect the revenues and pay his
the enemy's resources. Volunteers flocking to his
arge numbers, he determined to endeavour to shut
Moolraj in the fortress of Mooltan till a British force
Nawab of Bhawulpore, who tendered his aid, was
cross the Sutlej and threaten Mooltan from the east,
les advanced with his levies from the west. Thus
nd occupied a territory producing an annual revenue
f rupees. On the 20th of May Colonel Cortlandt, an
Sikh service, came up with the Sikh garrison of
Khan, about 4000 men, and some guns; and the
roops having been attacked by the rebel Moolraj on
ne, at Keneyree, Edwardes hastened to his assistance
levies, being the only European amongst them. He
r, have fared ill had he not been efficiently aided by
Cortlandt's force, with some guns. The victory was
l undoubtedly much is due to the exertions of Lieu-
des, who observed in a letter to a friend that "No
could be beaten on the 18th of June!" The British
only in its leaders) then advanced upon Mooltan,
)ewan before them. On the 1st of July, however
took place at Sadoosam, when the enemy was again
lost four guns. From this date till the 18th of
ardes remained before Mooltan, keeping Moolraj a
ne troops under General Whish then arrived; and
lwardes, being of inferior rank to that officer, took only
part in the subsequent operations. He received the
f Major for his conduct in his affair, and was created
nber, by special statute, of the Order of the Bath.
ration of peace he came to England, married, spent
in Wales, and returned to India. Major Edwardes
hand by an accident, but the privation not having
ction, no compensation could be awarded him con-
the usages of the service. The Company has, how-
n an annuity of 100*l.*, and the Court of Directors have
d his services by striking a medal in gold.

JGUSTUS, A.R.A., Painter, was born in London.
d at the Academy in 1838; elected Associate in 1848.

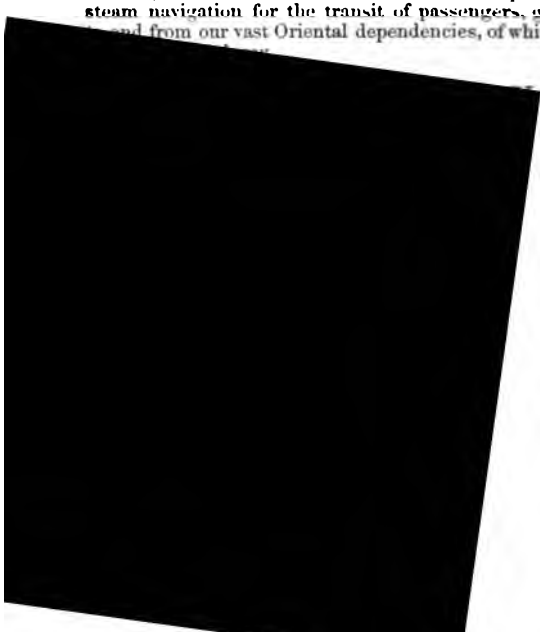
A clever painter of scenic and humorous subjects. Shakspe
his lighter scenes and the memoir-writers of the seventc
century have furnished materials for many of his pictures. S
of his best efforts, however, for character and expression, have
illustrations of Le Sage, an author within the scope, and well ada
to his special bent. The example from his hand in the Ve
Gallery, scene from "Le Diable Boiteux"—"The Victim,"
testing against the bill he has to defray for his fair comrades,
slowly submitting to be fleeced,—is a case in point, and a
(early) instance of the artist's style. It was executed in 184
the same year also, "Gil Blas exchanging Rings with Cam
Undeniably his best picture is "Peter the Great sees Cathe
his future Empress, for the first time," (1850),—a more pict
and interesting incident than some of the clever quasi-histo
pieces could boast, which preceded it, pictures such as "Q
Elizabeth discovers she is no longer Young" (1848), or "
rietta Maria relieved by Cardinal De Retz" (1849). A
advance it manifested, both in technical power and higher a
ments,—character, ease of action, and *vraisemblance*, the crow
most difficult attainment, with the painter of *genre*.

EGLINTON AND WINTON, ARCHIBALD WILL
MONTGOMERIE, FIFTEENTH EARL OF, and K.T., late
Lieutenant of Ireland, the only son of Archibald, Lord
gomerie, was born at Palermo, in Sicily, in 1812. His m

ntry, and general education among the people of ood.

AID PACHA, VICEROY OF, is the eldest living owned Mehemet Ali, whose rebellion against the so important a place in the modern history of the he derangement of the Ottoman empire was ter- intervention of four of the great powers of Europe, ment of Egypt was made hereditary in the family of a peculiar law of succession was established. In the evils to which the rule of a minor exposes an turbulent country, it was agreed by all the powers male for the time being of Mehemet Ali's family e the vice-royalty. Abbas Pacha, the late Viceroy, grandson, was older than Said Pacha, the son of and accordingly became ruler of Egypt; but when e, as is generally believed, removed Abbas Pacha , on July 14, 1854, the direct line of succession no d with the public law of the country, and Said Pacha, as preferred to the viceregal throne before the son ler. Abbas Pacha was tyrannical towards his own clusive towards foreigners; sordid in his administra- graded personal habits. Said Pacha is a man of ability, with a mind enlarged by Western experience, inclined to European manners and principles of . The court of Her Majesty the Queen is often ern celebrities, sometimes with no higher object than entatious display; but Said Pacha, when in England d a liberal spirit of inquiry, displayed great interest cal inventions and engineering works, and especially self with all that related to our shipping and docks; being himself by profession a sailor, and having held miral of the Egyptian fleet. The brief space which ice his accession to the throne has been marked by ant reforms. One of these is the interdiction of ion into any of the provinces placed under his domi- st formal orders have been given on the subject in e Red Sea, and in all parts of the southern frontier importation of negroes or Abyssinians took place. o are at present in Egypt remain provisionally in the , as a change in this respect would have too pro- rown the Mussulman family arrangements; but the d down, and a hope is afforded that slavery will at no tirely disappear from Egypt. Again, what are called at Suez and Kosseir, have been suppressed. This sures the real and complete liberty of commerce in and puts an end to a tax of which merchants and reason to complain. Further, any article on which may have been already paid is not for the future to be ny other duty, whatever transformation it may have

undergone. This decision settles in the best spir
Egypt, a question which has given rise to great contr
reforms have been followed by the conclusion of a c
a French company for carrying out the line of railr
to Suez. There is reason to hope that his reforms w
fined to material interests, but that education in Eg
an important impulse from the present Viceroy. S
not only proved the value which he attaches to it
tivation by acquiring the command of several Europe
languages, and by a close study of the ordinary scien
for years devoted a portion of his income to the
numerous young Egyptians at foreign universities.
these it may reasonably be hoped he will be able t
ance in the government of a country whose welfare
important to Europe. In addition to the enlighten
Pacha's government which have been already enume
be mentioned that one of its first acts was to aboli
by the fellaheen, or agricult ral peasantry, of their
duce at an arbitrary valuation, fixed by the pach
He has also liberally aided in the transport of
through Egypt, a measure to which former vicero
been opposed. His highness has further afforded
the English Government and the large companie
steam navigation for the transit of passengers, g
and from our vast Oriental dependencies, of whic



ESMERE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., Statesman and Poet, was born on the 1st of January, d was educated at Eton, and finally at Oxford, where a second class. He is the second son of the first and s of Sutherland, and brother of the present head of that His first essay in Parliament was in 1822, where, as Lord Egerton, he commenced his political career as a Liberal tive of the Canning school; a cautious reformer of abuses, dly opposed to organic change. In 1828 he was sworn in vy Councillor. On most of the great questions of the time esmere has shown himself a far-seeing politician, although arefully abstained from identifying himself with any fac- e spoke eloquently in behalf of Free Trade more than ears before Sir Robert Peel had embraced that policy; car- he House of Commons a motion for the endowment of the clergy; and warmly supported the project of the London ty. At a very early age Lord Ellesmere is said to have dis- highly cultivated taste for literature and the fine arts; before he had risked the broad glare of publication, he ted, for private circulation, poems which entitled him to an ble place among the living poets of England. He first l attention in the world of letters by the publication, in two , of a translation of "Faust," accompanied by free and versions of popular lyrics selected from the works of Schiller, Burger, Salis, and Körner. This work, which has t of print many years, passed through several editions he author decided on withholding it from further circula- the interim between its publication and the appearance of editerranean Sketches," several poems from his pen, of erit, were printed for private circulation. In 1839 he was partly by medical advice, to undertake a voyage to the nd in his own yacht. His lordship was enabled, after at Lisbon, to visit Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Malaga; from the nd latter of which he travelled inland to Seville and . After wintering at Rome, his lordship set sail on the ril, 1840, from Civita Vecchia for Malta, which he quitted th for Palestine. After his return home, Lord Ellesmere d an interesting account of his travels in the form of notes y graceful poem entitled "The Pilgrimage," in which, dopted the staff and sandal shoon of the palmer, he gives poetical picture of the various scenes comprehended in .

This volume, more than once reprinted, has also been from general circulation for several years. We gather, , from the literary gossip of the public prints, that his is about to collect his poetical "waifs and strays" in a form ill render them accessible to the public at large. Among ns printed for private circulation which have from time to len under our eye, are several dramatic pieces: "The " Donna Charitea," "Blue Beard, a Parody;" "The Siege a," "The 18th November, a Monody on the Death of the

Duke of Wellington," and "The Mill;" most of which wil
probability, be included in the collective edition. Lord El
is a liberal patron of the fine arts, and as heir to the ma
picture gallery of the great Duke of Bridgewater, valued at 2
has set a brilliant example to the possessors of similar co
in the erection of a noble gallery at his mansion, to wh
public are freely welcomed. It is said that to his discern
liberality, always exercised with delicacy, more than one na
distinguished in letters has owed assistance during th
struggles of authorship. When associating with men of
as he loves to do, his lordship chooses to do so as an autho
than an earl.

ELLIOTSON, JOHN, M.D. Cantab., F.R.S., Fellow of t
College of Physicians, formerly Physician to and Lecture
Practice of Medicine in St. Thomas's Hospital, Presiden
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, Prof
the Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Me
University College, London, and Physician to its Hospi
author of many new facts in medical science, and the im
others which had not been developed to the same exten
has strong and peculiar claims to a niche among the re
men of our time. Science has had its martyrs as well as
and many of the most illustrious men of all ages, the
of discoveries which have been of incalculable benefi

istant-Physician to the latter institution, he was elected
Physicians. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of
ce of Medicine in the University of London, a post in
commanded not only the respect of his pupils for the
of his acquirements and his great practical experience,
ated their affectionate regard by the kindness and suavity
sonal demeanour. This urbanity of manner, combined
xible energy of purpose, rendered him one of the most
s well as popular medical instructors of his time. When
eley, Assistant-Physician to Guy's Hospital, was elected
, Dr. Laird and Dr. E. offered themselves for the vacant
l Dr. Laird succeeded. When Dr. G. Currey, Assistant-
to St. Thomas's Hospital, was elected Physician in 1816,
illiams and Dr. E. offered themselves for the vacant
l Dr. Williams, who had not studied at either hospital,
. In 1817 one Physician, Dr. Wells, died, and another,
, resigned. Dr. Williams was chosen Physician, and Dr.
and Dr. E. offered themselves for the vacant offices of
and Assistant-Physician. Dr. Scott was chosen Phy-
l Dr. E. Assistant-Physician. In 1822 Dr. Currey died,
E., after five years of gratuitous service, expected to be
hysician, according to established custom. But a cabal,
n in medical establishments, was got up to prevent this.
s and Guy's Hospitals are separate foundations; but
nors of Guy's pay nothing to become Governors, whereas
St. Thomas's do; and by the will of Guy the Governors of
tal are chosen from the Governors of the Royal Hospital
omas. The Treasurer of Guy's, a Mr. Benj. Harrison,
his Hospital as he pleased,—the Governors leaving all to
ittee, and the Committee leaving all to him, and meeting
his bidding. He made the Governors and the Commit-
and thus had immense power over the Committee of St.
also, of which he was always a member, and among
was a high ambition to become a Governor of Guy's, and
was increased by the circumstance of the Treasurer of
s, a Mr. Abel Chapman, being a very weak man and
im. The schools of the two hospitals were one as re-
rgery, the students walking the wards of both in common,
the surgical practice, and the fees being shared equally by
ons of both. But the physicians of the two hospitals were
ted: the students who paid to witness the practice of the
s of one hospital had no right to witness that of the
s of the other. The anatomical and surgical lectures
given at St. Thomas's by a surgeon of each hospital: all
cal lectures were given at Guy's, in which there was a
medical school; and the physicians of St. Thomas's were
ed to lecture there, *nor even in St. Thomas's*,—not even to
inical lecture on their own hospital *cases to the* students
nded their *practice, lest this should interfere* with the
s of Guy's. Dr. E., now become Assistant-Physician,

revolting at this absurdity and injustice to the ph
Thomas's, requested permission of the Committee
to deliver a course of lectures on *Medical Jurispru*
no lectures were given at Guy's (nor, indeed, an
London), hoping thereby to disarm opposition. Bu
opened his letter and did not allow it to be read by
—in fact, intercepted it. In case of failure, Dr. E
livering these lectures at Mr. Grainger's school outs
the Hospital; and, as the winter session was at h
would be no meeting of the Committee for a long
compelled to begin a course in Mr. Grainger's school
for an answer from the Committee, or to lose his
vering them in Mr. Grainger's school that session
quently, delivered the course there; and seeing also
be refused permission, one on Materia Medica.
delivering these courses, near the end of 1822, the
sician to St. Thomas's became vacant; and, on pres
he unexpectedly found that an attempt was made
by the Treasurer of Guy's starting as an opponer
who had never been connected with the Hospital,
great hubbub, and at last the Committee consented
E. if he would sign a paper that he would not le
This he signed, as his election was most importa
Gilbert Blane, who had himself been Physician
and who had no acquaintance with Dr. E., went to
great indignation, as did many o
governors and Comm

ropa, prussic acid, and nearly all that Dr. E. advanced,
imes knocked off half a dozen important diseases in a
ure, he declined lecturing any longer, and accepted the
rofessor at University College, having offered himself in
ng's College, which preferred Dr. F. Hawkins, who, after
two, was induced to resign. Dr. E. continued Physician
omas's Hospital, and delivered clinical lectures on his
ugh none of his colleagues, nor any physician in London
Billing, who gave some at the London Hospital, did the
ese were not attended the first winter, though gratuitous;
lleagues sneered at his failure: but he repeated them the
r and triumphed, and now clinical lectures are given in
ol in England. In 1834 he succeeded in effecting the
ent of an hospital in University College, and then re-
Thomas's altogether. His lectures and practice there
da, such as medical lectures and medical hospital practice
drawn before in London. We are assured by the leading
urnal of the day, that no man ever attended to his hos-
s with greater punctuality and assiduity. His clinical
t both St. Thomas's and University College in the
which always sent its own reporter, and his general lec-
he practice of medicine in the "Medical Gazette," which
its own reporter, and his contributions to the "Medico-
l Transactions," bear ample testimony to the fact.
her boons which his researches enabled him to confer
ty, he showed that the utility of prussic acid was chiefly
ns of the stomach, and not of the lungs, as others had
d discovered its beneficial influence in arresting vomiting,
ing the stomach to bear the presence of medicines which
therwise reject. He was also the first person who pub-
this country, any report on the employment of quinine,
stablished the fact here, not only of its utility, but that
es of that useful medicine than ten grains in the twenty-
might be administered, in spite of Dr. Magendie's opi-
perfect safety; he first recommended full doses of car-
iron in chorea, since so successfully applied to the
that disease; he showed the extent to which hydriodate
might be employed as a medicament, and discovered its
ualities; and he showed the power of creosote over vo-
l nausea and all uninflammatory irritations of the stomach,
a careful report upon it as a medicine. These discoveries
r the usual manner of the profession in those days, de-
but, having survived the storm of prejudice which is in-
nvoked on all novelties of medical practice, are now
y accredited and adopted. Dr. E. first pointed out the
ertness of the ordinary antimonial powder, and established
enerally denied, that the glanders is a disease communi-
the human subject. He added sulphate of copper to
dial agents in *uninflammatory diarrhœa*, and established
er facts hitherto unknown to the profession; some most

important ones in auscultation and percussion, which
knowledge of the varying effects of posture during the a
of the sound of the heart, and the advantage of rem
plug of the stethoscope when examining the sounds of
which the removal materially magnifies, and showed that
sounds may differ in different parts of the heart's r
1830 he published his "Lumleyan Lectures on the
provements in the Art of distinguishing the various
the Heart," which he had delivered before the Royal
Physicians in 1829, at the request of the President.
tures are three in number:—1. On Diseases of the
Membrane of the Heart. 2. On those of the Internal
of the Heart. 3. On those of the Substance of the
the Aorta. To these important labours may be add
expositions of interesting pathological facts, and his
of Blumenbach's "Physiology," with notes more bulk
original, and now in its fifth edition. He was, mo
founder, and was elected the President, of the Phrenologi
the President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Soci
don, an F.R.S., and Fellow of the Royal College of
His advocacy of Auscultation, Phrenology, Quinine, H
Acid, Creosote,—his assertion that glanders will attack
other highly-important medical discoveries, now univers
nised, drew down upon him a storm of ridicule; yet has
to laugh in his turn at his bigoted and narrow-minded

m, but now part and parcel of modern medical practice, " he avers, with a heroism worthy of a martyr, " stand forth, with the same firmness and the same silent pity or t which I have always felt for my opponents, until I see, ll see, the truth of mesmerism fully established." Dr. E. r prescribed mesmerism for many years, and not only his firm conviction of its truth, but the truth of many connected with it on which he formerly gave no opinion at e production of a peculiar coma by mesmerism is now no-lamied. We are not, however, disposed in this place to pon an exposition of its marvels. We have seen many yield to irresistible proofs, and not a few who would not the evidence of their own eyes and ears. A cruel and, as k, futile attempt, was made by the "Lancet" to impair the f two poor girls, his patients, who were charged with simu-ats which the most skilful histrionic performer would have o represent. The facts repudiated in 1838 have been re-thousands of times since, and have now become circum-of universal notoriety. Limbs have been amputated, and ons of the most agonising description have been performed arts of the world, whilst the patient has been under the in-of this agency, without, on his part, the slightest indication a; raving maniacs have been soothed to almost infantine nce; cripples have thrown away their crutches; and disease of kind been cured after the failure of all other means. Unless, ere, one-half the world is in a conspiracy to lie, and we are to the evidence of touch, sight, and hearing, the proofs of such mena are irresistible. In 1849 a Mesmeric Hospital was ished, at the instance of Dr. E., at which numerous cures, ould seem all but miraculous, have been performed. " We are lly and wonderfully made." It is not, therefore, for us to ques-hets that appeal for their existences to our ordinary senses. ense such an anomaly as a medical man capable of think-r himself, and courageous enough to abide by his convictions, never entered the conception of College or Hospital Boards ncils: so, his medical colleagues and the Council of Uni-y College, London, having insulted their distinguished officer, signed in disdain in the month of December, 1838, presenting dress to his pupils explanatory of his resignation, and pro-g most liberally to return them the whole of their fees for the n. But the Doctor's devotion to mesmeric agencies was but talking-horse of his opponents. His heterodoxy on other pro-nal questions was hardly less distasteful to them. He had the temerity to declare in public, that the College had not been ded for the Professors, but for the diffusion of medical know-e, and that the fees of the Professors were altogether a second-consideration. The pretext, that any damage to the interests of hospital would accrue from an occasional mesmeric demonstra-, was a pure figment. They knew perfectly well that Dr. Lindley Mr. Cooper had both recognised Dr. *E.'s undoubted* right to

employ animal magnetism as a remedial agent in the wa
hospital, and that as to such experiments—or, as they cal
"exhibitions"—they could not be so entirely out of pla
exhibition of Mangiamele, the calculating-boy, in their t
ten shillings a-head! There was nothing in the inquiries
by Dr. E. contrary to established physiological and pa
truths. On finding, however, that one of his patients had
missed the hospital without any communication with him,
a letter to the Council, conveying his resignation in the
terms:—"As a gentleman in the first place, and as a ph
the next, I feel myself compelled at once to resign my offi
fessor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and
Medicine in the College, and of Physician to the Hospit
hereby resign them all, and will *never enter either build*
When I was made Professor I received a class of 90 pu
class consists at the present moment of 197, being 13
at Christmas last year; and as there were 24 entries after
then, the whole number of the present session would no
amounted to 220. I have not received my fees, and it
that they be all refunded to the young gentlemen." A
he resigned, the medical school fell, as that of St. Tho
done when he left it, and neither school has yet recover
a wise axiom of Rochefoucault, that we hate those who
injured. Dr. E.'s persecutors omitted, accordingly, no
which presented itself of following up their unjust and
f him, by injuring him in his private practi
very successful. But
d by the

arlier pictures evidence aspirations within the range historic:"—a "Crucifixion," at the British Institution "Martyrdom of à Becket," at the Academy in 1839; nted for Mr. O'Connell; both now in a Roman Ca- in Dublin. He next visited Italy, and on his return ienzi in the Forum," in 1844. One or two pictures of nsion at the British Institution, the gleanings of l, were selected by Art-Union prizeholders. His- ni-historical incidents, treated in the spirit of the s, proved even more successful. The "Origin of and Ghibelline Quarrel," of 1845, gained a pur- holder of the Art-Union's highest prize—300*l*. In ar he was elected Associate of the Academy. The Hero," from "Much Ado about Nothing," in the r, again seduced the choice of the Art-Union's leading It was not the last of his pictures to please fortunate Mr. Elmore has been especially prosperous in that he Exhibition of 1847, the "Invention of the Stocking- popular feature,—a clever rendering of an anecdote **lly pictorial. Amid the quest for novel and attractive byways of history have been eagerly ransacked by the petitors among our painters for notice. Some of Mr. ef pictures subsequently have been the "Death-bed of of Naples, Wise and Good" (1848); "Religious Con- he time of Louis XIV." (1849); "Griselda" (1850); d the Fop" (1851); "A Subject from Pepys' Diary— egan my wife's portrait,'" &c. (1852).**

)N, RALPH WALDO, an American Metaphysician, a Unitarian clergyman at Boston, and graduated at ege in 1821, being then but about eighteen. Having ttention to theology, he was ordained minister of one gations of his native city; but embracing soon after- ar views in regard to forms of worship, he abandoned , and, retiring to the quiet village of Concord, devoted s favourite study—the nature of man, and his relation se. He delivered an oration called "Man-thinking" i-Beta-Kappa Society, in 1837; and an address to the f the Divinity College, Cambridge, in the following year. retend to reason, but to discover; he announced, not 1838 Mr. Emerson published "Literary Ethics, an d in the following year, "Nature, an Essay." In 1840 ed the "Dial," a magazine of literature, philosophy, which was continued four years. In 1841 he pub- Method of Nature," and "Man the Reformer;" three he times; and the first series of his "Essays." In 1844 e public the second series of his "Essays." In 1846 d a volume of poems. In 1849 he visited England, ed the lectures which now form the volume called tive Men." In *1852, in connexion with* Mr. W. H.

Channing, he published the "Memoirs of Margaret Fu
chesa d'Ossoli."

ENCKE, JOHANN FRANZ, Director of the Royal O
and Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, w
Hamburg, September 28, 1791. He studied at Göttin
Gauss, and afterwards entered the Prussian artillery s
Kolberg, where he was stationed as Lieutenant, he beca
to Von Lindenau, the Saxon Minister of State, who pr
him an appointment in the observatory at Seeberg, n
In 1825 he was appointed Director of the Observatory
and also became Secretary to the Mathematical Class in
Academy. He was the first to recognise the comet dis
Pons, on the 26th of November, 1818, as having a very sh
of revolution; on which account that comet has been
the name of Encke. He published, in 1831–32, the in
he had made in two treatises, bearing the title "Conc
Comet of Pons;" in these he called attention to the
which cometary bodies apparently experience from th
passing through space. In his work, "The Distance o
(two vols. 1822–24), he calculated the entire series
tions upon the transit of Venus. The first volume of
nomical Observations at the Royal Observatory at Berlin
in 1840. He has also published treatises "De Formulis
(1845), and "On the Relation of Astronomy to the othe

echanics when quite young, and at the age of eleven he attention of Count Platen, who procured him the nt of cadet in a corps of engineers; and in 1816 he was ur on the grand ship canal between the Baltic and the

From his associations with military men he acquired a ilitary life, and entered the Swedish army as an ensign, ch lost him the favour of his patron, Count Platen. In e rose to the rank of lieutenant, and shortly after his he was employed for some time in the survey of weden. In the meanwhile he devoted much of his time rite speculations in mechanics, and projected his *flame* of the earliest of his inventions—an engine intended dependently of steam, by condensing flame. In 1826 he ermission to visit England, where he hoped to bring his into public notice, but he soon discovered that, when the s worked by mineral fuel, the experiment was a total le was not discouraged, however, and in 1829 he com- the prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester Rail- e best locomotive, and produced an engine that attained ncredible speed of fifty miles an hour. He subsequently o the United States, where he has been the author of ntions which have made his name familiar to the public. propeller, semi-cylindrical engine, centrifugal blowers, me improvements in managing guns, were applied to the rinceton with successful results. In the American de- of the Great Exhibition of 1851 he exhibited a distance t, for measuring distances at sea; the hydrostatic gauge, ring the volume of fluids under pressure; the recipro- d-meter, the alarm-barometer, the pyrometer, the rotary r, and the sea-lead: of all which instruments he has given explanation," in a pamphlet published the same year. ition, however, which has lately attracted most attention, loric engine, intended to supersede the use of steam. son first brought this remarkable invention before the world in London in 1833, when he constructed an engine se power, and exhibited it to a number of scientific gentle- e metropolis. But although it met with the approbation istinguished men, Brunel and Faraday pronounced against ility of the scheme, and the English Government, which emed inclined to give the matter their attention, imme- it drop. The subject was, however, subsequently revived ited States, and a ship named the Ericsson, of 2200 tons as built and fitted with a caloric engine; and "a complete n in steam navigation" was somewhat sanguinely pre- clearly evident." On her trial-trip she gradually attained f twelve miles an hour. But on her return "she was tely struck by a severe squall, which careening the star- rts under water, she gradually filled, and then sank in fathoms of water within 300 yards of Jersey city." The subsequently raised and taken into dock, and her "caloric"

replaced by an ordinary steam-engine, on the condenser o
Mr. Ericsson claims to have made a very important impro
Mr. Ericsson is a Knight of the Order of Vasa, and a me
many scientific societies.

ESPARTERO, MARSHAL BALDOMERO, formerly R
Spain, and now First Minister to Isabella II., Queen of that
is the son of a carpenter in humble circumstances, who, in c
ation of the sickly habit of his son, sought to procure for him
of a Spanish priest. When the French invaded Spain, E
exchanged his gown for a uniform. He manifested great
capacity, and, obtaining the patronage of an influential fa
placed at a military school, where he remained until his twe
year, when he entered upon active service as sub-lieutenant
the expulsion of Napoleon from Spain, his restless spirit le
join Morillo in the South American colonies. He returned
after much fighting and gambling, possessed of 8000*l.*, and
a wealthy lady, and in 1833, when Ferdinand died, took a
part in favour of Donna Maria against Don Carlos her un
took the field against Zumallacaregui, and sustained many
but the tide of victory at length turned, and in the end E
became Regent of Spain. For the next six years he gove
country with a fair share of success, although continually
by intrigue. In July, 1843, he found it necessary to tak
measures against a party which sought to restore the inf

sia, Europe, and America. His earliest services
a (1807–1810), where he took part in the opera-
Khan and the Pindarries. He was also at the
ius. In 1810 he joined the Peninsular army
d accompanied it in its retreat from Burgos.
rly all the principal battles in Spain and Por-
vance into France fought at Toulouse. At the
ia he was wounded; at Toulouse, as previously
Bayonne, he had a horse shot under him. He
listinction by volunteering for storming parties
here honour was to be gained at great risk by
y qualities. Besides the war medal with three
renees, and Toulouse, he received his company
in May, and lieutenant-colonelcy on June 18,
rformed against the enemy. In the spring of
on's army, being ordered to the United States,
ain was then at war. At the battle of Bladens-
rses shot under him; at Washington, with a
y, he forced the Congress-house, and took part
ltimore. He was the only volunteer of the
ed the boats' crews of the English fleet, which
d the strongly-armed American sloops-of-war
ce of Lake Borgne before New Orleans. In
l again in January 1815, he was severely
on before and unsuccessful assault on that
Europe, he joined the army assembled to meet
and was engaged at Quatre Bras, the retreat
the 17th, and at the battle of Waterloo, where
lled under him. He advanced with the army
d on the staff during the occupation. Upon
dish regiments to England, Evans reposed in
well-earned honours. The political agitation
William IV. commenced his reign drew Evans
and he came before the world in the popular
Reformer. He sat for Rye in the parliament of
contested that borough as well as Westminster
d and was returned by the constituency of the
833, defeating Sir John Cam Hobhouse, who
ultern Hundreds in order to give his consti-
ty of expressing their sentiments upon his
member for Westminster when, in May 1835,
ter of the Queen of Spain at the Court of St.
e British Government leave to raise a military
, to be auxiliary to the Queen's army. The
ow Isabella II., and of her mother the Queen
s generally identified at that time with that
stitutional government in Spain; the more
use of the ultra-absolutist character of Don
etender. The Liberal Ministry of that day
dor's request, and an order in council, dated

June 10, 1835, appeared in the Gazette, authorising th
10,000 men, and expressing the King's desire that his
should take part with the Queen of Spain, his ally, by ent
new corps. The command of this force, which became k
the British Legion, was offered to Evans, who consulted
constituents, and accepted it with their consent. He had
done so than he discovered that he should have to con
only with the influence of that powerful party in Engla
sympathised most with the cause of absolute governmen
the world, but with that of the Court, the chief military au
and even of the King, in obedience to whose call the
was undertaken. The first consequence of this hostile
tion was the extreme difficulty of obtaining the services
officers for the new corps. The enlistment of privates wa
by Spanish authorities at London, Manchester, and Gla
with so much irregularity and want of care, that when
were successively mustered at Santander and St. Seba
Spanish ports of debarkation, it was found that as man
were so crippled by disease, or otherwise, that they could
arms, and were only permitted to remain because ther
hand no means of transporting them back to Englan
thirds of these men died in hospital, not having perform
duty. In other respects the recruiting had been most un
and Evans, at a later period, declared in parliament, t
entire force of 9600 men, of which the Legion was at var

in driving the Carlists from the village he had been
attack, but the Spanish generals not being equally suc-
was compelled to fall back, in order not to remain in an
sition without support. On the 5th of May, Evans led
about 4500, together with 1500 Spaniards, against the
investing St. Sebastian. The Carlists were about
under Segastibelsa. Their right rested on a river then
their left on a swamp, equally impracticable from recent
The same cause rendered the ascent of the heights
difficult to Evans's troops. Ayetté, containing several
dings, fortified and supported by some pieces of heavy
rmed their centre. After a fierce contest of five or six
ing which the Carlist general was killed by a musket shot,
's first and second lines of entrenchment were carried by
heir third and last still remaining to them. On this,
they made a firm stand, successively repelling several
o penetrate. Towards noon the British Commodore,
Hay, came up with the steamer Phœnix, and with large
t opened a fire from a 68-pounder gun, at the distance of
inst the last redoubt held by the Carlists, and which the
oops were just about to assault. A thousand infantry of
a at this juncture arrived from Santander; the Carlists
ed, with the loss of their artillery and positions. This
as purchased with a loss of 97 officers and 900 men.
terward Marshal) Harispe, an old general of the French
on this occasion wrote to Evans: "I have known for a
the position you have carried; whatever may be the
have sustained, the results of this combat reflect the
onour on the English soldiers, and above all on the
ho have given such brilliant proofs of devotion and in-

On the 28th of May the Legion moved from St. Sebas-
d the Uromea river, and in conjunction with the English
and gunboats attacked the enemy, and got possession of
and fortified passages, also capturing some stores and
s. On the 31st May, and 6th and 9th of June, the
ttacked the position of the English troops on various
d were every time completely repulsed, with a loss of 1400
Legion suffering considerably less. In the September
Evans was engaged in an operation which resulted less
lly. He had received an intimation from the General-in-
the Queen's forces on the Ebro that a diversion was
in order to facilitate a movement projected by the
Evans advanced accordingly on Fontarabia, but the
eneral was led to abandon his first intention, and Evans
ire, with a loss of ninety men in killed and wounded. On
f October, the Legion was engaged for twelve hours
n attacking force of 10,000 men, including armed pea-
the Carlists were repulsed with the loss of 1200, that
gion being under 500. In this affair Evans was wounded.
ately the Spanish Government *was just now* overthrown,

for the second time, since the arrival of the Legion i
the combinations of the Queen's generals were thereby
broken up, and the army of the Ebro was compelled to r
an attitude of expectation. Evans, however, was able,
1837, again to assume the offensive. Relying on a no
which General Sarsfield had forwarded to him, and with t
of joining that officer at Oyarzun, thence to advance wit
Hernani, Evans marched from Pampeluna on the 10th
crossed the Uromea, and on the 15th advanced his troo
columns from Loyola to Ayettè. On the 16th he took
fort of Oriamende, and the fortified heights which cover
The latter strong position, however, was still held by th
Evans now learned from a messenger that Sarsfield was
expected, having abandoned his former intention; at
time the enemy received a reinforcement of twelve
which rendered his force superior by about 5000 men, an
assumed the offensive. Five of Evans's battalions were
driven in on the left and right. Some of his troop
viously engaged made a hasty charge, while others des
guns left by the enemy in the Oriamende fort, and a r
effected for about three-quarters of a mile to Ayettè. T
the Legion on the 15th and 16th of March was 700
wounded. The Carlists in this affair, their greatest su
no single military trophy from the Legion. Towards t
April Evans's force on the Ayettè and Amotza lines

ns was able to boast that "no prisoners had been taken Legion in action, nor any part of its artillery or equipage by the Carlists. The Legion, however, had taken twenty- ns of artillery from the enemy, and made 1100 prisoners, es were spared." In explanation of this last remark it tated, that forty-seven soldiers of the Legion, who casually he hands of the Carlists, were all put to death. In justice I said, that many of the Queen's generals had rivalled the a inhumanity. Evans having vindicated his conduct in t, where the results of Spanish injustice had been im- ate, received from his Sovereign the Cross of Commander th, and from the Spanish Government the Grand Crosses rdinand and Charles. His parliamentary career was in- by the dissolution in 1841, but he was again returned for ter in 1846, and in 1852. While in Spain he attained of Colonel in the English army, and in 1846 became a neral. Upon the formation of the Eastern army Evans nted to command the Second Division, with the rank of t-General. At the battle of the Alma his was one of the ivisions, and was led across the river in most dashing er a murderous fire of grape, round-shot, canister, case- musketry. His troops suffered terribly in that glorious l Evans received a severe contusion of the right shoulder. 5th of October, during the siege of Sebastopol, Evans's ras attacked by a force of Russians, which moved out wn for that purpose, amounting to 6000 men. The anced with masses of infantry supported by artillery, and r large bodies of skirmishers. Such was the character of ption, that in less than half-an-hour the Russian artillery elled to quit the field. The Russian columns exposed to the English advanced infantry were soon thrown into The English then literally chased the Russians over the d down towards the head of the bay of Sebastopol. The es was eighty killed and wounded; eighty was also the f the Russian prisoners taken; but the total loss of the as about 800. Lord Raglan, in reporting on this affair, that he could not too highly praise the manner in which et this attack, and that nothing could have been better

On the morning of November 5th, the Russians at- e position which was held by the Second Division, and the Inkermann began. Evans, worn down by illness and ad gone on board a vessel at Balaklava, and General her was commanding his division. Upon hearing that s fighting before Sebastopol, Evans rose from his bed, ed his division, not to take the honours of the day from Pennefather, but to assist him with his advice. Having this valuable assistance during the hotly-contested day returned to his ship, and shortly afterwards sailed for . His noble conduct on this trying occasion was em- y commended in the despatch by *which the* Minister-of-

War conveyed Her Majesty's thanks to the Army of
as soon as the news of the battle of Inkermann was
England. In February, 1855, Evans appeared in the
Commons, and received the public thanks of that bod
Speaker. He has also received the Crimean medal,
created a G.C.B.

EVERETT, EDWARD, an American Orator, Schol
plomatist, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in
His father was an eminent clergyman at Boston, an
brother served his country as minister at the court of
received his early education at Boston, and attended the
kept by Ezekiel, brother of the celebrated Daniel We
entered Harvard College when little more than thirteen
and left it with first honours four years later, undecide
future profession. At length he resolved to study divin
so at Cambridge, filling at the same time the office of
Before he was twenty, he was chosen pastor of the Br
Church in Boston—an arduous post, his labours in wh
his years and strength, impaired his health. In 1814 he
to accept the new Professorship of Greek Literature at
with permission to visit Europe. He accepted the offi
and before entering on its duties embarked at Boston fo
He stayed in London during the excitement of the battle
and afterwards proceeded, by way of Holland, to the U

ate American principles and institutions against
sh travellers and authors who were endeavouring, by
g, to bring them into contempt. Besides conducting
merican," and discharging the duties of his profes-
ett popularised a portion of his university lectures
se of delivering them to large general audiences in
first attempt of the kind which had until that time
In 1824 Mr. Everett delivered the annual oration
hi-Beta-Kappa Society at Cambridge. The occasion
by the presence of Lafayette. The entire discourse
y received; but the peroration—being an apostrophe
—touched a chord of sympathy in an immense au-
y excited by the unusual circumstances of the oration.
first of a series of orations and addresses, delivered
public occasions of almost every kind during a quarter
They probably constitute that portion of his literary
h he is best known to the world, and have contributed,
hed form, to elevate the standard of productions of
Up to 1824 he had taken no active interest in politics,
rticles in the Review had demonstrated his acquaint-
wants and spirit of the nation, and his recent oration
ght him prominently before the public. The consti-
ddlesex, without any solicitation on his part, returned
ss by a great majority over the mere party and poli-
. For ten years he sat in the national parliament,
mself a working member. His speeches were short,
usiness-like. He opposed General Jackson's Indian
removing the Indians without their consent, and
-trade principles. In 1835 he retired from Congress,
year chosen Governor of Massachusetts. In 1839 he
ndidate for the same honour, but was defeated on
s by a majority of one out of a constituency of
841 he was selected by President General Harrison
he United States at the Court of St. James, a position
as peculiarly qualified by acquaintance with European
familiarity with the civil law, and the experience in
h the then mooted Boundary question which he had
overnor of Massachusetts. Although the secretary-
at Washington was held by four different statesmen,
litics, during Everett's mission, he enjoyed the con-
pprobation of all. His firmness, high intelligence,
habits, won him great respect in this country; and
p was recognised in the bestowal of the degree of
University of Oxford during his visit to that city.
to America in 1845, and was chosen President of
ge, which office he resigned in 1849. Mr. Everett
rable reputation, in America, as a poet. His "Dirge
isigoth" first appeared in this country, and was highly
poet Campbell.

EXETER, HENRY PHILLPOTTS, BISHOP OF, t
pion of the extreme High-Church Party in the Church o
Canon of Durham, Canon and Treasurer of Exeter, was
A local journalist says, "It is curious enough that Geo
field, the celebrated preacher, who is associated with th
in the early history of Methodism, was born in the same
Bell Inn, Gloucester, in which the present Bishop
opened his eyes upon this world. But what a differenc
the careers and characters of the two men! Henry Phi
innkeeper's son, haranguing with bitterness peers an
in the House of Lords,—George Whitefield, the innke
braving the fury of twenty thousand ruffians in Mo
Whitsuntide, and charming their madness into tears by
of his eloquence! Which was the Apostle?" The Uni
nours of the future bishop were:—Magdalene College:
(Prose), 1795; M.A. 1798; B. and D.D. 1821. His
ferments:—the Rectory of Stanhope; Chaplain to the
Durham. The list of his published works, beginning wi
on the Coronation Oath," "Letter to Charles Butler,"
extended to an indefinite length, if the titles of all
versial pamphlets were given. He has enjoyed the b
Exeter since 1830.

[redacted]

[redacted] ...ad ventured to exhibit in public was a drawing in water-... from the "Old English Baron;" but ere long he dedicated ... to oil-painting, exercised his brush on draught-players ...highland boys, and even essayed the "grand historic" style. ...gh, after becoming an Associate of the Royal Scottish ...my in 1849, and executing, among other approved works of ...e admirable and popular picture of "Scott and his Friends at ...ford," Mr. Faed, acting on the advice of metropolitan artists, ...turned his face southward, and in 1852 settled himself ...nently in London. For five years his cabinet pictures have ...conspicuous for their merit among those exhibited on the ...of the Royal Academy; and his latest work, "The Mitherless ..." a charming rustic scene, in which an orphan boy is repre-...asking alms in a cottage, and experiencing the kindness and ...ity of the frugal and prosperous inmates, has attracted much ...ion, and has elicited from critics the praise of being "the ... of the season," and of leaving little to desire either in ... to design or execution.

RADAY, MICHAEL, LLD., England's most eminent Che-...as born 1794, the son of a poor blacksmith. He was early ...ticed to one Riebau, a bookbinder, in Blandford Street, ..., and worked at the craft until he was twenty-two years of ... Whilst an apprentice, his master called the attention of one ... customers (Mr. Dance, of Manchester Street) to an elec-...achine and other things which the young man had made; ...r. Dance, who was one of the old members of the Royal ...tion, took him to hear the four last lectures which Sir ...hry Davy gave them as Professor. Faraday thus relates ...cumstance in a letter to Dr. Paris, which was afterwards ...ed in his "Life of Davy:"—"My dear Sir,—You asked me ... you an account of my first introduction to Sir H. Davy, ... I am very happy to do, as I think the circumstance will bear ...my to his goodness of heart. When I was a bookseller's ...tice, I was very fond of experiment, and very averse to trade. ...pened that a gentleman, a member of the Royal Institution, ...e to hear some of Sir H. Davy's last lectures in Albemarle ... I took notes, and afterwards wrote them out more fairly in ...o volume. My desire to escape from trade, which I thought ... and selfish, and to enter into the service of Science, which ...ined made its pursuers amiable and liberal, induced me at ... take the bold and simple step of writing to Sir H. Davy, ex-...g my wishes, and a hope that, if an opportunity came in his ... would favour my views; at the same time, I sent the notes ... taken at his lectures. The answer, which makes all the ... of my communication, I send you in the original, requesting ... take great care of it, and to let me have it back, for you may ...e how much I value it. You will observe that this took ... the end of the year 1812, and early in 1813 he requested to ..., and told me of the situation of Assistant in the Laboratory

of the Royal Institution, then just vacant. At the same
he thus gratified my desires as to scientific employmen
advised me not to give up the prospects I had before n
me that Science was a harsh mistress; and, in a pecuniar
view, but poorly rewarding those who devoted themselv
service. He smiled at my notion of the superior moral f
philosophic men, and said he would leave me to the exp
a few years to set me right on the matter. Finally, th
good efforts, I went to the Royal Institution early in
1813, as Assistant in the Laboratory; and in October of
year went with him abroad, as his assistant in experimer
writing. I returned with him in April 1815, resumed my
the Royal Institution, and have, as you know, ever since
there.—I am, dear Sir, very truly yours, M. FARADAY."
phry Davy's reply, abovementioned, was as follows:—"
24, 1812. Sir,—I am far from displeased with the proof
given me of your confidence, and which displays great z
of memory, and attention. I am obliged to go out of
shall not be settled in town till the end of January: I wil
you at any time you wish. It would gratify me to be of a
to you. I wish it may be in my power.—I am, Sir, your
humble servant, H. DAVY." Dr. Faraday's researches
veries have raised him to the highest rank among Europ
sophers, whilst his high faculty of expounding to a genera
the result of recondite investigations makes him one of
attractive lecturers of the age. He has selected the mo
and perplexing departments of physical science, the inv
of the reciprocal relations of heat, light, magnetism, ar
city; and by many years of patient and profound study h
buted greatly to simplify our ideas on these subjects.
hope of this philosopher that, should life and health be
will be able further to aid in showing that the imponder
cies just mentioned are so many manifestations of one
same force. Dr. Faraday's great achievements are reco
the learned societies of every country in Europe, and th
sity of Oxford in 1832 did itself the honour of enrolling hi
her Doctors of Laws. In private life he is beloved for th
city and truthfulness of his character, and the kindline
disposition. We find the following able estimate of the
Faraday in a review of the third volume of his "Experim
searches in Electricity," in the "Edinburgh New Phi
Journal:"—"Faraday combines to a rare extent great b
speculating, with great caution in concluding. His pat
perseverance as a worker are as remarkable as his origi
thinker, and his skill as an expositor; and with an ing
devising experiments, and a manipulative skill and de
performing them, never, we believe, surpassed, he com
accuracy and fidelity in working, such as brilliant exp
and dextrous manipulators often fail to exhibit. Half-m
him are hateful things, and he grudges neither thought,

[redacted] not to speak of expense, provided they will bring him [redacted] of knowledge, even though it be but the certainty of [redacted]. His aim is a decided Yes or a decided No; or the [redacted] of the certainty that the problem is one which man [redacted] answer either way. The cheerful acknowledgment of the [redacted] of others, the patient study of all reasonable objections to [redacted] most cherished views, the frank confession of change of [redacted], where that has occurred, the lowly estimate of himself, [redacted] lofty, nay solemn estimate of the dignity of his vocation as [redacted]der of the works of God, make us love as much as we [redacted] our great Electrician, and should prompt our younger men [redacted] his spirit, which they may all do, as well as rival him in [redacted]veries, in which they may be less successful."

AUCHER, LÉON, an ex-Minister of France, one of the new [redacted]en whom the Republic has brought into prominence, has [redacted] the greater portion of his life as a journalist. From 1830 [redacted] connected with several Paris papers; devoting his talents [redacted] elucidation of the statistics and economy of his country. [redacted]836 to 1843 he was a contributor to the "Courrier Français," [redacted] a leading writer in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." He sat [redacted] years in the old Chamber, for the department of the Marne, [redacted]ich he was again elected under the new state of things in [redacted]

As an active member of Louis-Napoleon's Republican cabi[redacted]e distinguished himself for a preference of strong repressive [redacted]res in dealing with the ultra party.

ERGUSSON, JAMES, Architect. A vigorous and original [redacted] on Art, and an accomplished Archæologist, whose literary [redacted] are characterised by independence of thought, and clear, [redacted]ant force of expression. He was born at Ayr, in Scotland, [redacted]8. His early education and subsequent pursuits were little [redacted]able to the acquisition of varied knowledge in science and art. [redacted]n school," says Mr. Fergusson, "I passed to the counting-[redacted]; from that to an indigo factory;" thence, "to become an [redacted] partner in a large mercantile establishment,"—in which he [redacted]emained. While engaged on more than one treatise demand-[redacted]laborate study and thought, he has "written, perhaps also [redacted]ht, more about the state of the money-market, indigo, sugar, [redacted]han regarding architecture, painting, or sculpture." In youth, [redacted] sentenced to the desk, his relaxations had been self-tuition, [redacted]most universal course of reading in the sciences, buying "any [redacted]on science his limited means would allow, and more with [redacted]nce to the price than the contents." A great traveller, and [redacted]g passed the best years of his life in the East, "where Art, [redacted]h old and decrepit, is not insane," he has seen much of the [redacted]cts he has elucidated, and reflected more; for months toge-[redacted]iving beside an important architectural landmark, and looking [redacted]"long and steadfastly, until he could read in the chisel-marks [redacted]e stone the idea that guided the artist in his design." His

theory of art, therefore, has been elaborated from a stud
monuments themselves, not of books,—a study of Indian
medan, and Gothic architecture chiefly. One of the first
the direction given to his studies was, "Illustrations of th
cut Temples of India" (1845):—plates, working-plans,
tions, as well as text, all from his own hand. For Mr. Ferg
a competent architectural draughtsman. In 1847 followe
turesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindost
other valuable contribution to our knowledge of a very int
and, despite English rule in India, little-known membe
mutually-related group of Art's varied developments. An
on the Ancient Topography of Jerusalem" appeared the sa
His most considerable work (as an author) is the "E
Inquiry into the true Principles of Art, more especially wi
ence to Architecture;"—a book which enforces many
truths ignored in modern practice. The historical essay
arts of Egypt, Greece, Rome, etc., are searching and st
expositions of the genius of each. The volume published
three *projected*, which were to have comprised a universal
Past Art,—Hindoo, Mahomedan, Gothic, etc. An "Es
Proposed New System of Fortification" (by Earthwor
lished shortly afterwards, is an instance of the activity of
gusson's mind, and of the wide range of subject which in
It has been referred to with respect by competent milita
critics, and has received a more practical endorsemen

rogress of his studies. Mr. Fillmore accepted the pro-
hat he might not incur too large a debt to his bene-
evoted a portion of his time to teaching a school. His
commenced with his election to the State Assembly,
dly he took his seat in 1829, as a representative of the
Erie. Being a member of the Whig party, he was at
opposition, and had little opportunity of distinguishing
ut he took a prominent part in assisting to abolish
nt for debt in the state. In 1832 he was elected to
nd took his seat the following year. In 1835, at the
term of office, he resumed the practice of the law, until
ore consented to be a candidate for Congress, and took
ain in 1837. He was successively re-elected in the two
Congresses, and in both distinguished himself as a man
and great business capacity. At the close of the first
the 27th Congress he signified to his constituents his
ot to be a candidate for re-election; returned to Buffalo,
devoted himself to his profession, of which he had
e of the most distinguished members in the state. In
as prevailed upon to accept the nomination by the Whig
Governor of the state of New York, but was unsuccessful.
owever, he was consoled for his defeat by his election to
of Comptroller of the State, by an exceedingly large
In 1848 he was nominated by the Whigs as their candi-
ice-President, and elected to that office in the fall of the
. In March, 1849, he resigned his office of Comptroller,
the duties of his new position; and in the discharge of
and delicate duties he acquitted himself with courtesy,
nd ability, until the death of General Taylor, in July
ated him to the presidential chair. His term of office
n the 4th of March, 1853. Mr. Fillmore was married in
bigail Powers, the youngest child of the late Rev. Lemuel
y whom he has a son and a daughter.

ON, FERDINAND, one of the ex-members of the Provi-
vernment of France, is the son of the director of the State
s. He was born in 1803, and in 1820 became a reporter
Courrier Français," of which he was afterwards one of the
He fought at the barricades in the Revolution of 1830,
e dissensions which terminated in the settlement of the
Louis-Philippe maintained Republican principles. Leav-
'Courrier" he attached himself to the "Tribune," and
s to the "National," which he quitted to become, with
illin, one of the founders of the "Réforme." On the out-
the Revolution he associated himself with Louis Blanc,
and Albert, installed himself at the Hôtel de Ville, and of
uthority proclaimed himself member of the new Govern-
ince the advent of Louis-Napoleon, Flocon has ceased to
ally important.

FLOURENS, P., Physiologist, was born in France. M
rens is known to all the civilised world as one of the most
guished *savans* of the present day, and as the author of man
learned works on physiological science. He is, besides, Pr
of Comparative Physiology in the Museum of Natural His
Paris; Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences in th
city,—the most renowned scientific institution in Europe;—
ber of our own Royal Society, and of the Academies of Edi
Stockholm, Munich, Madrid, Turin, and of almost every
capital in Christendom. The best and most remarkable of
works by M. Flourens is his book on the "Duration of
Life, and the Quantity of Life on the Globe" ("De la Lo
Humaine, et de la Quantité de Vie sur le Globe," Paris).
there any means," inquires the author, "of prolonging the d
of human life? To prolong it, that is to say, to make it last as
the constitution of man will bear?—Yes, there is a means, an
tain means; and that is, to *live soberly*. *A sober life*—by which
a well-ordered, well-conducted, reasonable life—is the mea
sure means of prolonging life. But to prolong it otherwise
to say, to make it last beyond the term marked by the c
tion of man—there are, undoubtedly, no means. Each sp
animal has its determined duration of life. This Buffon
stood. He sought—and I believe he was the first who did
physiological law of this duration. 'As the stag,' he says,
or six years in growing, it lives seven times five or six yea

ır ages of life—infancy, youth, virility, and old age. sions are re-subdivided into first and second infancy, ond youth, first and second virile age, and first and e. Infancy extends to ten years, because it is at the om nine to ten that second dentition takes place. cy, or adolescence, commences at the tenth year, and ne twentieth, because it is only in the twentieth year elopment of the bones is terminated, and with it the ne body in length. The first extends from twenty to the second from thirty to forty, because it is only age that the increase of the body in bulk terminates. levelopment in length, and after that in bulk, I find a M. Flourens: "I mean the internal and profound which acts in the most secret tissues of our parts, and lering these parts more firm and perfect, renders all ore assured, and the entire organism more complete. nvigoration, and it takes place from forty to fifty years. ed, it maintains itself to the age of sixty-five or seventy. old age commences. . . . . In youth there is a great e in reserve, and it is the progressive diminution of that constitutes the physiological character of old age. As old man only employs his active forces he does not per- he has sustained any loss; but when he somewhat e limits of these usual and acting forces he feels himself xhausted; he feels that he has no longer the hidden the reserved and superabundant forces of youth." is considers, then, that, physiologically speaking, the life of a hundred years' duration, but that, to have any chance g the limit of the allotted period, it is necessary, above a "sober life;" by which he means "good conduct, an always occupied, labour, study, moderation, sobriety in

F, JOHN HENRY, Sculptor: an artist who while yet a l unaided by the (fancied) requisite of Italian travel, uccess in one of the most difficult of the arts. He was ıblin, in 1818. Under the encouragement of his grand- sculptor in that city, he, at the age of thirteen, com- awing and modelling in the schools of the Royal Dublin Drawing from the human form, from landscape, animals, re, and executing ornamental designs, he gained prizes in ese classes. In 1834 he came to London, and for the first ed himself to sculpture exclusively. The following year e a student of the Royal Academy. The first works eared at the Exhibitions of the latter were the "Death nd the model of "Innocence," in 1839. In 1840, when t twenty-two, followed the model for his "Ino and Infant a group which in its refined beauty of form and of senti- t lovers of art by surprise, and made a previously un- me famous. It has been since executed in marble for

the Earl of Ellesmere, has been ably reproduced in
porcelain, and has taken its enduring place as one of the
ginal and successful achievements in modern English s
In 1842 he produced the "Houseless Wanderer." At t
minster Hall competition of 1844 his "Ino and Bacch
"Youth at a Stream," gained him a commission to e
statue of John Hampden for St. Stephen's Hall—on
approaches to the present House of Lords:—a commissi
has resulted in a genuine historical statue, worthy to be
panion of Bell's "Falkland." In 1849 Mr. Foley was elec
ciate. During the last few years, though he have pro
second "Ino and Bacchus," no second *chef d'œuvre* of
manding power and unmistakable claims of his first, he
full employment for bust and monument, and, occasio
execution in marble of earlier conceptions.

FONBLANQUE, ALBANY, Journalist, the son of
Grenier Fonblanque, Esq., an eminent Equity lawyer an
Counsel, was born in 1797. He was originally intende
bar, and with that view became the pupil of Chitty, the w
special pleader. From the acuteness and promptitude he
in disentangling the points of a case, most favourable ex
were entertained of the success of his future career; nor
been in any respect disappointed. Having discovered th
sessed the power of writing on the current topics of t

rose satires. Their chief fault—and it is not one wh
rk are likely to quarrel with—is, that they are almost
ided with good things. Every other sentence is
n prose; whilst his antitheses, sometimes a little too
t as so many clinches to bind the political maxim he
on the memory. Those who would converse with him
r serious moments should refer to his papers entitled
Punishment," and "Justice and Mercy," written at a
n "the unavailing slaughter of our fellow-creatures" was
almost a furor. "We foresee," says Mr. Fonblanque,
Brougham and Vaux will be a prodigious favourite with
. His observation that there is nothing in the Bible
of the punishment of death for other crimes than
minds us of the reason which the Newgate ordinary, in
Wild,' assigns for his choice of punch—that it is a
here spoken against in scripture." A few years since,
ment of Lord John Russell enlisted Mr. Fonblanque's
ie public service, and thus withdrew him in some mea-
his editorial avocations. He is now the chief of the
Department of the Board of Trade; dry work, and
re should think, but few opportunities for the gratifi-
is early predilections. "A little pay" is,—he has him-
—like "a little learning," "a dangerous thing." "Drink
te not the 'Exchequer' spring." We hope and believe
r be ranked in the category of lucky wits who have no
pprehend from not drinking sufficiently deep of that
fountain. On assuming his new duties at the Board of
Fonblanque resigned the active editorship of the
" into the hands of Mr. Forster, who had for many
a leading part in its management, and who had been
iter of its dramatic and literary criticisms.

S, SIR JOHN, M.D., D.C.L., and F.R.S., an eminent
nd Medical Writer, fourth son of Mr. Alexander Forbes,
ie, Banffshire, was born at Cuttlebrae, in that county,
le acquired the rudiments of his education at Fordyce
here Sir James Clark, Physician to the Queen, was also
ie close intimacy between them which began at school
aintained throughout their lives. They prosecuted their
ther at the Grammar-School and Marischal University
, and went the round of the medical schools at Edin-
ie University of which city both took their degrees as
high honours, in 1817. They had both served for
rs in the medical department of the navy, and left it at
ime. In 1814–15 Sir John Forbes was Flag-surgeon to
nder-in-chief in the West Indies, and was present at
al engagements, for which he received the war-medal.
ig the navy, he practised his profession, first at Pen-
t at Chichester, whence he removed to London. In

1821 he introduced to English practitioners the great disco auscultation, by translating Laennec's treatise, and follow the subject by an original work of his own in 1824. As a w medical science he has acquired the very highest fame. physician," says the "Medical Times," "of the present day h so much for medical literature as Dr. Forbes. He was the make the profession in this country fully acquainted, by hi rable translation and notes, with the works of Avenbrug Laennec—works which may be said to form a great era in t gress of medical science. Dr. Forbes was also the active e 'The Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine,' one of the most v works of the kind in our language. But it was as editor British and Foreign Medical Review' that the labours of the deserve peculiar notice. He conducted that Review for twel [from 1836 to 1848], with an ability, honesty, and independ which it would be difficult to find a parallel. His other works, 'The Physician's Holiday, or a Month in Switzerlan Summer of 1848,' and Memoranda made by him in Irelan autumn of 1852, will show that he was qualified to shine a general as in medical literature." Besides the works above he is also the author of "Happiness in its Relation to W Knowledge." In 1830 Dr. Forbes was appointed Phys Ordinary to the late Duke of Cambridge, to Prince Albert and Physician to the Royal Household the same year. August, 1853, the Queen conferred on him the honour of

[redacted] in 1838. Mr. Forrest continued playing successfully in different parts of America until 1844, when [redacted] Europe, in company with his wife, where he remained; his success having been seriously impeded by [redacted] of his temper and the arrogance of his manners. [redacted]orrest separated from his wife, with whom he had [redacted] many years. His charges against her, which were [redacted]founded, led to her applying for a divorce, on the [redacted]elity on his part. This she obtained in January, awarding her, in consideration of his wealth, $3000 [redacted]. Mr. Forrest has since resided at Philadelphia, [redacted] engaged in the pursuit of his calling. He is a man [redacted]ted attention to himself by disputes that do him no [redacted] actor, he does not deserve the popularity he is said [redacted]ommand in America.

JOHN, Biographer, Critic, and Journalist, the "Examiner" newspaper, and the author of an admirable Goldsmith, was born at Newcastle in 1812, and is [redacted] enviable position he has attained in the republic of [redacted]o his own genius and perseverance, unaided by any [redacted]titious circumstances which have assisted the proless-gifted aspirants. The "Examiner" owes much [redacted]n which it is held by intellectual men of all parties [redacted]ion of genius and common sense which characterises [redacted]icles, literary and political; its *curiosa felicitas* of [redacted]l the remarkable astuteness it displays in unkenposing to the glare of public observation all denoumbugs. More polished in style and happy in [redacted]n Cobbett, it displays much of that facile but trenhich can deal overwhelming blows with the least [redacted]rance of exertion; and which never fails to hit on the head. Mr. Forster has been an extensive the columns of the "Examiner" for more than and for the last seven has been its only editor. Nothis unremitting literary occupation, however, he has [redacted]d leisure for the production of a series of "Lives of of the Commonwealth," for "Lardner's Cyclopædia," the best, indeed the only, "Life of Goldsmith and [redacted]ich is at all worthy of the subject; besides many the "Edinburgh Review," the "Foreign Quarterly [redacted]ich he was for several years the editor), and other [redacted]eals. A lover of literature for its own sake, an able [redacted]mising advocate of its interests, and a kind and of such members of the literary profession, less himself, as seem entitled to consideration, he has [redacted]aise the literary character than any living journalist. [redacted]ent of Mr. Dickens from the editorship of the "Daily [redacted]rster succeeded for a time to his post, but these

accumulated labours appear to have seriously damaged hi
and for some time past he has paid the penalty which
attaches to over-exertion. Mr. Forster is a member of the
Literature and Art.

FORTOUL, HIPPOLITE, French Minister of Public
tion and Worship, began life as a literary man, with
political principles, and distinguished himself by contrib
the "Revue de Paris," "L'Artiste," and the "National."
the latter years of the reign of Louis-Philippe, M
obtained the Professorship of Literature at Aix, since wh
his politics have veered round. He is a fluent speaker.
was formerly a Saint Simonian. He was appointed M
Marine of the Republic in November 1850, being one of t
President's partisans, and was nominated to his present p
day after the *coup d'état* of 1851.

FORTUNE, ROBERT, Author and Botanist, was b
county of Berwick, about 1813. Sprung from the Border
and educated on the rough benches of a village sch
Merse, Mr. Fortune early exhibited the spirit of persevera
has rendered his labours so useful and important. Wit
and intelligence for his heritage, he selected horticultu
occupation; and, after some preparatory training, obtaine
ment in the Botanical Gardens of the Scottish capital.

scientific researches. Occasional glimpses of him may antime in his too unfrequent communications to "The ."

IR CHARLES, is the senior partner in the eminent c, Henderson, and Co., contractors of the Great Exhibi- ng in Hyde Park, and the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. is a son of the late Francis Fox, Esq., of Derby, and at e was articled to his brother for the medical profession; for engineering leading him to devote to mechanical sci- leisure moment, his indentures were cancelled, and the produced upon his mind by the opening of the Liver- anchester Railway induced him to become an engineer. nployer was Capt. Ericsson. Mr. Fox then struggled on r, as a scientific assistant, and occasionally as a practical At length he was appointed by Mr. Robert Stephenson tant-Engineer to the London and Birmingham Railway at the commencement of the construction of that line. ed with the Company until a year after the opening of hen he joined the late Mr. Bramah in establishing the x, Henderson, and Co. His greatest triumph was the n of the vast building for the Great Exhibition in Hyde 851. The drawings for this edifice occupied Mr. Fox hours each day for seven weeks; and the engineer mpleted his great work, notwithstanding a legion of of his failure, he received the honour of knight- cognition of his genius and skill. He has since con- ne Crystal Palace at Sydenham, partly with the materials ding in Hyde Park; and has also executed many extensive d other engineering works.

W. J., a Politician and Lecturer, the son of a small farmer, at Uggeshall Farm, near Wrentham, Suffolk, in 1786. His coming afterwards a weaver at Norwich, young Fox was hither, and in youth giving promise of the talents which nguish him, he was dedicated to the Christian ministry e Congregational Nonconformists. With this view he was Homerton College, then under the direction of Dr. Pye ut afterwards embracing tenets allied to Socinianism, he preacher of the Unitarian body, and eventually taking n independent of all sectarian denominations, he for ars preached at the Unitarian chapel in South Street, . Mr. Fox has taken an active part in the politics of the loying both his pen and voice in supporting the extreme party. During the Anti-Corn-Law agitation he was a and able speaker at the meetings of the League, and wrote tters of a Norwich Weaver-boy," which appeared in its ars. He has also published "Lectures to the Working and a philosophical work on "Religious Ideas." Mr. Fox ted M.P. for Oldham in 1847, which *borough* he unsuc-

cessfully contested on the advent of Lord Derby, in 18
vacancy occurring shortly after by death, he was re-elect
close of the same year. He is also one of the chief writ
"Weekly Dispatch" newspaper. Mr. Fox was connecte
foundation of the "Westminster Review," and wrote the f
of its first number, as well as various subsequent con
He wrote also in the "Prospective" and other period
for some years edited the "Monthly Repository."

FRASER, ALEXANDER, Painter, one of the earl
bers of the Society of British Artists, was born in Scot
1796, and, although an exhibitor for more than thirty-fi
London, may be considered, both in style and subject,
of the Scottish School. Many of the subjects of his most
pictures have been selected from Scottish life. One o
favourable specimens of his art will be found in the Vern
under the title of "Interior of a Highland Cottage." An
prominent efforts of his pencil may be enumerated "T
Ale-barrel," "War's Alarms," "The Village Sign-pai
above all, "Robinson Crusoe reading the Bible in his Ca
is not only charmingly conceived but forcibly executed.
ture was, if we recollect aright, painted many years ago
Lord Northwick. The only defect of Mr. Fraser's art is
of colour, which occasionally detracts from its power.
jects are for the most part selected from humble life

from the mountain-tops he looked yearningly
l to the unknown world of distance behind it.
ars old, his father having married a second
he local Gymnasium (College), where, under
ent masters, he made rapid progress in litera-
l that he should follow the common university
ie Gymnasium, but the plan was given up
r of his late mother (then living at Edinburgh)
to adopt his young nephew, provided that he
nd to become a merchant. He did not much
ntering a counting-house, but out of regard
was far from rich, and enchanted with the
cotland, a country which Scott's poems and
n love and long for, he consented. He left
apprentice to a merchant at Loest, in West-
lerstood that he was not to go to Scotland
rs. Here he devoted his leisure hours to
verses, and for the first time saw himself in
ime, however, his uncle in Edinburgh failed in
nable to carry out his intention towards the
829 his father died, and, finding circumstances
areer, he left Germany and went to Amsterdam,
situation at the office of a foreign banker.
for about six years, keeping books, writing
or himself a name rather than a competence.
wrote those poems about the sea and foreign
ves and the ships seemed to bring to him as
and which poems have become known through-
e at Amsterdam his friends, the late Adelbert
ustav Schwab, introduced him to literature at
rned to Germany he found himself famous in
vertheless, he became once more a merchant's
Rhenish Prussia, and he did not desert com-
til his poems had passed through several
e married at Unkel on the Rhine. After his
year at Darmstadt and two years at St. Goar.
King of Prussia (at the instigation of Chan-
f Weimar and of Alexander von Humboldt)
mall pension, which he accepted at the time
ed the king a liberal and a man of progress.
this point a year or two after, he resigned the
at the same time a volume of political poems,
penly and honestly his reasons for so doing.
reat sensation, and made its author the subject
n. He was compelled to fly from Germany in
. He and his wife and family lived for some
nd Switzerland. They came to England in
returned once more to his former occupation
c in the city of London. He had arranged for
nited States, where he *thought to* settle, when

the outbreak of 1848 prevented him, as he consider
to go home. After some months of agitation he was
at Dusseldorf, for publishing a poem entitled "The
Living." Having endured two months' confinement
before a jury and acquitted. This was the first cas
which a political "crime" was judged of by jury.
of vexation and persecution he was again obliged to s
in England. He lives in London, and is still a me
A happy home, a noble wife, and the warmest symp
friends, known and unknown, render exile tolerable,
patriot bates no jot of heart or hope in the cause of h
following is a list of his works:—"Poems," 1 vol.
16th edit. 1855. "Poetical Annual of the Rhine," 2
1841. "To the Memory of Karl Immermann," 1 v
Confession of Faith, Poems of the Time," 1 vol. 1st
edit. 1848. "The Lyrical Poems of Victor Hugo," tra
1845. "Translations from Mrs. Hemans, Tennyso
Barry Cornwall, Mary Howitt, &c.," 1 vol. 1846.
tionary Poems," No. I., 1846. "New Political and
2 Nos., 1848 and 1851. "Shakspeare's Venus and
lated, 1850. "Between the Sheaves, a Gleaning o
former date," 1 vol. 1849. "The Rose, Thistle, and
selection of English Poems," 1852. "Poesy and
thology," 1 vol. 1854.

uth Pass, deflected to the Great Salt Lake, and
ations right and left along his entire course. He
urvey with that of Wilkes's exploring expedition,
were fulfilled. But he had opened one route to
e wished to find another. There was a vast region
ing invested with a fabulous interest, to which he
the test of exact science. It was the beginning of
it resources, adequate supplies, or so much as a
only twenty-five companions, he made towards the
ns. Then began that wonderful expedition, filled
ering, and suffering, in which, lost to the world for
e traversed 3500 miles in sight of eternal snows,
grand features of Alta California, its great basin,
ada, the valleys of San Joaquim and Sacramento,
f the geography of the western portion of the con-
ast, 1844, he was again in Washington, planning a
n, and whilst writing the history of the second, and
cation in 1845, was again on his way to the Pacific.
west of California, in which he bore a part, he was
n of a quarrel between two American commanders,
his commission by court-martial. The President
, but Fremont, who would not accept mercy,
ice. His connexion with the Government now
a private citizen and a poor man. He had been
ner from California, where he had been explorer,
e-maker, and governor. He determined to retrieve
the field where he had been robbed of it. One line
mplete his survey, the route for a great road from
to San Francisco. Again he appeared in the Far
mountaineers flocked about him, and with thirty-
one hundred and thirty-three mules he started for
n the Sierra San Juan all his mules and one-third
rished in a more than Russian cold; and Fremont
at Santa Fé, bereft of all but life. The men of the
r him well; they refitted his expedition: he started
the country of the fierce and remorseless Apaches;
lefeated savage tribes; and in a hundred days from
l on the banks of the Sacramento. The men of
sed the judgment of the court-martial, and Fremont
rst senator of the Golden State.

LOUIS-NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, EMPEROR
s to be the legal representative, and head of the family
Napoleon. The present relations of the Bonaparte
resting, and have been thus stated:—Napoleon Bo-
well known) was the second son of C. M. Bonaparte,
, first, Josephine, by whom he had no issue; second,
f Austria, whose only child, the Duc de Reichstadt,
Vienna, when the right line of the Imperial family
. Napoleon had four brothers: Joseph, his elder,

Lucien, Louis, and Jerôme; and three sisters, Eliza, Paul
Caroline. Joseph, king of Spain, left two daughters, Zena
Charlotte, but no sons. Lucien, prince of Canino, had n
than eleven children, five sons and six daughters; of wh
are still living Charles-Napoleon, prince of Canino, who mar
cousin Zenaïde, daughter and heiress of Joseph, by whom
ten children: Louis-Lucien, Pierre-Napoleon, Antoine, C
(married to Prince Gabrielli), Lætitia (married to the Rig
Thomas Wyse, Minister-plenipotentiary to Greece), Alex
(married to Count Valentini), Constance (now a nun), and
(married to the Marquis Honorati). Louis, king of Holl
married Queen Hortense, had three sons: Napoleon, N
Louis, and Louis-Napoleon; the last, the only survivor,
Emperor of the French. Jerôme, king of Westphalia,
sons, Jerôme-Napoleon and Napoleon; and one daughter,
now Princess Demidoff. Of the sisters of Napoleon, Eli
ried Prince Felix Bacchiochi, and left one daughter (now
to Count Camerata); Pauline left no children; Caroline
Murat, king of Naples, and became the mother of the
Lucien-Charles Murat, of Lætitia (married to Count Pep
of Louise (married to Count Rasponi). This is the enti
parte family. Of the brothers and sisters of the Empe
Jerôme now remains. Of the second generation—his nep
nieces—there are fourteen; and of the third generation
still more considerable number. As will be seen from

ardinal Fesch; the Emperor and the Empress Maria- his sponsors. After Napoleon's return from Elba, his ew accompanied him to the Champ de Mai, and was ited to the deputies of the people and the army. The this scene left, as it was likely to do, a deep impression of the boy, then only seven years old. When Napoleon n for the last time at Malmaison, he was much agitated: hed to follow his uncle, and was with difficulty pacified er. Then commenced the banishment of the family. is mother first lived at Augsburg, and afterwards in the latter state admitting the young exile to the rights , and permitting his service in its small army. For died gunnery at the military academy on the shores of Lake of Thun; and during his stay amongst the Alps ions over the passes, knapsack on back and alpenstock hile engaged on a trip of this kind, the news of the ion in Paris reached him; and when it was known hilippe had become king, he and his family at once ap- ermitted to return to France, but were refused. Louis new King of the French, and begged for permission a common soldier in the French army. The French answered his petition by a renewal of the decree of his

Disappointed in his expectations, and a second time s entertained hopes of another revolution in France. ier and the King of Rome were both still living, and the f twenty-two had formed no definite plan of preferring osition to those of the younger branch of the Bourbon the beginning of 1831 the two brothers left Switzer- ttled in Tuscany. They both took part in the insur- me. The elder brother died at Forli, March 17, 1831. plished a dangerous flight through Italy and France where he remained a short time, and then retired to f Arenenberg, in Thurgau. A part of his leisure in 32–35 was devoted to the publication of several books. ppeared under the title of "Rêveries Politiques," in clares his belief that France can be regenerated only f one of Napoleon's descendants, as they alone can ublican principles with the demands of the military nation. Within a year or two after the publication of e issued two others: "Considérations Politiques et ur la Suisse," and "Manuel sur l'Artillerie." The rk of considerable size, containing five hundred pages, thographs. It was favourably reviewed in the military the day. In the years 1831–32, when the throne of pe was still unsteady, a party in France had their eyes Duc de Reichstadt. According to French statements, on of the army was, in 1832, ready to acknowledge . so soon as he should reach the frontier. A whole ls and colonels included, expected him; and they had med, if the ex-King of *Rome did not* appear himself,

to receive his cousin. The early death of the Duc de M
(King of Rome), July 22, 1832, frustrated these plans. L
poleon, his brothers being now dead, was the legal heir of
perial family, and succeeded to his cousin's claims, and h
have been buoyed up with the hope of obtaining power in
by the conversions of Chateaubriand and other notables of
His designs upon the throne of France became evident in
part of the year 1835. In 1836 his plans were ripe for a
on the fortress of Strasbourg. This town, with its strong
its associations with Bonaparte, and a population not
affected to the actual government, seemed a favourable poi
first attack. In the event of success there, Louis intended
the next day towards Paris, to rouse and arm the inte
provinces, to take with him the garrisons of Alsace a
ringen, and, if possible, to reach the metropolis before th
ment could take any active measures against him. In Ju
Louis-Napoleon left Arenenberg, and went to Baden-Bad
he saw several officers of Alsace and Lothringen, and gai
to his party Colonel Vaudrey, commander of artillery in
son of Strasbourg. In August he went secretly to that
there had an interview with fifteen officers, who prom
their assistance and co-operation. He then returned int
land, leaving the further arrangements for the insurrectio
of his adherents. The affair there, which failed so mis
thus described by an American writer, who gives the version
been communicated by Louis-Napoleon himself. Louis i
himself into the city,—his partisans were ready,—and thu
rest:—"At five o'clock on the morning of the 30th of
the signal was given in the Austerlitz barracks. At the
the trumpets the soldiers were aroused, and seizing their
and swords, they hurried impetuously down into the c
They were drawn up in double line around it, and Colone
took his post in the centre. A short pause ensued aw
arrival, and a dead silence was preserved. On my app
was immediately presented to the troops, in a few eloqu
from their colonel. 'Soldiers,' he said, 'a great revoluti
at this moment. The nephew of the Emperor is before
comes to put himself at your head. He is arrived on th
soil to restore to France her glory and her liberty. It
conquer or to die for a great cause—the cause of th
Soldiers of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, may the Emp
phew count on you?' The shout which followed this bri
nearly stunned me. Men and officers alike abandoned th
to the wildest enthusiasm. Flourishing their arms wit
energy, they filled the air with cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!'
givings had ever crossed me of the fidelity of the Frenc
the memory of Napoleon, they vanished for ever before
denness and fierceness of that demonstration. The c
scarcely touched, and the vibration was terrific. I w
moved, and nearly lost my self-possession. In a few m

, signifying my desire to speak. Breathless silence
ers,' I said, 'it was in your regiment the Emperor
ncle, first saw service; with you he distinguished
on; it was your brave regiment that opened the
le to him, on his return from the Isle of Elba.
estinies are reserved to you. Here,' I continued,
ard of the eagle from an officer near me—'here is
rench glory; it must become henceforth the symbol
e effect of these simple words was indescribable;
r action had come. I gave the word to fall into
usic struck up; and putting myself at their head,
lowed me to a man. Meanwhile my adherents had
where, and uniformly successful. Lieutenant Laity,
himself, was immediately joined by the corps of
ie telegraph was seized without a struggle. The
mmanded by M. Parquin had arrested the prefect.
fresh tidings reached me of the success of the dif-
nts that had been previously concerted. I kept
way at the head of the 4th Regiment to the Finkmatt
I hoped to find the infantry ready to welcome me.
head-quarters, where the commander-in-chief of the
the Bas Rhin, Lieutenant-general Voirol, resided,
as enthusiastically saluted by his guard with the cry
reur!' I made my way to the apartments of the
a brief interview took place. On leaving, I thought
give him notice that he was my prisoner, and a
nt was assigned to this duty. From his quarters
idly to the Finkmatt barracks, and although it was
rning, the populace were drawn out by the noise,
heir acclamations with those of the soldiers, they
ye in crowds. An unlooked-for error here occurred
t deplorable effect on the whole enterprise, which
one on so swimmingly. We had reached the Fau-
, when, being on foot, the head of the column lost
nd instead of following the route agreed on, and
once to the ramparts, they entered a narrow lane
to the barracks. Amid the noise and confusion it
to retrieve this mischance, and I took hurriedly
I could to provide against its worst consequences.
ible attack on my rear, I was compelled to leave one
ment in the main street we had left, and hastening
red the court-yard of the infantry barracks with my
me four hundred men. I expected to find the re-
led, but the messenger entrusted with the news of
as prevented by some accident from meeting me in
and all the soldiers in their rooms occupied in pre-
ves for the Sunday's inspection. Attracted, however,
hey ran to the windows, where I harangued them;
g the name of Napoleon pronounced they rushed
, thronged around me, and testified by a thousand

marks of devotion their enthusiasm for my cause. The l
the *pontonniers* and the 3d Regiment of Artillery, with Me
and Conard and a great number of officers at their hea
in movement and on their way to join me, and word w
they were only a square off. In another moment I s
found myself at the head of five thousand men, with th
the town everywhere in my favour, when of a sudden
of the court-yard a disturbance arose without those a
extremity being able to divine the cause. Colonel Tail
just arrived, and on being told that the Emperor's r
there with the 4th Regiment, he could not believe su
dinary intelligence, and his surprise was so great that h
attributing it to a vulgar ambition on the part of Colo
rather than to credit this unexpected resurrection of a
'Soldiers,' he exclaimed, 'you are deceived; the man
your enthusiasm can only be an adventurer and an imp
officer of his staff cried out at the same time, 'It is n
peror's nephew; it is the nephew of Colonel Vaudrey: I
Absurd as was this announcement, it flew like ligh
mouth to mouth, and began to change the dispositio
giment, which a moment before had been so favours
numbers of the soldiers, believing themselves the dup
worthy deception, became furious. Colonel Taillandier
them, caused the gates to be closed, and the drum
while on the other hand the officers devoted to me ga
have the *générale* beaten, to bring forward the soldie
embraced my cause. The space we occupied was so c
the regiments became, as it were, confounded togeth
tumult was frightful. From moment to moment the c
creased, and the officers of the same cause no longer
each other, as they all wore the same uniform. The
arrested infantry officers, and the infantry in their tu
of some officers of artillery. Muskets were charged, a
and sabres flashed in the air, but no blow was stru
feared to wound a friend. A single word from myself
Taillandier, would have led to a regular massacre.
around me repeatedly offered to hew me a passage t
infantry, which could have been easily effected, but I
consent to shed French blood in my own cause; besi
not believe that the 40th Regiment, which a moment pre
manifested so much sympathy, could have so promp
their sentiments. At any risk I determined to make
recover my influence over it, and I suddenly rushed
very midst; but in a minute I was surrounded by a t
bayonets, and forced to draw my sabre to parry off the b
at me from every side. In another instant I should ha
by French hands, when the cannoneers perceiving
charged, and carrying me off, placed me in their ran
tunately, this movement separated me from my officers
me amongst soldiers who doubted my identity. Anoth

and in a few minutes I was a prisoner." Such is the story
-Napoleon himself. He was detained a prisoner in Stras-
bourg October 30th till November 9th. He was then con-
to Paris, where he saw only the prefect of police, who
him, that on the first intelligence of his capture his
had come into the vicinity of Paris, to try to obtain his
and save his life, or to excite sympathy for him. His life
ed, but he was told at the same time that he was to be sent
nited States. He protested against this, but in vain; and
cordingly landed in that country. Here, however, he did not
ain, but returned to Switzerland, where he found his mother
ath-bed. In 1838, Lieut. Laity published, with the sanction
Napoleon, a favourable account of the affair at Strasbourg,
in consequence, sentenced to five years' imprisonment,
ay a fine of 10,000 francs. These circumstances, which
rded by the government as the commencement of a new
y at Arenenberg, induced them to demand that Louis
banished from Switzerland. Some of the cantons seemed
to maintain their independence and Louis's rights as a
Thurgau. On this France sent an army to the frontier,
ttened to support her demands, if necessary, by force.
ssadors of the principal European powers signified their
ce in the proceedings of the French government, and
ese circumstances Louis-Napoleon thought it advisable to
tzerland, and take refuge in England. At the end of the
he took up his residence in London, and in 1839 he
a work entitled "Des Idées Napoliennes." In 1840
d on a new attempt on the French crown. He hired an
steamer, called the City of Edinburgh, in London, and
g with Count Montholon, General Voision, and fifty-three
ons, on board, besides a tame eagle, they, on Thursday,
f August, landed near Boulogne. They marched into the
at five o'clock in the morning, and traversed the streets,
"Vive l'Empereur!" The first attempt they made was at
l-house, where they summoned the troops to surrender,
em. The only man who did so was a young lieu-
the 42d, who tried to induce the soldiers to accompany
e. He, however, failed in the attempt; and as the
Guard soon beat to arms, and began to muster in force,
uis retreated with his followers out of the town, towards
on the height above Boulogne, and there he planted a
a golden eagle at the top of the staff. Finding, however,
as hard pressed with unequal numbers, he retreated to
, and was captured in attempting to escape to the steamer.
vers were then taken; but one unfortunate man was shot
ggling in the waves. Prince Louis, with Count Montho-
ral Voision, and others, were soon conveyed prisoners to
ere they were tried before the Chamber of Peers, on the
high treason. When the Prince landed, he had immedi-
tered printed papers, addressed to the French nation, in

which he commenced by saying that the Bourbon d ceased to reign, and that he appointed M. Thiers Pres Council, and Marshal Clausel Minister of War. The Prince and his followers took place at the beginning before upwards of 160 of the Peers of France, many of their elevation to his uncle, the Emperor Napoleon. appeared as counsel for the Prince and Count Mon made a clever defence; but in vain. The former wa to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France; the three subordinates, to twenty years' *détention;* and the re terms of imprisonment. The lieutenant who had pr at Boulogne was condemned to transportation. The afterwards conveyed prisoner to the citadel of Ham, years before, the members of the Polignac administrati confined after the Revolution of July. On the 25th o he made his escape from the fortress, where he had l a prisoner for six years. He effected his exit from t assuming, as a disguise, the dress of a workman, a eciving the vigilance of the guards. He immediately frontier into Belgium, and took refuge in Englan resided until the Paris Revolution of 1848, when he Representative in the National Assembly, and subseq dent of the French Republic. Arrived at this hazard-u sought to strengthen his hold on the French by revivi

things lasted but a year. In the autumn of 1852 he made rough several of the departments of France; and on his its most devoted adherents in the Senate represented that s of "Vive l'Empereur!" with which the President had eted during his progress, unmistakeably indicated the will e, and proposed that the question of restoring the Empire e formally submitted to the nation. The proposal was, of accepted. France, alarmed at the prospect of any serious in the government, and knowing that no substitution of ld give his rule more power, at once voted the restoration Empire, which was accordingly proclaimed December 2, The Prince then assumed the style and title of "Napoleon peror of the French by the grace of God and the will of ple." He was at once recognised by the Government of ntry; but only after considerable delay by the Emperor of nd the German sovereigns, who received the *mot d'ordre* Petersburg. The new Emperor showed a disposition to ry light of the recognition which he desired so ardently; as, at the same time, preparing to compel the acknowledg-

his power in a more effectual and less formal manner. his Ambassador was asserting at Constantinople those hich brought him into direct collision with the Czar, then ruler of Eastern and Central Europe. In 1853, when the seemed imminent, Napoleon III. abandoned so much of ns as might fairly give cause of complaint to Nicholas, as r of the Greek Church; and thus he prepared the way for nce of the two Western powers which the late Czar could elieve possible. This union with England at once raised ion of the French Emperor among the sovereigns of the nt; it has been followed by an alliance between Austria nce, and by the establishment of a closer intimacy between courts than existed in the time of Louis-Philippe. While empire stands high in Europe, there is abundant proof of which the Emperor has upon the people he governs. He obtained the crown by universal suffrage, resolved, when was wanted for the war, to obtain it by the same means. , requiring a loan of 10,000,000*l.*, he applied to no great nt, but to the people of France, and he obtained the money delay. In 1855 the experiment was repeated, with the iking results. A law was passed on the 31st December, oviding that a loan of 500,000,000 francs (20,000,000*l.* ster- ould be opened to public subscription, in two stocks, the ½, the other of 3 per cent. The price of the former stock d at 92 francs, that of the latter at 65fr. 25c. This rate newhat below the current price of the market, and, more- eriod of eighteen months was granted to pay up the loan lments; so that the whole advantage afforded by the opera- he original subscribers amounted to 3·43, or nearly 3½ per o subscription was to be received for less than 10 francs s; and the subscriptions under 500 francs of rentes were

to be taken integrally in preference to the larger sums. Such we the conditions of the loan. The result was, that the sum su scribed in France in nine days, from the 3d to the 11th of Janua amounted to 2 milliards 175 millions of francs, or 87 millions pounds sterling, on the whole of which a deposit of 10 per cent. 8,700,000*l.* was immediately paid. Of this enormous sum, 83,000,0 of rentes were taken at 3 per cent, and 18,000,000 at 4½. T number of persons subscribing was 177,000; of whom 126,000 s scribed in the departments for 777,000,000 of capital, and 51,00 Paris for 1,398,000,000 of capital. England subscribed for ab 150,000,000, and the Continental States for about as much betw them. As the sum subscribed was fully four times the wh amount of the loan, it became necessary to decline three-fourth these demands, and it was found that the small subscriptions less than 500 francs rentes amount to 836,000,000. Some re tion had, therefore, still to be made on these sums, and the l subscribers were altogether excluded. At Tarbes, in the sout France, out of 100,000 fr. received as deposits, two-thirds of payments were made in old French and Spanish coins, which long disappeared from circulation, and must have been hoa for many years. A more striking proof of confidence in the Gov ment on the part of the lower classes could not be afforded. Orleans, a countryman presented himself to M. de Noury, th ceiver, with a bag containing 1000 fr., and, throwing it on the t said, "That is for the Emperor." "You mean for the loan,"

. But where the latter tends to poetry and subtilty, the inter is characterised by humour and vigour; although, art does not lack refinement. Mr. Frith's progress to fame rity has been rapid. In 1840 he first exhibited a picture al Academy—one which gave earnest of skill and power— before the Countess Olivia." Others followed of steadily merit: "The Parting Interview of Leicester and his my" (1841); scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield,"— would bid both stand up to see which was the tallest' ene from the "Merry Wives of Windsor,"—'Mistress Ford, Page, Slender, and Falstaff' (1843); "John Mary Queen of Scots" (1844); from the "Vicar of —'The Squire describing some passages in his Town 1845 his "Village Pastor," from Goldsmith, attracted ice to his name. It became a favourite, and won for him teship from the Academy. To it succeeded, in 1846, a picture, "The Return from Labour," and a scene from geois Gentilhomme." In the Exhibition of 1847, one to nce of which the then "rising men" were noticed as g in so marked a manner, his "English Merry-making Years Ago" won golden opinions from all who saw him far higher in repute than he had stood before. ceeding year, at the Academy, *his* chief picture has been eading features of the Exhibition: that of 1848, "An Old used of having Bewitched a Peasant-Girl, in the time of the "Coming of Age" (1849); "Sancho tells a Tale to nd Duchess to prove Don Quixote at the bottom of the 50); "Hogarth at Calais" (1851); "Pope makes Love ary Wortley Montagu" (1852). In 1853 Mr. Frith was L. Some of the subjects which accompanied the above strating the life and manners of bygone generations, d by claims even more genuine in some respects,—by lity, unforced humour. Among these may be instanced ible and simple piece of dramatic action, "Sir Roger de d the Spectator" (1848); a "Stage-coach Adventure in ! a Soldier and afeard!'" exhibited in 1849; "Honey- luces the Bailiffs as his Friends" (1850). Very genuine nt art is also apparent in Mr. Frith's occasional small por- early all the pictures here enumerated, the painter shrinks ; the real life of his own day; from that which Hogarth ay, and what in a far humbler way, within narrower limits, oster, and Collins, have done in theirs. The willingness is nor the ability, to cope with every-day subjects; to wrest and commonplace to a painter's purpose. Enamoured resque, on his canvas, costume and "effect" dispute the h reality and nature. In the popular favourite of the of 1854, "Life at the Seaside," an attempt was made, hantly, in a more legitimate and fruitful field:—to ith the antiquary, to hold the mirror up to nature, rowing disguises from the masquerade.

FROST, WILLIAM EDWARD, Painter, was born at worth, in Surrey, in 1810. Having received an education suit artistical career, he was introduced, at the age of fifteen, to and by his advice placed at Mr. Sass's academy in Bloo which he attended for three years; also studying at the Museum. In 1829 he was admitted a student of the R demy, and commenced his career as a portrait-painter; course of the next fourteen years painting upwards of th dred portraits. Aspiring to higher success, he became a competitor for the gold medal of the Academy,—the being "Prometheus Bound,"—and won the prize. In t petition at Westminster Hall of 1843 he gained a priz third class, of 100*l.*) for his well-drawn and graceful cartoo alarmed by Fauns." In the same year, an Art-Union pr selected his "Christ crowned with Thorns" from the R demy. The turning-point in Mr. Frost's career had Portrait-painting was abandoned. Pictures in the exclu for which this painter is now known, followed, and fou purchasers: a "Bacchanalian Dance," "Nymphs Dancin 1844); "Sabrina" (1845), since engraved by the Art-Union and Actæon" (1846). The last was recognised as an ad every previous effort, and secured for him his election as As the Academy that same year. In 1847, "Una and t Nymphs" was purchased by Her Majesty. The "Euphr the succeeding year, commissioned by Mr. Bicknell, also

e then entered the University of Göttingen, and
at Jena and Heidelberg. At this last seat of
most prominent part in the Burschenschaften—
s intended to uphold, against the attacks of the
ts, the freedom of university life, and to foster a
the place of the narrow disposition which was
nts of the same states to form themselves into
sociations. On leaving Heidelberg he entered
Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, as Comptroller
he Interior, and shortly afterwards became private
an, then Minister of the Interior. His principles
l for this responsible post, he was compelled to
aving filled it only a few months. The best
life has been spent in endeavouring to pro-
es of free government in the smaller states of
the German Parliament was convoked at Frank-
ed its first president. On the 7th of January,
tated his views and principles:—"The popu-
erent states of Germany have determined to rise
e of power, after a long interval of division into
They believe that a close union, by which the
erests of commerce and foreign policy shall find
n, to be the best and only safeguard of their li-
principal requisite for a union of this kind is
ts, language, and civilisation. This equality ex-
arts of Germany, and several of the provinces
no doubt, be willing to join them, and we should
ch an accession of strength. But these provinces
ans say, and as the events of the last few months
indissolubly united with the rest of the Austrian
25,000,000 inhabitants have nothing in common
German provinces of Austria cannot belong to a
, in which we expect to unite all the material
countries belonging to it into one political focus.
a would give up her own unity as a European poli-
refore, let Austria be our ally, and let us unite
ntral power, which shall leave all self-government
s, but shall at the same time unite us as one body
n neighbours. Such a central government must
is to have sufficient strength, and it must be per-
in one dynasty, if it is not to endanger the
es which now exist." After many discussions, the
Assembly passed, on the 28th of March, 1849, a
ning the constitution of Germany on this basis,
imperial crown to the King of Prussia. A depu-
Mr. Simson, repaired to Berlin, to convey the reso-
mbly to that personage. They were received with
ious words; the king affected to recognise in their
shes of the German nation," but in the end told
he princes of Germany could dispose of such a

dignity as the imperial crown, and therefore he could r
it at their hands. This answer struck the death-blow t
German policy. He was for a while deceived, with m
good Constitutionalists, by the King of Prussia's scheme
Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, and Hesse-Cassel, i
confederation, within which representative government
enjoyed, but upon the betrayal of his party by the coun
Gagern retired from public life.

GARTNER, FRIED. VON, Chief Surveyor and I
the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Münich, was born
in 1792. He studied in Münich, Paris, England, and
1820 he was appointed Professor of Architecture in t
Academy, and having passed some time as a practici
1822 became Director of the Royal Porcelain Manufact
1829 onward, he has had a considerable share in th
buildings erected in Münich, where he has occupied the f
an architect, since the withdrawal of Klenze. The Lud
which he designed in 1829, indicates very clearly the
his style; a revival of the rounded arch, with a perfectly
ment of the ornamentation. The only thing to be re
certain hardness and want of unity in the compositi
also observable in his Institute for the Blind and the new
building; though these edifices are by no means deficie

. PADRE ALESSANDRO, an Italian Church Re-
orn at Bologna in 1809. When sixteen years of
ebate train, he became one of the regular clergy of
. He was made Professor of Rhetoric at Na-
. . . . of the art by his own eloquence
. . . . of Italy. He long pursued this
. . . . views of life and religion broader than
. . . . Catholic assemblies, became at once a po-
. . . . man. When, upon the death of Gregory, Pius
. . . the papal chair, the views he had long enter-
. . . of his country and his church were expressed
. . . ; and the liberal policy announced by Pope
. . . conferred on Gavazzi an earnest and enthusiastic
. . . the insurrection of the Milanese and the dis-
. . . Austrians became known in Rome, Gavazzi was
. . . was called on by the people to speak to them
. . . He proceeded to the Pantheon, and there
. . . acclamations of thousands, a splendid oration
. . . patriots who had fallen at Milan. He now
. . . as his standard, and for weeks harangued
. . . at the Colosseum on the prospects and duty
. . . Pope was understood to favour these attempts to
. . . , and conferred on him the office of Chaplain-
. . . then organising by the levy of volunteers
. . . The Roman army marched 16,000 strong
. . . accompanied by Gavazzi, who has been
. . . Hero of this crusade against the foreigner.
. . . the people to unheard-of acts of self-
. . . , forces, and all the *matériel* of war,
. . . and contributed freely to the cause.

restore quiet in Bologna, the people in that city having br
open mutiny against the Papal government. His retur
triumph, and order was restored by his presence. Ross
by this time become the chief adviser of the Pope, shor
wards ordered Zucchi, the Roman general at Bologna,
Gavazzi, — an order which was punctually obeyed; and t
was sent off, under a strong escort, to be thrown into an
prison at Corneto: but on his way thither the whole city
rose for his deliverance, and Pius IX. was glad to order hi
On the flight of the Pope and the formation of a republica
ment, Gavazzi was re-appointed Chaplain-general of th
and began his preparations for the expected warfare. He
a committee of noble Roman ladies to provide for the
and superintended the military hospitals during the wh
gle. When, during the armistice concluded with Oudino
of 14,000 Romans was made under Garibaldi to repel th
Naples, who, with 20,000, had invaded the territory of the
Gavazzi accompanied them, and, having witnessed the
of the invader, assisted the dying and wounded on both si
turning to Rome, he occupied himself in sustaining the sp
people until they were completely overwhelmed by the imm
of the French. At the close of the struggle he received a
able testimonial and a safe-conduct pass from Oudinot, a
country, which he could no longer serve, to teach Italian f
While thus engaged, he was induced by the entreaties of

d. In style, breadth of effect, and Rembrandt-like power, ni is unrivalled. In 1848 he visited England, and produced es of vivid sketches of metropolitan life, entitled, "Gavarni in on;" at the same time he contributed many characteristic s to "The Illustrated London News." M. Gavarni now s in Paris, and is a frequent contributor to French illustrated ines. He is also a writer of tales and fugitive pieces; but ttached to scientific pursuits, continues the study of mathes and the higher branches of mechanics.

AVAZZI, PADRE ALESSANDRO, an Italian Church Re-r, was born at Bologna in 1809. When sixteen years of e a Barnabite friar, he became one of the regular clergy of hurch of Rome. He was made Professor of Rhetoric at Na-and illustrated the theory of the art by his own eloquence e pulpits of the chief cities of Italy. He long pursued this n, and, proclaiming views of life and religion broader than usually heard in Catholic assemblies, became at once a po-and an envied man. When, upon the death of Gregory, Pius was raised to the papal chair, the views he had long enter-d on the state of his country and his church were expressed increasing freedom; and the liberal policy announced by Pope on his accession found in Gavazzi an earnest and enthusiastic orter. When the insurrection of the Milanese and the dis-ture of the Austrians became known in Rome, Gavazzi was st capital, and was called on by the people to speak to them hat great occasion. He proceeded to the Pantheon, and there unced, amid the acclamations of thousands, a splendid oration he death of the patriots who had fallen at Milan. He now the tricolor cross as his standard, and for weeks harangued ds of citizens at the Colosseum on the prospects and duty tians. The Pope was understood to favour these attempts to se the nation, and conferred on him the office of Chaplain-al of the Forces, then organising by the levy of volunteers national guards. The Roman army marched 16,000 strong e walls of Vicenza, accompanied by Gavazzi, who has been d the Peter the Hermit of this crusade against the foreigner. eloquence excited the populace to unheard-of acts of self-fice. Clothing, provisions, horses, and all the *matériel* of war, brought by the people and contributed freely to the cause. enice, in the great square of St. Mark, he day by day addressed sands, and filled the treasury of the restored republic by his als. Women tore off their ear-rings and bracelets, and the wives hermen flung their large silver hair-pins into the military chest. ral thousand pounds' worth of bullion was the result of these tions. While Gavazzi was thus engaged, a reactionary spirit e over the Pope, who recalled the Roman legion. The Bar-te friar now passed into Tuscany, and made Florence ring with ppeals to the nation. Expelled from the duchy by the fickle e, Gavazzi took refuge in Genoa, whence he was recalled to

GIBSON, JOHN, Sculptor. One of the most successf
followers of purely classic models, and within that limita
of the most original of his order in his conceptions; f
refinement of feeling, united to delicacy of execution, s
rival. He was a pupil successively of Canova and of Thor
and has resided at Rome throughout his professional car
was born in 1790, at Gyffyn, near Conway, North Wales; v
father, a native of Anglesey, exercised the calling of a la
gardener. When he was about nine years old, his parents
to Liverpool. At the age of fourteen, — commencing li
same trade as that to which Chantrey had been destine
him, — he was apprenticed to Messrs. Southwell and
first, as a cabinet-maker; then, at his urgent entreaty, a
carver. After a few years' steady drudgery in carving sc
ornaments for furniture, — occasionally developing his n
by modelling small figures, — a visit to the works of
Francis, statuaries, awakened his ambition to be a sculp
converted an industrious, promising apprentice, into a re
refractory art-student, to the great disappointment of
masters. In his eighteenth year, a small figure which he
of "Time," modelled in wax, first drew public attenti
genius. Messrs. Francis came to the youth's rescue, and p
his indentures for 70*l.*; themselves becoming his e
Whilst with them he attracted the friendly interest of L
greatest celebrity (Roscoe), who gave him a general w

ommission,—for the delightful group (in marble) of
Venus," now at Chatsworth; and another for that of
Leander." For Sir George Beaumont was first exe-
che borne by the Zephyrs." After Canova's death,
ed himself under Thorwaldsen. Much of his technical
e attributed to the example of his first master; but in
qualities,—expression and sentiment,—he far tran-
famous Italian. The grace and beauty of Gibson's
es brought him under the notice of that steady friend
cent patron of art, Louis, king of Bavaria, for whom
l several groups. Since that time, his fame has become
; and many of the Italian and English nobility, with
r own merchant princes, have employed him, and prize
ions. No living sculptor has been so largely employed
bjects. Careful to exhibit regularly at the Academy at
as elected Associate in 1833, and R.A. in 1836. Liver-
ud of him, and boasts of possessing many of his best
its great statesman, Huskisson, there is a monument
n's hand, placed by public subscription in the Cemetery
n; another, in bronze, in front of the Custom House,
augurated in 1847, and presented by Mrs. Huskisson;
f possesses a third, as well as many fine ideal works
ulptor. In 1844, Gibson revisited England, after an
twenty-four years. The statue of the Queen, now in
m Palace, was then commissioned and modelled. A
been since executed for the Prince's Chamber in the
es of Parliament. Of his numerous works in poetic
—graceful repetitions of the themes of Greek art,—
disguised as a Shepherd Boy," his "Hebe," "Sleeping
and "Sappho," and "Proserpine," may be instanced; many
s have been frequently repeated for different admirers:
umed of these works (originally executed for the Here-
ud Duke of Russia), as many as seven times. One of
etic statues is the "Aurora," exhibited in 1848, executed
enry Sandbach of Liverpool, a granddaughter of Roscoe,
ossessor of other important trophies of Gibson's skill.
ordinate details of the "Aurora," and of the statue of
, a slight tinge of colour is introduced with great re-
ud perfect success: a partial revival of the actual practice
assic and of mediæval art. To Mr. Gibson was confided
nentary statue of Sir Robert Peel, recently erected in
er Abbey. He is a man of great simplicity of manner
ess of mind and character, and seems wholly engrossed
serene world of art.

N, RIGHT HON. THOMAS MILNER, a Politician, born
the only son of Major Thomas Milner Gibson, of the
ent. He was a wrangler at Cambridge, and first entered
in 1837, as Conservative member for Ipswich; but two
, having changed his opinions, resigned his seat, and

appealed once more to his constituents. He was defeated, remained for some time out of Parliament, having in the contested the borough of Cambridge without success. In interval of his parliamentary career he threw himself heart into the great movement which had for its object the abolition monopoly in food, and became one of the most successful the League. In 1841 he was invited to stand for Manchester after a smart contest with Sir George Murray was returned important constituency. In 1846, at the conclusion of the Irish law agitation, when Lord John Russell had taken office, and that his general policy was to carry out to their natural end the principles of free trade embodied in Sir Robert Peel's legislation, the minister sought to strengthen his cabinet by incorporating with it some of the leading members of the League the great skill, business habits, and persevering character of Gibson, marked him for selection: he accordingly became President of the Board of Trade, and a Privy Councillor; and that office until it was thought that his connexion with the Government might embarrass him in his relations with his constituents.

GIFFARD, STANLEY LEES, LL.D., the Editor of the "Standard" evening newspaper, is the son of the well-known Roman-Catholic barrister of Dublin, John Giffard, who took so conspicuous a part in Irish politics at the latter end of the last and in the early part of the present century. Dr. Giffard was born about 1817, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. On the completion of his studies he came to London, for the purpose of pursuing his profession of the law. After some practice as a barrister, he became assistant editor of the "St. James's Chronicle;" and from that time to the present moment has been the editor-in-chief of the "Standard," established by him for the purpose of supplying the Protectionist party of that time with a daily organ which should occupy the ground left in the press by the defection of the "Courier," which journal adopted a new creed, and left its former supporters stranded on the bank. Never was an experiment of the kind more completely successful. The accession of Dr. Giffard, who had himself left through the "St. James's Chronicle" as one of the ablest political writers of the age, to the daily press was hailed as a great advantage to the order; and such indeed it proved to be. A Christian, a scholar, and a gentleman, Dr. Giffard also by his example many of those practices which had long disgraced in no small degree to degrade the newspaper press as a profession, and introduced into its discussions a tone of courtesy and scholar like tone than had been wont to characterise them. Party spirit ran high when the "Standard" first established, and a good deal of bitterness was sometimes imported into political controversy, from which it cannot be avoided that the new evening journal was altogether free; but on rare occasions, and under very strong provocation, it descended to the kind of personalities which have been employed

many periodical publications of our time into notice. A
y journal, its prejudices were at least honest, and honestly
asserted; but amid the fierce and often unsparing seve-
hich it assailed its political opponents, it never failed to
and respect the talent and candour of a congenial con-
he its political creed what it might. This honourable
among the political organs of that day was, by common
arded to both the journals published under Dr. Giffard's
dence. His reverence for the great and high-born,
as it was with a determination to resist any encroach-
he rights of the middle classes, soon made him respected
ho acknowledged but little sympathy with his Toryism.
few newspapers, however, whose political creed has un-
little alteration; and if it has sometimes reproached its
nds with more acrimony than their defection may appear
ranted, it must not be forgotten that *they* were the first to
e alliance. The old Protectionist party in parliament and
have never had an abler, a more zealous, or a more con-
nder of the faith than Dr. Giffard; or one who has been
ng of service at their hands. The defection of the Duke
ton and Sir Robert Peel, in agreeing not only to con-
olic Emancipation but to make it a cabinet measure,
ed for some time in its columns with more than ordinary
s of indignation; but the offence was after a time con-
the delinquents were once more restored to its confi-
he abolition of the Corn-laws has never been forgiven
en by its editor. Yet the time has arrived when all
uld unite for the furtherance of the common good; and
hoped that a consummation so devoutly to be wished
r very remote. If we were asked to name the three
tical writers of our time, we should fix upon Dr. Giffard,
y Fonblanque, and the late Mr. Cobbett; and yet these
have little in common with each other. Since the time
have had no political writer who, in force of style and
axon simplicity of language, has equalled Dr. Giffard.
st Sancho, he never wants better bread than can be made
He seldom hesitates in the choice of an expression,
selects one that can easily be mended. Less coarse
ett, but hitting as heavily, his weapon penetrates much
He will not attempt the curious and elaborate antitheses
blanque; yet his style is rarely deficient in that close-
iquancy which give so pleasant a zest to political disqui-
Dr. Giffard is a ripe scholar, a diligent Hebraist, and an
al critic. He is related by his first marriage to the wife
nt Hon. John Wilson Croker. Some years after her decease
l his cousin, the daughter of Capt. Giffard, R.N., by whom,
by his first wife, he has several children. The Derby Con-
, who conferred a baronetcy on Sir Archibald Alison and
solument on many other of their supporters, have offered
employment to Dr. Giffard in *recognition of* the import-

ant services he has rendered them; chiefly, perhaps, b
suspect that he would not be prevailed upon to accept
compensation for his advocacy: but he has one son in
and two others at the Bar, both of them men of mark an
who need not be influenced by the same scruples. Dr.
written several articles on public questions in the "Qua
other leading periodicals of our time; but the little le
disposal after the responsible duties of the day have been
has not admitted of his employing his pen, excepting
tervals, elsewhere. For a short time after the purc
"Morning Herald" by Mr. Edward Baldwin, (the son
prietor of the "Standard"), Dr. Giffard was a leading
to that journal; but the additional labour was found
than he could achieve with satisfaction to himself. D
still an indefatigable student, and has been for the last
an extensive book collector. With Southey, he cares lit
garb his books are arrayed, provided that all is r
Judging from the large number of volumes which
lected from time to time in illustration of Irish
should infer that he had either written or proposed
connected work on that subject. His leisure momen
when his health permits, are for the most part devoted
literature; to which he often recurs for recreation as w
mation. His literary associate in the "Standard"
mencement was Mr. Alaric Watts, who, on his voluntar

volume of poems and songs, which have reached a third
n. In the branch of literature more immediately identified
his professional duties he has published "Bards of the Bible,"
ich a second edition has been called for; a "Discourse on
;" "Five Discourses;" and a work on the Scottish Cove-
n.

RARDIN, ÉMILE DE, a French Journalist, was born,
dly in Paris, about 1802. He was educated in one of the
ools of that capital, and when about twenty years of age
ved a small sum of money, bequeathed to him by his
r, in establishing a literary journal, to which he obtained
iderable number of subscribers. Having signed his articles
name of Girardin, his father (he was a natural son) com-
d legal proceedings against him for an unlawful assumption
name. In spite of an adverse judicial decision, Emile
d his name, and also contrived to escape the conscription
is inability to give the name of his birthplace, or even to
himself to be a Frenchman. The Revolution of February
him an Inspecteur des Beaux Arts. Shortly after that event
ame the Editor of the "Journal des Connaissances utiles,"
"Panthéon Littéraire," of the "Musée des Familles," and of
Voleur;" displaying great industry, and that practical tact
has always distinguished him. These journals having failed
ter the other, he published a book called "Emile," which
better success. M. Girardin had now no fortune but his
nd had lately married the clever Delphine Gay, who was
imilar position. Under these circumstances he associated
f with an adroit man of business, one M. Boutemy, no richer
imself, and they projected the "Presse" newspaper, since
e so celebrated throughout Europe. The prospectus, written
clever audacity, announced a journal which was to be both
and cheaper than any then published in France; to be the
ty of a joint-stock company. The scheme succeeded, and the
sold rapidly; in 1836 "La Presse" appeared, and took its
at once as an established favourite. The success of the pro-
s is the more remarkable, as, in 1832, Girardin had founded
pany of proprietors for the publication of a literary journal,
as prosecuted for having defrauded the shareholders by
dividends out of capital. He was acquitted of this charge
e court, and the rapid subscriptions for the shares of "La
" furnished a sufficient answer to it on the part of the public.
a year old, the newspaper had obtained as many as 15,000 sub-
rs. From the first day of its existence, the "Presse" was more
lly compiled than any of its contemporaries. These were all
y political papers, and relied for success upon their leading
es. The editor of the "Presse" took care that there should
e a fact of the least importance—not a promotion in the army,
avy, the clergy, the municipal bodies—not a scientific, mecha-
or commercial discovery, or an important cause in the law-

courts, which should remain unrecorded in its columns. (
gave out that he would make war upon the cliqueism of the
press as it then existed. He made a merit of being a m
party, and took for his motto, *Au jour le jour*. True to his e
and the practical, money-getting character of his specula
has supported and renounced, in turn, every minister a
opposition chief. To two principles only has he been co
hostility to England and advocacy of Russia. His acco
wife came to his aid in the task of increasing the attractio
paper, and wrote in the "Presse" a series of most amusing
entitled "Causeries Parisiennes," which met with imm
cess. Always occupied in consulting the taste of his su
Girardin further invented the "feuilleton," as it is called
or tale, written in an *ad captandum* fashion, of which abou
columns are published *per diem*. Alexandre Dumas, Geo
De Balzac, Fréderic Soulie, and other writers, were engag
at enormous rates of remuneration, and augmented imm
circulation of his journal. With increasing subscribers,
vertisements, as Girardin had foreseen, rapidly multiplied
been said, with truth, that he was the first to teach th
public the use of the newspaper advertising-sheet. In
Compagnie Duveyrier agreed to pay a hundred thousa
per annum for a limited number of columns. Ten year
establishment, "La Presse" was yielding a revenue

gulating the press was promulgated, and Girardin was to return to Paris, and again issue his paper, which is hed under his editorship.

STONE, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART, M.P. versity of Oxford, and late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Gladstone, a wealthy merchant of Liverpool, was at town, on the 29th December, 1809. He was educated id Christ Church College, Oxford. After the completion demical studies he passed a short time in Continental He entered Parliament in 1832 as the representative of gh of Newark, then under the domination of the late ewcastle. His mercantile origin, college successes, and e business habits, are said to have recalled to old mem- se House the early career of Sir Robert Peel; and Sir mself was not slow to discover and appreciate the value w and important recruit to the Conservative ranks; for ession to the Premiership, after the dissolution of Parlia- 835, he appointed him successively a Lord of the Treasury Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Gladstone returned ng of that year, with his party, to the Opposition benches, tember 1841, when he was appointed Vice President of d of Trade, and a Privy Councillor; and on him it to explain and defend in the House of Commons the al policy of the Government, of which he was a chief popular and conciliatory manners, a ready and self-pos- bater, and well versed in commercial affairs, he rendered eculiarly acceptable to mercantile men. In May, 1843, tone became the head of his department. He resigned 845, but resumed office a few months later as Secretary for ies, when Sir Robert Peel had made up his mind to a the Corn-laws. Mr. Gladstone had repeatedly distin- himself in and out of Parliament by the largeness of his d the liberality of his Toryism. He had also acquired ble reputation by his speech on the abolition of negro eship, in which he defended the West India proprietors e imputations which had been cast upon them; his Principles considered in their Results" (1841), and "The l its Relations with the Church," published in 1840, but a fourth edition appeared in 1841. In his notice of this the "Edinburgh Review," Mr. Macaulay makes the fol- lusion to the author:—"Mr. Gladstone is a young man mished character, and of distinguished parliamentary It would not at all be strange if he were one of the most r men in England; but we believe that we do him but ben we say that his abilities and demeanor have obtained the respect and good-will of all parties." In 1841 Mr. e returned to office with Sir Robert Peel, in the twofold of Master of the Mint and Vice-President of the Board of In January, 1845, he threw up these *posts, in* consequence

of a difference of opinion from the Government on the cou
posed to be adopted in regard to the Maynooth Grant. H
first in favour of the grant, then against it; and when out o
and the Government announced its intention to increase thi
he voted again in its favour. Neither was he quite consiste
subject of the Jew Bill, for he opposed Mr. Divett's motion
gave his silent support to a similar measure when propo
carried by the Government in 1845, and in 1847, just
election for the University of Oxford, had the courage,
to Sir Robert Inglis, to speak in favour of that Bill.
discrepancies wear the aspect of inconsistencies, and
decision may have been, and doubtless was, formed o
conscientious principles. Your ordinary political hack is
no such inconsistencies, because he never deliberates.
mits himself wholly to the service of his party, and usua
to the text with which he set out. In the early part of
Gladstone published his "Remarks on Recent Commerci
lation," exhibiting in elaborate detail the beneficial worki
tariff of 1842. Here again was a sacrifice of personal
ties, which was only equalled by that which was subseq
curred by Sir Robert Peel. Not only were his father and
thorough-paced Protectionists, but the Duke of Newcastl
bidding further access to his pocket-borough of Newark,
Sir Robert Peel of his ablest adjuvant throughout the m

n of 1852. At the election for that year, accordingly, he
iously opposed, but managed to distance, by nearly four
otes, the doughty champion Dr. Bullock Marshall, who
put up by the malcontents. In 1853 the Protectionists
hurch party were silly enough to send Mr. Perceval into
gainst him; who was, of course, beaten ignominiously.
uld exceed the virulence of his opponents on this occa-
hey overshot their mark, and his seat is now safe for life;
nce there is no candidate of sufficient talent to stand the
ance against him. We have now to approach an episode
dstone's public career which has won for him golden
om all kinds of men, and which has elevated him to
hich no mere political successes could have raised him.
to his noble endeavours to ameliorate the condition of
f Neapolitan subjects, cabinet ministers, ambassadors,
parliament, who were then groaning in galleys and
ubjected to treatment of the most oppressive character,
y had striven to support a constitution by which King
ad sworn to abide. It appears that in 1850 Mr. Glad-
d Naples for purposes of recreation, when he became
with circumstances of oppression on the part of the Go-
hich he resolved, if possible, to redress. In January,
stitution was spontaneously conceded to the kingdom of
ing Ferdinand, which was sworn to by him with the
t solemnity, and accepted by the people with universal,
, acclamations. Under this constitution, a Chamber of
s was elected by about 120,000 votes. On the 15th
ng May a collision took place, or was assumed to have
, between the authorities and the citizens, in which the
the upper hand, and made a ferocious use of their
vertheless, the constitution was duly ratified, and the
ed the people to "confide in his good faith," his "sense
" and his "sacred and spontaneous oath." On Mr.
arrival at Naples, two years and a half after this event,
ked to learn, from the testimony of an eminent Neapo-
nearly the whole of the opposition in the Chamber of
he Chamber itself having been abolished) were either
or in exile. This statement appeared to him to be
until a sight of the attested list of gentlemen who were
soned or expatriated satisfied him of its truth. On
e investigation further he ascertained, beyond a ques-
ere were at that moment from twenty to thirty thousand
isoners in the kingdom of Naples; that many of these
were of eminent station and unimpeachable loyalty;
none of them had been legally arrested or held to trial,
evertheless, they were exposed to the greatest suffering;
nger, suffocation, and irons: in short, that the govern-
the negation of God erected into a system." Having
h his own eyes, and satisfied himself that rumour had
en greatly exceeded by reality, Mr. Gladstone, with

proved ineffectual, Mr. Gladstone published, in 1852, an letter on the subject. This *brochure* created a profound throughout Europe. From eighteen to twenty editions in a few weeks, whilst the newspapers of the time mul revelations a million-fold. Copies were presented by merston to all the continental ambassadors for trans their respective courts, and such a storm had now gat the head of King Ferdinand that he was fain to conser relaxation of his tyranny. On the later political life of stone, his acceptance of office under Lord Aberdeen, and to renew its tenure under Lord Palmerston, it is hardly to dilate. His principles of finance have met with c opposition, and some of his monetary measures hav garded as failures; yet, as a Chancellor of the Exchequ hardly had a fair chance. Such a man cannot, however, l employed. Throughout the entire range of political is no one better qualified to take the helm of the ves than he is. He is, to all intents and purposes, the man," and cannot be long excluded from the position fo great talents, his dauntless courage, experience, and purpose, have so fully qualified him.

GLEIG, THE REV. GEORGE ROBERT, Author in 1796, the son of a Scottish bishop. He was educated but left that University to join as a volunteer a regi marching through the city for Lisbon, and soon obtai mission in the 85th Regiment of Light Infantry. His e Peninsula formed subsequently the subject of his mo book, "The Subaltern," published in 1825. He ser campaign of Washington, and was severely wounded at of that city. He subsequently retired on half-pay, m took orders, and in 1822 was presented by the Archbish terbury to the living of Ivy Church, Kent, valued in th List" at 405*l.* per annum. In 1844 he was made

" "Soldier's Help to Divine Truth," "Things Old and
Indian Veterans," and some other books and magazine
ons.

M, GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MAYNARD, K.C.B.,
ler-in-Chief in the East Indies, and Colonel of the 13th
antry, was born in 1782, and entered the army as Ensign
Regiment on the 24th of May, 1794; soon after which—
say, at fourteen years of age—he carried the colours of
nt into action in Holland. From that time to the pre-
as been almost constantly in active employment. The
nission from service he appears to have known was during
when he was a student in the senior department of the
itary College, where he gained no slight credit for pro-
the various branches of study cultivated in that establish-
e dates of his subsequent commissions are as follow:—
romoted to a Lieutenancy, 16th November, 1794; to a
25th June, 1803; got his Majority, 10th October, 1811;
ieut.-colonel on the 17th August, 1812; Colonel, 10th
; Major-general, 10th January, 1837; Lieut.-general,
ber, 1846; and General on the 20th June, 1854. He
he operations in the Helder in 1799, including the action
h September at Bergen. He accompanied the expedi-
he coast of France and Spain, under Sir James Pulteney,
that to Hanover, in 1805; and that to Stralsund and
n in 1807. He was on active service throughout the
of 1809, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and
He was present with the expedition at Walcheren, and at
f Flushing, in 1809. In 1810 he was ordered once more to
ula, where he served during the remainder of the war; the
of his time as Assistant-Quartermaster-general. He
the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor; at the
l capture of Badajoz; at the battle of Salamanca; at the
illa Muriel; and at the battles of St. Sebastian, Vittoria,
He also took part in the campaign of 1815, including
of Waterloo. Sir William Gomm has received the gold
one clasp for Bajadoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian,
and the silver war-medal with six clasps for Roleia,
Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivelle. At Wa-
as Quartermaster-general to Picton's "Fighting Division;"
5 was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. He was
e officers who, on account of the superiority of their
ere, at the conclusion of the war, transferred from the
e Guards. He was long in command of the Coldstream
d was at the head of the brigade, consisting of two
when he attained the rank of Major-general. He was
erwards, in 1839 or 1840, appointed to the command of
in Jamaica. On his return to England he was ap-
the Northern district; and whilst he was holding that
in 1845, he was nominated *Civil Governor* and Com-

number of the Forces in the Mauritius. On Sir Charles Na
resignation in the spring of 1851, Sir William Gomm w
promoted to the command of the army of India, which h
holds. A soldier of more distinguished service, consummate s
or heroic courage, is not to be found in the British army.

GOODALL, EDWARD, Engraver, was born at Leeds, in
number, 1795. He never studied under any master, altho
early life he associated with the best engravers; from th
of sixteen devoting himself to the study of engravi
drawing, and also of painting. An original painter som
creates an original engraver, opening a new path in wh
manifest new merits and capabilities in the branch of art h
tises. Witness Sir Joshua and his engravers,—Bartolozz
M'Ardell; Wilkie and his.—Burnet and Raimbach. In o
day a numerous band of good engravers have been hel
fame by Turner. Of this number Goodall is unquestiona
foremost. His small engravings in Rogers's "Italy" a
"Literary Souvenir" are unequalled in their class for stri
combined with the utmost refinement and delicacy. His
mens in Turner's "South Coast" are equally remarkable ex
in a nobler style: bold, spirited, vigorous, as well as
Witness especially those of "Boscastle," "Rye," "Monu
cumbe." Mr. Goodall has also executed two superb lar
engravings from Turner's "Cologne" and "Tivoli." Th
affords an instance of the encouragement good line-engravir
with in our day. It was executed at the sole expense of a
amateur, Mr. Allnutt, who was a loser by his enterpris
much as four hundred guineas. Several other fine eng
from Turner have proved equal failures with the public.
Goodall from Turner, "Caligula's Bridge," which the e
himself considers his best (large) plate has never been pu

GOODALL, FREDERICK, Painter, was born in Lond
tember 17, 1822. He commenced his artistic studies at th
thirteen, under the direction of his father, Mr. Edward
the eminent engraver. At the age of fourteen he gained
medal of the Society of Arts for a drawing of Lambeth
He then commenced his first oil-picture, "Finding the Dead
a Miner by Torchlight;" for which the Society of Arts awar
the large silver medal. In September, 1838, he visited No
Of this visit he reports, in a sketch of his own career given
"Art-Journal," "My father accompanied me thither; and
arrived at Rouen I was so enchanted with the picturesque
the city, that I did not wish to go any farther; to which
sented, after some hesitation, for I was not quite in my sixteen
He gave me ten pounds, telling me to make it last as lo
could, saying at the same time, 'Be sure and save enough
you home again.' This was my first lesson in economy,
staying there a fortnight, and going down the Seine to

ndon with a folio of sketches, and five pounds in
n 1839, when but seventeen, Goodall exhibited his fi...
e Academy, "French Soldiers drinking in a Cabaret,"—
r production. Subsequent visits to Normandy (again),
rth Wales, and Ireland, supplied so quick an eye and
hand with a sufficiency of picturesque and available
a long series of popular pictures. At first, Mr. Wells
t Rogers lent a helping hand; the former purchasing
early pictures,—"Entering Church," the "Return
ming," etc. The "Christening" received a prize of 50*l.*
itish Institution. The "Tired Soldier" of 1842 was
y Mr. Vernon, and may be now seen in the Vernon
remarkable picture for a youth of twenty, painted with
nd a keen eye for reality and character. Of late years
has dispensed with the help of foreign adjuncts and
ugh not always of obsolete and unfamiliar. In 1847
Festival" much advanced his reputation, and attracted
iration. It was purchased by Mr. Vernon. Among
pictures, containing much delightful study of nature,
is charming scene from Milton's "L'Allegro;" "The
npment;" "The Soldier's Dream;" "Hunt the Slip-
Post Office;" "Raising the Maypole" (1851); and
he Swing." In 1852 he was elected Associate of the
Ir. Goodall has always painted with great care. Perhaps
tyle tends to over-elaborate finish.

N, SIR JOHN WATSON, P.R.S.A. and R.A., the
ssor of Jameson and Raeburn, is descended from the
Dvermains in Berwickshire,—the family with which the
but most improvident George Watson Taylor was wont
ance. Watson Gordon's father was a post-captain in
d served under Admiral Digby in Keppel's celebrated
ough his father's family he claims a remote relation-
Walter Scott, and through his mother is said to number
ancestors Robertson the historian, and Falconer the
'Shipwreck." He was born in Edinburgh about 1790.
ter's boyhood, the only matter of any interest which
corded is that he taught himself to write before he was
read, without any instruction whatever. Having noticed
en with white chalk upon a door which he was told was
me, he furnished himself with a piece of chalk, and
ttempts to imitate it, soon left on the neighbouring doors
le proofs of his progress in caligraphy. He then essayed
, and next went on to connected sentences, until, ac-
he "Art-Journal," he became "a very fair writer." His
ntance with the art of painting was acquired at the
the Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufacture,
the direction of John Graham, the master of Wilkie,
ucceeded in his office by (Sir) William Allan. During
rs that young Gordon studied *under* Graham, he had

the natural desire to become an historical painter, but w
induced to devote his talents to the more lucrative bran
art. During the entire progress of the Scottish Acade
Watson Gordon exerted himself with commendable zeal t
what it is. Throughout his whole career he has remaine
to the city in which his first success was obtained, an
institution he helped to establish within its precincts.
impossible within the limits prescribed in a work like the p
enumerate the many distinguished men of this, and we
the last, generation, whose features have been perpetuat
distinguished painter; but among them we may instance
Scott (1831); Dr. Chalmers (1837); Mr. De Quincey (1
late Earl of Hopetoun, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Lor
General Hope, the Duke of Buccleuch (1842); Fran
(1847); Lord Robertson (1846); Principal Lee (1847);
Hon. C. Shaw Lefevre (1849); the Earl of Aberdeen (18
Cockburn (1842). Several of these portraits were paint
Scottish Academy. It was not until 1827 that our p
exhibited in the Royal Academy; continuing his contri
infrequent intervals until 1835, when he became a re
important exhibitor. In 1841 he was elected Associ
London Royal Academy. On the death of Sir Willia
1850, Mr. Watson Gordon was unanimously elected t
sidential Chair of the Scottish Academy, and was soon
knighted by Her Majesty and elected Royal Academic

He rose successively to the rank of Captain and
he approach of the Ban was sent to the island of
sided at the revolutionary court-martial on Count
The firmness of his conduct on this occasion
tention of Kossuth, and until he rose to be his rival
to have been his favourite. He served as Major
ring his first campaign, and he parted with his
no very amicable terms. He was soon afterwards
rank of Colonel, and superintended the entrenching
fter the battle of Schwechat, he assumed the chief
ie Hungarian army, and while he occupied that
wed great military talent. He was driven out of
chgrätz, but it was impossible for him to defend the
small force; he was then obliged to make a rapid
as again repulsed at Windschacht, and saved his
l retreat over the Sturecz mountain. It was soon
his troubles with the civil authorities began. In
Dembinski was sent as Lieutenant-general to super-
e command of the forces. Of course his relations
re not of the most pleasant character, and Dem-
it to bring Görgei to a court-martial for an alleged
line at the battle of Kapolna, when he was arrested
the army, and the latter proclaimed Commander-in-
reme command was afterward conferred upon Field-
nant Vetter, who having fallen ill, Görgei became
neralissimo. Finding himself again in command,
from Tisza-Füred, to which Dembinski had re-
he Austrian force from Hatvan towards Pesth, and
to occupy and deceive the enemy, his advanced
Damjanitch, stormed Waitzen, while he himself
ly-Sagh upon Leva, won the battle of Nagy-Sarlo,
ie garrison of Comorn. Here he received orders to
ny price. The storming commenced at two in the
e 21st of May, and the fortress was taken at four.
sent him the patent of Field-Marshal Lieutenant,
y Order of Merit of the first class; but he refused
campaign was decidedly disastrous. He was driven
at Zeigard and Pered, beaten at Raab, at Acs on the
being dangerously wounded by a sword-cut in the
himself into Comorn. About this time there was
t made by the Revolutionary Government to super-
command, but the army declared that they would
other leader, and the attempt consequently failed.
e was no decided action; the rest of the campaign
irmishes with the Russians, marching and counter-
the 11th of August, 1849, the Governor and Coun-
nd Kossuth made Görgei dictator in his place.
is, the Hungarian forces laid down their arms to the
s common to call this an act of treason on the part
ther it was so or not *is not certainly known*, and the

circumstances of the army and country seemed [illegible] warrant the measure. The most suspicious [illegible] appears to have been the leniency with which he was [illegible] the victors. He went to Klagenfurt, which was prescribed residence, but he was afterwards allowed to change it on p pursued his favourite study of chemistry at Pesth. He published a narrative of his connexion with the insurrection the title of "My Life and Acts in Hungary," 2 vols. 1850, are minutely detailed the events in which he was so prom actor, from the execution of Count Zichy to the final surr the Russians on the field of Arad. Besides the vindicatio own conduct, the work contains (as was to be expected) a paraging statements with regard to the personal cour defective administration, and the ulterior views of and much, perhaps unmerited, scorn of the proceedings Committee of Public Safety, which, emanating from an trial, as it were, for the highest of all crimes, treason ag country, will be received with due allowance. From this appears, that one great cause of the misapprehension bet Commander-in-chief and the Governor and his Council difference in the objects for which they contended; Gör almost the commencement of the struggle, having in vindication of the right of the Hungarians to be govern Constitution guaranteed to them by Austria, while those o and his party were entirely republican. To this diffe apprehend that much of the vituperative bitterness which lavished on his conduct—especially his crowning act, the " of Arad"—is due. What other course but surrender was him, borne down by the overwhelming superiority of the and Russian armies, deserted by the Governor and Cou without any prospect of external assistance, on which surgents had from time to time vainly calculated, it is diffi disinterested spectator to conceive.

GORTSCHAKOFF, PRINCE ALEXANDER, Russia sador at Vienna, is the younger brother of Prince Mi General, and was born in the year 1800. He early devote to the study of public law, and at the age of twenty-four en diplomatic service as Secretary to the Russian Embassy in In 1830 he became Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, where t Westmorland (then Lord Burghersh), the present Ambas Queen Victoria, at that time also resided as British Env court of Tuscany. In 1832 the Prince went to Vienna as of Embassy. In 1842 he was advanced to the rank of Plenipotentiary, and accredited to the King of Wirtem Stuttgard he negotiated the marriage of the Crown Prin temberg with a daughter of the Czar. In 1850 he was Envoy Extraordinary from the court of Russia to the Diet at Frankfort, retaining his post at Stuttgard. In J Count Orloff's special mission to the court of Vienna h

ad the health of M. Meyendorff, ambassador and minister
l of the Czar at the Austrian court, disqualified him for the
l duties then demanded by the nature of his post. Prince
duff was recalled from Stuttgard, and at Peterhoff was
d by his Imperial master in what he was to undertake
a. Thither he proceeded at the beginning of July, on
s called a special mission. His *début* was marked by pacific
ions not less equivocal than those of his predecessor. The
Russia at that time was to induce Austria to enter into the
Prussia, the Government of which, although a party to the
of April 9, thus recognising the injustice of the course
Russia, refused to assist in framing the guarantees upon
e powers engaged by that protocol were to insist in common,
to bring about the establishment of peace. Prince Gort-
was the bearer of propositions carefully drawn up, and of
gth, by Count Nesselrode; propositions which were, more-
mmended to the consideration of the Austrian Emperor in
raph letter from the Czar. In the first interview with
uol, Gortschakoff promised everything in a general manner,
ion as precise engagements were spoken of he withdrew,
the other, all his concessions; so that, at the end of a
affairs were not more forward than on the first day.
ions appeared to have been completely abandoned, when,
h of August, Gortschakoff announced that his master had,
nsideration for Austria, consented to withdraw his troops
Turkish Principalities. The declaration was unexpected,
nation is, that the Czar had been informed by Prussia of
col which Austria was then preparing to sign with the
Powers, fixing the guarantee which ought to be required
in the interest of Europe. The Austrian cabinet did not
elf to be deceived by this artifice, and the declaration was
About the end of November the Czar, warned again from
eard of the treaty which Austria was about to conclude
Western Powers, and Gortschakoff once more surprised the
announcing this time that his master was ready to accept
guarantees of the August protocol as a starting-point for
ons of peace. Notwithstanding this notification, the treaty
ed on the 2d of December. The treaty, at first one of
alliance, contained a contingent clause, by the operation
the alliance of Austria with the belligerent powers was to
offensive on the 1st of January, 1855. On the 28th of
r. 1854, the guarantees to be demanded of Russia were, at
koff's wish, defined. On the 4th of January the Prince,
terviews with Count Buol had satisfied him that he could
ect to obtain any modification of the terms, and who had
iting to see what Austria would do when, by lapse of time,
y should become offensive, presented himself to the Aus-
peror with a letter of congratulation from his master on
sion of the new year. This letter there is reason to
had lain at the Russian Embassy for near a fortnight, and

GORTSCHAKOFF, PRINCE MICHAEL, German of the Russian Army of the South, was born in 1795, second son of Prince Alexander, one of Suwarrow's brav The family of the Princes Gortschakoff is one of the mo Russia, and reckons many saints and warriors among i It has been said with much plausibility that to this c far more than to any striking military qualities, Pri owes the prominent position assigned to him by the C prompted by fanaticism and old Muscovite feeling. entered the Imperial army at an early age, but rea notice, as an officer of the Artillery of the Guard, in t Turkey in 1828–29, during a part of which he was att staff of General Krassowski. Here he made his first a with the fortifications of Silistria, destined in after year power of Russia to the utmost. Silistria had at that ti works, and the ramparts were in a condition so dilap the Russians hoped to be able to enter the place a Turks, however, tried their patience through six week out seven-and-twenty days after the opening of the tr term," remarks General Valentini, "which exceeds that military calculation for the defence of a fortress with and subjected to a regular and energetic attack." Th prudently made a sortie on the night of the 4th of made themselves masters of the third parallel, and

Poland, when he served for a short time as chief of the General Pahlen, at the same time commanding the collillery. Perhaps artillery has never performed a more art than in the battle of Ostrolenka, where Gortschakoff r his orders seventy guns. Ten times the Poles rushed o drive the Russian Grenadiers into the Narew and storm e, and every time Gortschakoff shattered their attacking ith grape and canister-shot. At Grochow he had, in the paign, previously rendered a similar service to his master; e last struggle for Polish independence, that of Warsaw, layed an important, although less decisive, part. During campaign he had been promoted to the rank of Lieuneral, and upon the disgrace of Count Soll he was the general staff of the active army. In 1843 he became of Artillery, and in 1846 was named Military Governor of He accompanied the Russians upon that mission of n which terminated the struggle for Hungarian indebut achieved no new distinction on that occasion. In chakoff visited London to represent the Russian army at l of the Duke of Wellington, who had held the rank of a al in the Imperial service. In the summer of 1853, Emperor of Russia had resolved to take possession of the Principalities, Gortschakoff was appointed to the comhe army of occupation, at first numbering about 40,000 rrived at Jassy, July 1st. The service was of the most ind until, in October, Omer Pasha sent him a polite note, im to recross the Pruth, with the alternative of being i his usurped position. Immediately afterwards, he saw cupied by the Ottomans, and fortified to resist a force of ailants. At Oltenitza, on the 4th of November, he was lly defeated. At Citaté on the 6th, his lieutenant, Aurep, been sent to attack Kalafat, was attacked and defeated loss. Finally, in April, Gortschakoff commenced the listria with at least 60,000 men, and a corps posted so as the communications of the fortress with Omer Pasha's Here, finding the Turks just as brave, but more skilin 1829, he wasted two months; attacks with heavy olumns, incessant cannonading, and all the scientific aid rs, the chief engineer of the Russian army, proving vain work which, if somewhat stronger than the Silistria of i's day, was one to which military men reluctantly conname of a fortress. Schilders and five other Russian with at least 10,000 men, perished in this unsuccessful and probably no one was more relieved than Gortschakoff, ers were sent from St. Petersburg ordering the withthe Russian army from the Principalities. In justice to e it should be stated that when, in April 1854, the unenergy and valour of the Turks had given the war on the i seriousness probably unexpected by the Czar, Gortresponsibility was diminished by an arrangement under

which his movements were to be subjected to the plans of [redacted] witch, who also visited the Principalities in the course of summer, and as the greatest military dignity in the [redacted] service, temporarily assumed the honours of supreme co[redacted] On the 28th July, Gortschakoff, who had, at the beginning of war, officially proclaimed "Death to the Pagans," announced inhabitants of Bucharest that the Emperor had ordered hi[redacted] to "quit the unhealthy regions of the Danube for a shor[redacted] and was soon afterwards with his entire corps within the [redacted] frontier. The army of the Danube, now united to its [redacted] in Bessarabia, Volhynia, and other provinces, took the n[redacted] Army of the South, and Gortschakoff, its chief, was invested Emperor with all the powers proper to the commander of a [redacted] Russian army corps. His head-quarters from September March 1854 were at Kischeneff, and his army was suppo be in position to oppose either the advance of an Aust Austro-French force from the Principalities; or a coast ex by the maritime allies. Gortschakoff's military measures Danubian Principalities have been severely criticised. It i that, according to Russian official data, he must have d during the year of occupation, of a force numbering mo 150,000 men, wherewith to guard a position declared, in tober letter to Omer Pasha, to be one strictly defensive; is argued with apparent reason, that, with such an ar Turks should never have been allowed to cross the Danu impunity, and still less to construct at Kalafat a fortificatio completely cut the Russians from their thousands of war herents in Servia. To this his apologists reply, that da ance is not made for the character of the Russian heroic and devoted on the soil of Holy Russia, but efficie by the power of numbers in foreign warfare; that his re ments were delayed until large masses of his troops h discouraged; that the losses from the state of the roads unhealthiness of the locality, not to dwell on the effects of and desertions, chiefly among the Polish troops, were very and finally, that the passive resistance of the Moldo-Wall embarrassed his position and narrowed his resources. In 1855, Gortschakoff was appointed to succeed Menschikoff command of the Russian forces in the Crimea. Under hin ral Osten-Sacken conducted the defence of Sebastopol Generals Read and Liprandi commanded the field army ent on the Mackenzie plateau, the north side of Sebastopol, camped at Bakshiserai. The Prince allowed the spring an the summer to pass without risking an offensive movement, the 16th of August he sent forward Generals Read and L with two divisions to attack and carry the heights ab Tchernaya on the Sebastopol side, held by the Piedmont French. The operation much resembled that which the and French undertook at the Alma the year before, but instance the parts were inverted and the assailants failed

ossed the river, and even ascended the steep on the
ide, under a terrific fire from the Piedmontese artillery.
ied away by their own ardour," as Prince Gortschakoff
, they reached the crest of the heights broken and
and became an easy prey to the French, who, with
tience, allowed them to assemble there, opened on them
musketry fire, and next charged them with the bayonet.
h made 400 and the Piedmontese 200 prisoners: the
ian loss can hardly have been less than 5000. General
s stated that their killed alone numbered 3400; but,
he murderous fire of the Piedmontese artillery, the
proportion between killed and wounded was not maintained
le. This unexpected sally would appear to have been
e nor less than a last effort of courage and despair—
s understood, from St. Petersburg—seeing that within
ie Russians had evacuated their stronghold, and the
allies were flying over Sebastopol. Of the personal
of the Prince, a German gentleman, who travelled
ipalities in 1854, has given the following account:—
e has a tall, commanding figure, thin, but strong. His
ne upper part of his body incline forwards, but this
be more from the effect of custom than old age, for
ears of age, he is hale and healthy. His eyes, which
ing position frequently shoot over his spectacles, have a
utinising look; his voice is deep but not sonorous, and
pearance impresses one with that decision and energy
iarly belong to a good military commander. He ap-
e little concern for the future, but rather to be impelled
of circumstances, waiting with patience for the moment
nd then developing his resources. He is a Russian
t his pedantry is of the most original sort. His opera-
llachia were of the most old-fashioned character; it
ays as if he expected the Turks to cross the Danube
nim just at the point most desirable to him. Though
appearance is cold and repulsive, he is said to be very
warm-hearted. It is always with sorrow that he signs
he punishment of his soldiers. The Prince was no
the Wallachian boyards or nobles, who expected to find
winning manners of a courtier and diplomatist, and
ed with the plain and straightforward nonchalance of

PHILIP HENRY, Zoologist, was born at Worcester,
), but was removed in infancy to Poole, in Dorsetshire,
ly imbibed a love of natural history. In 1827 he went
land in a mercantile capacity, and here he occupied his
llecting insects, and making coloured drawings of them
ansformations. After a residence in that colony of
he visited Lower Canada, pursuing zoology, but espe-
ology, with avidity for three *years*; after which he

travelled through the United States, and resided in Alab
nearly a year, making there a copious collection of dra
insects, especially the fine lepidoptera of that region. In
returned to England, and in the following year he publishe
Canadian Naturalist." In 1844 Mr. Gosse visited Jama
spent eighteen months in the collection and study of the zo
that magnificent island; publishing on his return the resul
researches in "The Birds of Jamaica," and "A Naturalist's
in Jamaica." The composition of several works on zoology
for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, now
several years, during which Mr. Gosse began to turn his
to the microscope, by the aid of which his researches for
seven years have been chiefly conducted. The British
have constituted his favourite branch of study, and he h
mulated an immense number of original drawings and obse
with a view to a monograph on this class of animals. I
driving him to the sea-shore, Mr. Gosse pursued thos
tigations which were given to the world in "A Naturalist's
on the Devonshire Coast." In 1853 he had a prominent
the formation of those public and private collections
marine animals which are now so popular, and in the follow
published "The Aquarium." His last work was the firs
"A Manual of Marine Zoology," on the continuation of wh
still engaged.

reater the saint" has met with ready acceptance; and whose warnings are most earnestly listened to, is an who denounces the most loudly the vices of which lf to been the slave. The only drawback on the useful- ... is the temptation which is thus presented ... which they are not always proof, to exag- ... ... in order to obtain increased credit ... y and resolution which have enabled them to over- The lower the condition of abasement to which they ... descended, the greater the credit they expect to ... fitted themselves above it. Mr. Gough is one of ... order of monitors, and has found his account in ... which is bad enough of firmness of character ... this his only claim as a public lecturer, we should ... ... called upon to discuss his performances in ... has, however, other and more remarkable qualifi- ... leader. He is one of the most eloquent and ... we ever remember to have met with in his sphere ... few of the higher attributes of sterling eloquence ... make himself felt to an extent which is almost ... among self-educated speakers. That there may ... about him and his antecedents, he has written and ... autobiography; and if we except a too obvious ... the shadows of his former life and habits, in ... them with the brightness of his present pro- ... is an unexceptionable one, and is calculated ... impression on the minds of the class of people ... chiefly addressed. Mr. Gough was born in 1817, at ... ... where his father, a "broken soldier," who had ... the Peninsular War in the 40th and 52d Regiments ... ... with a wife and two children upon a

of village learning he had attained, through his [redacted] proficiency. He was a good reader; so much so that [redacted] were often put in requisition by his neighbours; and [redacted] then picked up shillings and sixpences, nay, sometimes crowns, by reading the newspapers of the day to the [redacted] ticians who frequented the Sandgate News Rooms. On sion, when his poor mother had tramped eight miles, after scholastic labours of the day, to dispose of some [redacted] manufactured, without success, he was enabled to [redacted] shillings towards the domestic expenses of the family. years of age, a person about to emigrate to America offe him over with him, teach him a trade, and provide for hi was twenty-one years of age, for the sum of ten guineas, the nail. To this tempting proposal his father assented, 10th of June, everything having been duly arranged, he the Thames in the ship Helen, supplied with such little including a few religious publications, as his friends w to command. He remained only two years with the peop he had been consigned; during which he was not allowe either a Sabbath or day-school; when, finding that the little chance of his being taught any business, he sold the purpose of paying the postage of a letter to his fathe he solicited his permission to go to New York and obtain of learning a trade. The reply having favoured his wis out, on the 31st of November, 1831, for that city. Aft struggle for the means of ordinary subsistence, alleviat acts of friendship from strangers, he applied himself t binding business, with such assiduity that he soon becam workman, with prospects that seemed to warrant him in father, mother, and sister, to join him. In those days the Peninsular veteran could not have taken up his ab York, or, indeed, in any other than an exclusively Bri without forfeiting his hard-earned pension. His wife an however, determined on accepting the invitation; and, crosses, arrived in safety at young Gough's lodgings, wh ther died in less than a year afterwards. From this dat health rapidly declined. Gifted with a tolerably good able to sing a good song, he soon got into bad compan bad to worse, until he became a frequenter of, and h former at, theatres, and finally a confirmed drunkard— of the lowest public-houses in New York. It appears confessions that Mr. Gough's moral perceptions wer acute from the beginning; for, according to his own acco self, he was a liar and a dissimulator from childhood. I be expected that a youth of such habits would pay muc to business of any kind. He did not, and was dismisse situation with the recommendation, such as it was, that excellent workman when he pleased! After giving l wholly to theatres, and dissipation, and depending upo ment in them for subsistence, he was brought to a stand

of his new patrons, and thrown altogether on his
es. He next obtained a situation as journeyman to a
ix dollars a-week; but, owing to his profligate habits,
long; and his arrangement with the captain of a vessel
leur Bay does not appear to have been more durable.
ie, in short, an habitual drunkard. Having made
ns, obtained a new situation in a bindery, and united
riage with that of a respectable young woman of New
ienced housekeeping, and was for a time not wholly
his social and moral duties. He, however, soon re-
s previous habits of dissipation, and sank at length
ate of poverty and degradation that he began to be
is own boon companions; as, of course, he had long
ore reputable acquaintances. Whenever his fortunes
west ebb he made fresh resolutions, and kept them
s; but he seems to have returned invariably to his
es. He says little or nothing about his poor wife,
tinued to support herself by straw-bonnet making);
py condition may fairly be inferred from what he has
elf. After exposing himself to positive want, a kind
induced to furnish him with money enough to pur-
id having the reputation of being a skilful workman,
einstated in a situation, with the same result. He
time to have carried spirits about his person, and
ed all day long. Wherever he was, he had his
s of one kind or other. "Such a slave was I to the
ie, "that I resorted to it continually, and vain were
casionally made to conquer the debasing habit." He
her, but his moral perceptions had become so com-
l that this addition to his responsibilities appears to
ittle effect upon him. About this time an impression
been made upon his mind by a lecture against intem-
red by a reformed drunkard who visited his neigh-
it was soon effaced. His constitution now began to
mpaired that he was unable to perform the more
ions of his business—the finishing, gilding, and letter-
became reduced to the greatest penury. The accounts
of his delinquencies are of so extreme a character
tagger belief. He tells us, among other marvellous
runkenness, for example, that he drank the greater
n of rum in three days! Where he obtained the
hasing such inordinate quantities—his health broken
s of livelihood impaired—he does not condescend to
dollars a-week, the amount of his wages when in
uld assuredly not have supplied them. Delirium
all its horrors, furnishes stirring materials for the
f his revelations, and is wrought up with no ordinary
rniture, and portable property of every kind, had been
e pernicious propensity. His wife and child, wanting
ty the commonest necessaries of life—for he does not

inform us how *they* had managed to subsist—died almost a
moment; but their deaths do not seem to have produced
ficial effect upon his mind. He tells us that he would not h
a worm," and "would have taken even a reptile to his b
he thought it loved him." But he seems, nevertheles
shown little feeling for his unhappy and destitute wif
perishing infant. We cannot understand or appreciate s
tiveness as he ascribes to himself, supervening, as it
done, on the most callous and selfish indifference to the very
not to say comfort, of his own flesh and blood. We trus
portrait he has painted is, for the purposes of platform et
little overcharged. Hopeless of his reformation, his
resolved upon discharging him; but were induced to
continue him in their service on the understanding that
not receive a farthing in money for his labours, lest it
expended in liquor. This well-meant proposal he de
ferring to adhere to his vicious courses. Every other
procuring liquor having failed, his talents as a songster
loquist were next put in requisition. "My custom," say
to repair to the lowest grog-shops, and there I might
found night after night telling facetious stories, sing
songs, and playing the buffoon to a set of loafers who s
with drink in return. Who would have recognised in
mountebank, the centre of a grinning, drunken crowd of
son of religious parents—of the poor schoolmistress wh

with which he detailed all, and, perhaps, something more than iniquities of his earlier career, and denounced them in others, once recognised, and produced, it cannot be doubted, the medicial consequences. In an unhappy hour he was led to e pledge some five months after he had taken it. Supping re with some acquaintance, he was induced, without thought, a glass of wine or brandy which some one had offered to l drink it off. When suddenly the terrible thought flashed is brain. The single glass "roused his powerful and now il enemy," and on the principle, we presume, of "in for in for a pound," he "swallowed three or four more pota- efore he went to bed. On his return to Worcester, (the m had overtaken him at Boston,) he drank again. Having some temperance leaders, and made a clean breast of it, he mmended to make his confession at a public meeting; with an utterance half choked with the intensity of his he acknowledged his error to crowds of admiring auditors, such success that he had to go over the same ground again n. In short, his *lâches* supplied him with a new weapon ch to combat King Alcohol, and a new and salient topic ocution. Meetings were got up to "sympathise with him in ortune," and thousands who had been to see one of the drunkards of his time, now flocked to hear Mr. Gough's denunciation of his error. With this striking *drop* scene ades the second act of his truly melodramatic history! year 1843, Mr. Gough has laboured incessantly, and with lity, in behalf of the temperance cause; with such success, progress appears to have borne the appearance of a tri- march. In September of that year he visited Boston, delivered several addresses to crowded audiences. In ng November he married a second wife, who thenceforward ted in his triumphs. He seems to have had no further for the poor young woman and her child, whose sufferings eir death must have been so grievously aggravated by his After his second marriage, he visited, by invitation, Phila- New York, Richmond, Charleston, Cincinnati, and other ities of the United States, where he lectured to large people of all orders. He entered Boston in a barouche, four white horses, and so dense was the crowd assembled to him, that it was with the greatest difficulty that he pene- the State House. The shops were closed, and the city ut as if for a *fête*. A large body of ladies were in attend- d formed part of the procession. Bands of music and ce banners preceded their approach, and great numbers of ce societies from various parts of the State helped to cold-water army. Numerous handsome testimonials were to Mr. Gough. The ladies of Boston gave him an Ame- nnual," in a silver basket, and a gold pencil-case. In place his female admirers presented him with medals, -bound Bibles, and silver cups. It would be idle to

attempt to follow him in his various ovations throu
United States. "I find," says he, "from my notes, that
15th of May, 1843, to the 1st of January, 1845, I had trav
than twelve thousand miles by land and by water; had
six hundred and five addresses in churches, halls, and pu
ings, one hundred and ten of which were in Boston alone
obtained thirty-one thousand seven hundred signatures t
abstinence pledge." He has thus rendered services to pu
which cannot be estimated too highly, and the power of
this effect implies the possession of talents of no ordi
Many men of comparatively mediocre ability have m
excite public curiosity in a very remarkable degree; and
be doubted that the appalling picture which Mr. Gough
of the effects of intemperance in his own person has gre
lated public curiosity in his behalf. But to retain and in
influence thus acquired over the popular mind demands
higher qualifications. In many places the desire to se
Mr. Gough has amounted to an absolute *furor*, and h
exceeded that which had been excited by Father Mathew.
however, if it be of so wholesome a character. The w
has no story of his own marvellous conversion to tell.
to none of the claptraps of platform oratory. Nor is his
of a kind to accomplish that which the veriest ranter
meeting will often achieve with ease. He addresses hims
reason—not to their passions. There is nothing spasm

In 1830 a fine series of birds from the hill countries of
e into his possession, and as this was the first collection
nt which had reached England from the great Himalaya
Gould was prevailed upon to attempt a description of
ul species, which was published under the title of "A
f Birds from the Himalaya Mountains." This work
n January, 1831, and its success was so great as to induce
to commence another of a more extensive character, on
f Europe. This was followed by a monograph of the
tidæ," and a monograph of the "Trogonidæ," on the
of which Mr. Gould left England for Australia, in the
838, for the purpose of studying the natural productions
ntry. The result of this visit was "The Birds of Aus-
work in seven folio volumes, containing figures and
s of upward of six hundred species; and the author has
eparation a work on the "Mammals of Australia." Mr.
devoted much attention to the group of Trochilidæ, or
irds, and formed the unrivalled collection lately ex-
the gardens of the Zoological Society in the Regent's
now in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

AM, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES ROBERT GEORGE,
veral times a Minister of the Crown, was born June 1792.
l Grey was called into power, Sir James was appointed
of the Admiralty, and a member of the Cabinet, which
ld till 1834, when he retired on account of the extent
is colleagues contemplated carrying out the principles of
ure of reform! At the head of the Admiralty, Sir James
provements in the civil administration of the navy and
in the estimates to nearly the amount of a *million*.
mmitted blunders in ship-building, by which a much
unt of the public treasure was hopelessly and recklessly
l. There is little doubt that he possesses considerable
an official and a debater. His forcible and eloquent
of the emoluments of privy councillors, the salaries of
ers, and the cost of foreign missions, greatly contributed
ic attention on the lavish expenditure of Government.
al history exhibits him in every phase of opinion. In
rote a pamphlet in favour of the Corn-laws, and advo-
e bold measure for getting rid of the national debt. In
s sworn in as a Privy Councillor. In 1832 he assisted to
Reform Bill. From 1841 to 1846 he was Secretary for
Department, and incurred much odium by opening the
Mazzini, and betraying their contents. In his address
tors on the dissolution of 1841 he stated, that "he re-
y personal sacrifice light in comparison with the sacred
ending the Protestant Church, of combining education
n, and of defending the monarchy against the inroad
ical principles inconsistent with its safety; he was the
lection by ballot; opposed to a *further* extension of

the elective franchise, and was an advocate of protection to
agriculture on the principles of the present Corn-laws.
as a member of Peel's government, he helped to abol
very laws, and has lately committed himself to an unsc
opposition to monopoly. As a Whig, Sir James repres
lisle from 1820 to 1830, in which year he was elected
county in opposition to the Lowther interest; as a Co
he unsuccessfully contested the county in 1837, being in a
of 519 votes, and was elected for the Pembroke boro
afterwards sat for Dorchester and Ripon, but now again
lisle; and on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's ministry,
was once more appointed First Lord of the Admiralty,
which he held only for a few days in the Palmerston
formed in February, 1855. He is of the Peace party.

GRANT, FRANCIS, R.A., Painter, the fashionable
painter of our day, is the fourth son of Francis Grant,
Kilgraston, Perthshire. He first exhibited at the Aca
1834; was elected Associate in 1842; R.A. in 1851. H
rank and fashion of London have sat to Mr. Grant. Of the
famous beauties whose charms have lent additional attract
his canvas are the Marchioness of Waterford, the Ladies H
Lady Rodney, Mrs. Beauclerk, etc. Among the notables
other sex whom he has painted may be named Macaulay, D
Lockhart, Sir Edwin Landseer, Lords Hardinge, Gough, C
and John Russell. Some of Mr. Grant's earlier pictures be
to a class he has since ceased to cultivate: such as, in 18
"Meet of His Majesty's Stag-hounds," painted for the E
Chesterfield. Containing forty-six portraits of celebrated
men, it attracted much attention, and was subsequently en
The "Melton Hunt," which followed, was purchased by the
of Wellington, and also engraved.

GRANT, JAMES, Journalist, Editor of the "Morning Adver
born in Scotland about 1806. Mr. Grant, in addition to his l
on the daily press, has found time to write numerous volum
cluding "Random Recollections of the House of Commons,"
Bench and the Bar," "The Great Metropolis," and many o
The "Morning Advertiser" has greatly improved in his hands.

GRANT, JAMES, Author of the "Romance of War," and
popular works, was born at Edinburgh on 1st August, 1822.
father, Capt. John Grant, a cadet of the Corrimony Gr
Inverness-shire, served throughout the Peninsular war in
Hill's division, and was twice wounded in Spain. His moth
the eldest daughter of Capt. Andrew Watson of the 57th Reg
who served in the American War, and was one of the offic
volunteered to relieve Lord Cornwallis. His brother, Georg
son, was the first President of the Scottish Academy. In
when only ten years old, Mr. Grant embarked with his fathe

the command of a detachment of soldiers, from Tilbury Fort, ex, on board the transport brig Admiral Lake. They landed ndonmdland, after narrowly escaping shipwreck during a fog, o rapid currents of Cape Race. He was at St. John's during ts in that colony; and when the town was destroyed by fire, isting to suppress the riots his father greatly distinguished elf, and was thanked by the Governor. The younger Grant veral years with the troops in America, and his education principally received in barracks. To this military training be traced the style and character of the works which he ven to the world. He returned home in a transport with ll soldiers in his father's charge, in October, 1839, when e gazetted by Lord Hill to an ensigncy in the 62d, or Wiltshire ment. He joined the provisional battalion at Chatham, and in had charge of the dépôt. He left the army soon afterwards, and ed himself to literature and the study of Scottish antiquities. n an expert draughtsman, and had always a taste for books. first work, "The Romance of War, or Highlanders in Spain," vols., was published in 1846. It was followed by an additional me in 1847, being a sequel to it, with the secondary title of Highlanders in Belgium." His next work was "Adventures of an de-Camp, or a Campaign in Calabria," 3 vols., London, 1848. l came "Memoirs of Kirkcaldy of Grange," 1 vol., Edinburgh, ; "Walter Fenton, or the Scottish Cavalier," 3 vols., London, ; "Memorials of Edinburgh Castle," illustrated by drawings of rn, 1 vol., Edinburgh, 1850; "Bothwell, or the Days of , Queen of Scots," 3 vols., London, 1851; "Memoirs of Sir Hepburn, Marshal of France, and Colonel of the Scots rde," 1 vol., Edinburgh, 1851; "Jane Seton, or the King's ste," 2 vols., 1853; and, "Philip Rollo, or the Scottish neers," 2 vols., 1854. Of several of these volumes cheap ns have appeared with great success. Of that of "Bothwell," d for a florin, ten thousand copies were sold in a month. he "Dublin University Magazine" Mr. Grant has been a ant contributor of memoirs, such as "General Count Lally," thers; also to "Tait's Magazine" of the memoir of "Sir w Wood of Largo," etc. With his brother, John Grant, ok an active part in the Scottish Rights movement. Mr. 's style is very graphic, and he is a complete master of in details and descriptions of scenes and incidents. As he but a young man, the reading public may expect many more from his fertile pen.

GRANVILLE, GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON GOWER, EARL, is the eldest son of the first earl, by the second daughter fifth Duke of Devonshire. He was born May 11, 1815, and ed at Eton and Christchurch, where he took his degree in The following year he became, under his father, attaché to bassy at Paris; and in 1836, being just of age, he was elected ament for the borough of Morpeth. He was again returned

for the same borough in 1837, but at the close of the
retired from parliament, and accepted the appointment
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held
when he once more took his seat as member for Lichfie
in parliament he always sided with the Liberal party, a
able and consistent advocate of free trade. In 1846 h
was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for Shropshire, and in
year succeeded to the peerage. He has held several o
under the Government, and also acted as Vice-Presid
Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition, of which he
the most diligent working members. In October, 1851,
ville was called to a seat in the cabinet, and on the 27th
ber had delivered to him the seals of the Foreign Of
successor of Lord Palmerston. His lordship, however,
office but for a short time, as the Russell cabinet fell to
afterwards. Besides the posts of Minister for Foreign A
Granville has held those of Vice-President of the Boar
Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-general of the Fo
cellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Treasurer of the
was appointed President of the Council in 1855, and is
sioner of Railroads.

GRATTAN, THOMAS COLLEY, the well-known
"Highways and Byeways," and other popular novels, the
of an old and distinguished family, was born in Dubli

d had served in China and the East Indies with considerable
inction; whilst his brother William, the author of the "Adven-
es of a Connaught Ranger," was present at nearly all our Penin-
ar battles. Thomas's ambition was accordingly respected, and a
mmission in a regiment of militia secured for him, as the readiest
de of getting him without purchase into the line. When the
portunity occurred, however, his father, one of whose sons had been
led at the head of his company in Java, and another severely
unded at Badajoz, was unwilling that the young militiaman
uld engage in similar perils; and his entreaties, supported by
se of his family, induced him to abandon his intention. When,
length, he had overcome the scruples of his friends, and had left
gland for the purpose of joining his regiment, he was met at
anciennes by the news of the battle of Waterloo, and the ter-
nation of the European war. After a few months' recreation
ead, an opportunity presented itself to him of taking service in
e South American army in the War of Independence then
ging against the Spanish yoke; but here again his destiny
erfered with his plans. In the small brig which was to convey
m to a French vessel about to sail from Bourdeaux to Venezuela
was his good fortune to meet with a family of the name of
Donnell, who were on their way to the south of France, and with
e of whose members he fell in love so "intirely," that in less
an two months they had become one flesh and blood. Thomas
ley, a delighted husband, abandoned altogether his dreams of
rtial glory, and left the patriots of Spanish America to settle
ir quarrels without him as they best might. No sooner had he
tled down in the south of France than his old tastes returned,
d he decided on engaging in the perilous and ill-rewarded pro-
ion of authorship. He made his *début* with a poetical romance
imitation of Scott, entitled "Philibert,"—which, however, met
h a very limited degree of success, and hardly deserved more.
termined to seek a wider field for his exertions, Grattan removed
Paris, where he had the good fortune to become acquainted with
ny literary celebrities; among them, Moore, Washington Irving,
anger, Casimir de Lavigne, and Lamartine, by whom his aspira-
ns for literary fame were cordially encouraged, and his means of
uring it greatly promoted. Introduced to the "New Monthly
gazine," when it was edited by the poet Campbell, he soon
ame a frequent contributor to its pages; and the success of
papers in that publication, and in the Edinburgh and West-
inster Reviews, induced him to venture on an independent work
his own account. Hence the first series of his "Highways and
ways." It was not, however, until his manuscript had been
ected by four different bookselling firms that he succeeded in
ding a publisher for it. He had, indeed, laid it aside as worth-
s, and turned to other avocations, when he received an inti-
tion from Messrs. Whittaker and Co. that they were willing to
dertake the work. It was published by them accordingly, and
t with unequivocal favour. Offers poured in from several other

quarters for more tales of a similar character; and a second third series followed in rapid succession. Grattan now aimed higher game. He wrote a tragedy, called "Ben Nazir the Saracen," for Kean; but the play failed, owing, as the author would have said, the broken health of the actor. With impaired means, the result of an unsuccessful speculation, and an uncertain future, Mr. Grattan broke up his establishment near Boulogne and removed to Brussels, where he again applied himself to authorship; and when he had transmitted to England several works which met with considerable success. They were "Traits of Travel," 3 vols.; the "History of Bruges," 3 vols.; "History of the Netherlands;" and "Jacqueline of Holland," 3 vols. The Belgian revolution, in the course of which Grattan's house was all but demolished by cannon and grape-shot, once more drove him forth in search of a home. From Brussels he removed to Antwerp, and thence again to Heidelberg, where the "Legends of the Rhine" and "Agnes de Mansfeldt" were written. On the accession of Prince Leopold to the throne of Belgium, Mr. Grattan was induced once more to take up his abode in Brussels, where he continued to write for leading English and foreign periodicals; and having borne an active part in supporting the pretensions of the new king, was appointed, at his royal highness's especial request, British Consul to the state of Massachusetts in 1839. From his departure for Boston Mr. Grattan's literary career may be said to have terminated. During the controversy between this country and America on the Boundary Question he rendered good service

m, in 1837, to resign his post before the fleet had yet erican waters. In 1842 he accepted the post he now Cambridge. Besides his lectures at New York, Dr. delivered two courses of Lowell lectures in Boston. e visited Europe, for purposes connected with Ame- y; having been absent more than a year each time. f these visits was in 1838–39, the second in 1850–51. Gray published, in 1836, his "Elements of Botany," ubsequently enlarged into the "Botanical Text-Book." r editions have been issued. In 1838 he commenced, orrey, "The Flora of North America." The immense f materials from Texas, Oregon, and California, have ried the authors, that for some time past they have been nore than keep pace with the discoverers of new plants, rying their work further towards completion. In 1848 ave to the world another valuable book, the "Manual for the Northern United States," a work long needed, highest authority with botanists in the region to which d. In the same year appeared the first volume of the oreali Americana Illustrata," a work in which one species us, within the bounds of the then organised states of the be figured and described. The drawings are by Isaac n artist unequalled in botanical delineation since the he second volume has since appeared, and other parts gress, but the work must of necessity occupy many ides these separate publications, the contributions of ray to the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of " "The Transactions of the American Philosophical The Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," and other blications, are too numerous to be enumerated singly, ir influence on the advancement of American Botany, the n of his life, is widely known and highly appreciated.

E. OTHO I., KING OF, and brother to Maximilian II., avaria, was born at Saltzburg, 1st June, 1815, and re- ducation from Councillor Oettl, Schelling, Thiersch, and ent men, whom it was the delight of his brother, the uis, to gather around his court. At the age of seventeen cted to the throne of the newly-constituted kingdom of virtue of the authority given by the nation to France, ain, and Russia. The convention between the three the King of Bavaria, acting for his son, stipulated that uld form an independent state, and that the powers, by with the Porte, should fix the limits of the kingdom, then ectly defined; that the majority of the young king, then a uld be fixed at 1st of June, 1835, when he would have his twentieth year; that during his minority the King of ould give his son three councillors as a regency; that a xty million francs should be guaranteed by the three interest constituting a *first mortgage* on the public

revenues; and that a corps of 3500 men, to be equipped by Greece, should be levied in Bavaria t the new state until the organization of a native cepted the crown 5th October, 1832. The Greek bly acknowledged its king, and the young mona new dominions with the regency and his Gern February, 1833. The powers had given Greec foundations of the state had yet to be laid. The barons and poor, and by the time that the king atte half the loan had disappeared. Brigandage, som form of petty civil war, and the perpetual anta frequently held in check whatever progress migh wise possible. In 1837, the Bavarians who h the king, or had sought their fortunes at his lit come so unpopular that Otho was compelled to and with them the little German army whicl guarded the throne. In 1837 the first national mi but soon fell a victim to the conspiracies of the few years afterwards, the three powers were com King Otho a collective note, requiring him to dis from the public service; to apply the revenues payment of the interest of the loan, and to c assembly. Upon this the Russian party again revolution, in which the army joined the popul Athens. The king was constrained, in the most

bservance of international duties, the queen has omitted no
f encouraging the party at Athens, which at the commence-
f the war in 1854 prematurely saluted her as the future
s of the East. The great struggle by which the independ-
Greece was won has not borne its expected fruits. Agricul-
ywhere exists in its veriest infancy; trade and manufacture
where; it may almost be said that Greece is still a pasture-
sheep and goats. The only roads on which carriages can
e between Athens and the Piræus, Nauplia and Argos, and
nd Thebes. In Athens the population has increased consi-
ince the war of independence, but there is little or no differ-
he rest of Greece. With a superficial area of 22,500 square
reece has not yet a million of inhabitants. The country
physically, to have degenerated. Homer and Hesiod make
of extensive forests, but there are now scarcely any woods in
ets of Greece which are of easy access. The continually
ng desert-climate has forced the wood in all quarters back
ghest mountain ranges. It is to the poverty of Greece that
scribed in great part that constant uneasiness which is a
alady of the population.

ELEY, HORACE, Editor of the "New York Tribune," at Amherst, in New Hampshire, February 3, 1811. Until of fourteen he attended a common school in his native bout that time, his parents having removed to the state of Horace, who had early shown a fondness for reading, newspapers, and had resolved to be a printer, endeavoured mployment as an apprentice in a printing-office in White- without success. He afterwards applied at the office of thern Spectator," in Pultney, Vt., where his services were and where he remained until 1830, when the paper was ued, and he returned to work on his father's farm. In f the following year he arrived in the city of New York, ter persevering efforts, he obtained work as a journeyman nd was employed in various offices, with occasional inter- the next eighteen months. In 1834, in connexion with inchester, he started "The New-Yorker," a weekly journal ure and general intelligence, which for some time had been ied project, and became its editor. After struggling on for ears, the journal was found to yield but little profit to its rs, and was finally abandoned. During its existence, Mr. published several political campaign papers,—"The Con- ," "The Jeffersonian," and the "Log Cabin." In 1841 he ced the publication of the "New York Tribune," which has inently successful. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was chosen to fill y in the thirtieth Congress, and served through the short eeding General Taylor's inauguration. In 1851 he visited and was chosen chairman of one of the juries at the Fair. He gave an account of his travels in a series of o the "Tribune," which were afterwards collected into a

volume. He has also published a collection of his add
essays, etc., under the title of "Hints toward Reforms."

GREY, HENRY GEORGE, EARL, Statesman, born in
is son of that distinguished man who presided over the
which carried the Reform-bill through Parliament. Lord
—for by that title of courtesy he was known—having been ed
at Trinity College, Cambridge, was returned to the House o
mons in 1829 as member for Winchelsea, and in 1830 as
sentative of Higham Ferrars. On the formation of his
ministry he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colon
in 1833 resigned, from not concurring in the scheme of Mr.
(now Earl of Derby) for the emancipation of the slaves.
sequently held for a brief period the post of Under-Secre
Home Affairs, and on the formation of the Melbourne A
tration in 1835 became Secretary-at-War. At the general
of 1841 Lord Howick had the mortification of being eject
his seat for North Northumberland, which he had represe
ten years; but he found his way into Parliament as mem
Sunderland, exercised his powers as a debater in oppositio
Peel Government, and won from his party the praise of bei
of the most acute and strong-minded statesmen of the d
the year 1845, Lord Howick succeeded his father as th
Grey, took his seat in the House of Peers, and on the com
of a Whig cabinet by Lord J. Russell, in 1846, assumed the

Paris, to aid him in his literary labours. In the following returned to Germany, where he received an appointment in ry college. He employed the leisure left him by his official n the study of the literature and poetry of the middle ages, h his attention had been directed while in Paris. After the hment of the kingdom of Westphalia he obtained, in 1808, t of Librarian to the royal private library in the castle of sshohe; a civil appointment was afterwards added to this t he still found leisure for literary pursuits. After the f the Elector of Hesse he accompanied the Hessian ambas- as his secretary, to the allied camp, and subsequently to rhere he was instructed to demand the restoration of the treasures carried from Hesse by the French. In the fol- rear he executed a similar commission in behalf of the Prus- ernment; and upon his return, in 1816, he was appointed Librarian at Cassel, where he continued to prosecute his al studies. In 1829 the first librarian, Völkel, died, where- s post was bestowed upon Rommel, the electoral historio- and director of the archives. Grimm, feeling himself d, accepted in 1830 an invitation to Göttingen, as Professor rarian. On account of his protest against the abrogation of lamental law in Hanover, upon the accession of the late was deprived of his office, and banished from the kingdom. lished a statement of the transaction, under the title, "Jak. upon his Dismissal." He returned to Cassel, whence, in was called to Berlin, where he has since been active as er of the Academy of Sciences, and in connexion with the ty. The philosophical investigations of Grimm have been to setting forth the intellectual life of the German people, ested in their language, their mediæval laws and beliefs, stoms and poetry, both in themselves and in their relations nations. The works which he has put forth show great e, learning, and judgment, a true perception of the course ical development, and a poetical feeling as fresh and vigour- t is tender. His "German Grammar," of which the first appeared in 1819, and the fourth in 1837, lays the founda- an historical investigation respecting language in general. his other works are "German Legal Antiquities" (1828); tion of German "Weisthümer" (1840–42); "German gy" (1835); "Geschichte der Deutschen Sprache," 2 vols.; rk on German manners and customs. He has also edited ion of Spanish romances, and a number of the productions iddle ages; and has published "Reinhart Fuchs," with an tion on the animal fables of the Middle Ages.

IM, WILHELM KARL, the younger of the "Brothers was born at Hanau, February 24, 1786. He was trained brother at the Lyceum at Cassel, and in 1804 went to the y of Marburg to study law. His early years were darkened llness, from which he did not recover till 1809. In 1814

he was appointed Secretary at the library in Cassel; in 18
companied his brother to Göttingen, where he was appointed
librarian; and in 1835, Professor Extraordinary in the Philoso
Faculty. Being one of the seven who refused to agree to the
gation of the Hanoverian fundamental law, he was deprived
office, but remained for a while at Göttingen, and subseq
joined his brother in Cassel, and in 1841 accompanied h
Berlin, where he also had an invitation. Associated with his b
in domestic and official relations, and in philosophical pursu
younger Grimm has directed his chief inquiries toward the G
poetry of the middle ages. Here belong his editions of "
Ruodolf," the "Hildebrandslied," the "Freidank," the "
garten," the "Rolandslied," the "Veronica of Wernher of the
Rhine," the "Golden Smith," and the "Silvester of Conr
Würtzburg." He has published a translation of the Old
"Heldenlieder," and an inquiry "concerning the German
under the title of "Die Deutsche Heldensage," a collec
examples of these productions, with a treatise on their ori
progressive formation. Minor productions of the broth
scattered through many German periodicals. In connexi
each other, they have put forth the admirable collection of
"Kinder-und-Hausmärchen," originally published in 18
"Old German Forests" (1813–16), a collection of minor
"German Tales" (1816–18); "Irish Elfin Stories," after
Croker's "Fairy Legends," with an introduction upon the

t he was considered to have in especial charge the e ballot, a question upon which he made an annual has for some time retired from active participation in as thus recently been able to devote his entire atten- resolution of his admirable "History of Greece," of erable portion is already in the hands of the public.

FRANÇOIS-PIERRE-GUILLAUME, an Historian r of France, was born in October, 1787, and was the cate at Nismes, who perished on the scaffold during n. Guizot was educated at Geneva, and at the age of himself master of the learned languages. German to him a second mother-tongue, and English and tely familiar. He left Geneva in 1805, and after me time in Languedoc proceeded to Paris, with ding called to the bar—an intention which he does prosecuted with seriousness. About this time Pauline de Meulan was editing a magazine, called which had acquired a considerable reputation. The lady family attacked by illness, the work was threatened extinction. M. Guizot made an anonymous offer to which was accepted. He thenceforward became its and the friend of the editor, and so began his In 1809, M. Guizot published his first regular work, entitled "French Synonyms," with a dissertation on "Lives of the French Poets," translation of and Fall," "The State of the Fine Arts in Education," and smaller works, soon followed. the winter of 1812 he married the lady whose had made under such romantic circumstances, to obtained the chair of Modern History Paris. The exalted idea of his talents, which the old aristocracy of France, made it easy for important posts under both the restorations of He was successively Secretary general of the Mi- Interior and of that of Justice, and Director general for settling claims of indemnity. He be- general school under the Restoration, and fell with Decazes, M. Royer Collard, and M. Camille de Jordan, assassination of the Duc de Berri turned the the more moderate revolutionary party. The severe M. Villèle's administration called forth those political Guizot, which created a great sensation at the was suspended in 1820 from his Lectureship, renewed his studies and literary activity. His "Memoirs relative to the English Revolu- followed by a "History of the English Re- "Memoirs relative to the History of France," and Essays upon Shakspeare." He likewise the "Revue Française," and in the "Globe." At

this period his house in the Rue St. Dominique was the
the most distinguished men of the day, in both politics
rature. In 1828 the interdict on his lectures was remov
Martignac ministry, and he delivered the series published
a "Course of Modern History," and the "History of Civil
Europe." At the age of forty-two M. Guizot was elected a
of the Chamber of Deputies, and took his seat in that as
the eventful session of 1830, on which occasion he join
celebrated address which provoked Charles to issue hi
ordonnances of July 25th, 1830. Upon the accession
Philippe he was named Minister of the Interior, then cer
most important post in the government. The first minist
by Louis-Philippe only lasted three months, and M. G
not come again into power until two years afterwards
Coalition Ministry was formed. In the cabinet of Octo
presided over by Marshal Soult, Guizot was Minister
Instruction; and from that period, unless when filling
don embassy, he may be said to have formed a lead
ber of every administration. It is, however, as a mem
ministry of the 29th October, 1840—after he had filled
don embassy—that he has become best known to En
and has secured the longest lease of power. For seven
a quarter he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, thus
a longer tenure of office than any minister since 1830

ating mind as the originator of an extensive improvement
ucture of his country, and on the method of inculcating
beneficial lessons of historical knowledge. Since his
he has published two more volumes of his admirable
of the English Revolution," embracing the period of the
wealth; as well as "Richard Cromwell and the Dawn of the
ss," 2 vols. (1856); and two semi-political pamphlets, "On
y in France" (1849), and an "Enquiry into the Causes of
ss of the English Revolution" (1850). The chief works
been translated into English are, "History of the English
n of 1640," 6 vols. (1826–55); "Life of Monk;" "Lec-
the History of Civilisation," 3 vols. (1846); "Corneille
Times" (1852); "Shakspeare and his Times" (1852);
n the Fine Arts" (1854).

NEY, SAMUEL, Capitalist, born near Norwich, Oct. 18th,
le came to London as an apprentice in 1802, entered
on his own account in 1807, and married the daughter
Shepherd, of Ham House, Essex, in 1808, in which
now resides. He is a member of the Society of Friends,
her of the late philanthropic John Joseph Gurney, of
and of the late Mrs. Fry, and brother-in-law to the late
well Buxton. He is one of the greatest living operators
iscount market, and his money transactions and influence
tary affairs are very important.

HRIE, THOMAS, D.D., an eminent Scottish Preacher
anthropist, the son of an influential merchant and banker
in, Forfarshire, was born there in 1800. He studied for
ch of Scotland at the University of Edinburgh, and after
een licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Brechin pro-
Paris, where he acquired a knowledge of medicine, with
of being able to assist the poor medically, when engaged
storal duties. On his return to Scotland he went for a
his father's banking-house, and in 1830 was ordained
of the parish of Arbinlot, in his native county. He was
s translated to the collegiate church of old Greyfriars,
h, and in 1840 to St. John's, a new church and parish in
erected chiefly in consequence of his popularity. He took
ent part in the Non-intrusion Controversy, as it was called;
t of which was that ministers should not be intruded on
unwilling to receive them, and other ecclesiastical ques-
ich ended in the disruption of the Established Church of
in 1843, and the institution of the Free Church of that
He was one of the four leading men of that important
t, the other three being Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, and
. In 1847, his fervent and heart-stirring appeals to the
nt, on behalf of the destitute and homeless children of the
capital, led to the *establishment of the Edinburgh original or Industrial School, which has been* productive of incal-
enefit to the poorer classes of that city.

GUYON, GENERAL, a successful Commander in th
Hungarian Army, was born about 1815, the son of a p
in the British navy. In 1830 he entered the Austrian s
joined a Hungarian regiment. Having attained the ran
he became attached to the daughter of Field-marshal Ba
the commander of the Hungarian Life-guards. Upon hi
with this amiable lady he left the army and took some
which he resided, happy in the circle of his family,
general esteem of his neighbours. When, in Septembe
hordes of Jellachich were poured into Hungary, and Kos
words called the whole nation to arms, Guyon, long con
thoroughly sympathising with the Liberal party, offered h
as a volunteer. He was immediately invested with the
of an ill-armed battalion of the general levy, and at t
this he contributed to the defeat of Jellachich at Suka
month of October he accompanied the Hungarian army to
and was engaged in the battle of Schwachat, fought o
This rencontre took place under the walls of Vienna i
the Viennese did not support the Hungarian attack upo
rialists by a sally, the Hungarian general, Moga, was
to beat a retreat. It was executed in tolerably steady
ever, and without molestation, for Windischgrätz did no
pursuit. The moral impression of this incomplete batt
insurgents was depressing. Vienna surrendered to th
generals; but the gallant style in which the Hungarian

he enemy, but he succeeded in entering at the
nen after some remarkable adventures. His
usiastically, because, though he could only
oken Hungarian, he cheerfully shared with
es of the war, and was invariably to be found
saulting column. The Hungarians took an
looking upon General Richard Guyon as the
themselves, of English valour. When the
threw Hungary helpless into the hands of
hared the exile of Kossuth in Turkey, where,
his hatred for Russia by taking arms under
since been Pacha of Damascus, and for a time
f of an incompetent pacha commanding the
. A recent traveller in the East, Mr. Charles
at Kars in 1854, says of him,—"An erroneous
ope, to the effect that the command of the
s entirely in the hands of General Guyon;
y, his power was utterly restricted to offering
ly accepted. The personal appearance of
it first struck me, was prepossessing. His
frame betrayed great strength and activity.
resolution and courage, and was soldier-like,
aspect of semi-ferocity which our historical
stow on the lineaments of their martial heroes.
plexion, lighted up by piercing blue eyes, and
chestnut-coloured beard, presented a strange
melancholic features of the Ottoman com-
ded him. General Guyon was in the prime of
y-two years of age; but premature wrinkles
the forehead bore witness to a past existence
. A fine swordsman, a splendid and graceful
nded by Nature for a cavalry general; and if
nmander are contested, none can deny his
his brilliant courage. Guyon appeared in-
His habits at Kars astonished the calm, indo-
and not a little annoyed the officers imme-
him, who were totally unaccustomed to such
daybreak, mounted with his aides-de-camp,
e fortifications that were being constructed
inspected the troops. At nine he breakfasted,
mall Anglo-Saxon colony with the army had
At eleven Guyon again commenced his in-
ole day thus passed on horseback. At sunset
Tuchir Zarif Mustafa Pacha, and then plans
at were never doomed to be realised. These
menced with compliments, and concluded in
s. The evening was passed by Guyon at his
ng communications *or remonstrances* to the
ntinople *on the deplorable* condition of the
tined to be totally unheeded. Later in the

Legation, and his observations on the aspects of B
were published soon afterwards, under the title "Un
Sam Slick in England." Sam Slick's writings are re
the combination of humour with sound sagacious vie
nature, as it exists in a free, unsophisticated state; f
its own impulses, untrammelled by the fetters of so
whilst it gives full play to its emotions. He has als
graver work of considerable historical value on the
New England.

HALL, SAMUEL CARTER, Editor of the "Art-
born at Topsham, Devon, in 1800. Mr. Hall commer
fessional labours as a gallery reporter for the "New
1824 he established, and for many years edited, th
one of the best annuals of its time. He is, ho
known by an illustrated work on Ireland, written i
with his wife, which has met with great and dese
Mr. Hall was for several years editor of the "New M
zine," and has laboured with great zeal and unfailing
self and his subject for the popularisation of art in I
established, and at first carried on, the "Art-Journal
discouraging circumstances; but by dint of persevera
cession of courageous experiments, he at length ha
taste in the right way, and gained for his serial a very
of public support. He has edited several illustrate

iam." Mr. Hallam's works are, "The Constitutional ngland," 2 vols. 8vo.; "The History of Europe during Ages," 2 vols. 8vo.; "An Introduction to the Literary Europe, during the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries,"

K, FITZ-GREENE, a distinguished American Poet, Guilford, Connecticut, in August, 1795. In 1813 he nking-house in New York, and remained in that city mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he returned to where he now resides. At a very early period he had cal ability, and had written verses; but the earliest of oductions in print were the various humorous and sati- d lyrics contributed to the "Evening Post," in 1819, in with his friend J. R. Drake, under the signature of

Toward the close of the same year he published longest satirical poem, which passed through several ough for a long time unacknowledged by the author. Halleck visited England and the Continent. In 1827 a small volume, containing "Alnwick Castle." "Marco d some other pieces, which had appeared in different were collected and published in 1835. It has been ce of regret that one who writes so well should write

IN, FERDINAND-ALPHONSE, Vice-Admiral, lately the naval forces of France in the Black Sea, was born commenced his career in his eleventh year, under the his uncle, then captain of the frigate Vénus, and after- al Baron Hamelin. He was present at the battle of in the island of Réunion, and a subsequent close which the Vénus was totally destroyed. Hamelin ered the navy immediately after this affair, as naval 13 he became lieutenant, and sailed a year later as adju- cle, appointed to command the squadron off the Scheldt. ndered valuable services to commerce in an expedition lgerian pirates, who then infested the Mediterranean; pensed for this service with the rank of captain. He cruise to the South Atlantic, and returned in time to e corvette Actéon, one of the vessels employed in the ainst Algiers. Under the Government of July he be- lmiral and Vice-Admiral, and was appointed commander orces of France in the Pacific, and subsequently mari- at Toulon. In 1853 he was appointed by the Emperor the French squadron, then at anchor in Besika Bay, al La Susse; and on the 17th of October the combined ce and England passed the Dardanelles. It was not, il the 3d of January, 1854, that they entered the Black mbined squadrons *rendered the Turks* a defensive *ling them to victual Batoum and* Fort St. Nicholas,

which they had taken from the Russians, until the end of
when war was declared against Russia by France and E
Shortly afterwards, a partial attack was made on Odessa, a
military stores were destroyed. Sebastopol was guarded,
Kalé bombarded, and the mouths of the Danube were pla
state of blockade. In September the military expedition
Crimea was undertaken, and the co-operation of the fleets
army commenced. On the 17th of October the siege be
the allied armies having opened their fire upon Sebast
fleets assailed the forts, the French attacking the Alma
Quarantine forts to the south of the entrance of Sebasto
the Russians had not closed the entrance to Sebastopol b
two ships of the line and two frigates, I do not doubt
vessels of the two squadrons, after the first fire, would h
able to enter the port successfully, and place themselve
munication with the army; but the extreme measure whic
taken forced us to confine ourselves to attacking the sea
of Sebastopol for five hours, with the object of silencing th
or less, of occupying a great many men of the garrison at
and of thus giving our army material as well as moral as
The fire of the fleet did little damage to the forts, while
received serious injury. The personal conduct of Admiral
during the attack, which he conducted, was marked w
gallantry. A correspondent, who was himself engaged in
operations, thus describes an incident of the day:—"A sh
the Ville de Paris, and blew up nearly the whole of the
which were standing at the time Admiral Hamelin and fo
aides-de-camp. The Admiral was thrown some feet into th
without being hurt. After having glanced at his aides
one of whom was cut in two, another had both his leg
away, and a third was slightly wounded, he merely e
'Poor fellows!' and resumed the command with as much
as before." In December, Admiral Hamelin's time of serv
expired, he returned to France. If the Admiral has not
his reputation during the term of his Eastern command, i
remembered that the policy of the Allies, down to the d
attack on Sebastopol, was repugnant to vigorous measures;
the enemy has testified his respect for the fleets of Eng
France by sinking his ships at the mouth of the harbour
topol; thus proclaiming, that even under his own batteries
his Black Sea navy was not able to defend itself. Admiral
was appointed Minister of Marine on the death of M. Du
decree conferring the appointment was made during the l
visit to England, and bears date, "Windsor Castle, April 1

HAMILTON, THE REV. JAMES, D.D., a popular
and Author, Minister of the English Presbyterian Churc
Square, London, was born in 1814, at Strathblane, Stirlin
which parish his father, who occupied a prominent positi
ranks of the Evangelical party in the Church of Scot

later. Dr. Hamilton commenced his career as assistant-minister small and secluded parish in Perthshire. He was thence ved to the pastorate of a chapel-of-ease in Edinburgh, and the translation of the successor of the celebrated Rev. Ed- Irving was chosen minister of the large and influential con- ation assembling in what was then called the *National Scotch* ch, Regent Square. As a preacher, Dr. Hamilton is distin- ed by a rich and imaginative style of pulpit oratory, rising ionally to high flights of eloquence. Besides numerous tracts, as published several small volumes, mostly adaptations of his t addresses, which have had a very extensive circulation both is country and in America. Amongst these may be mentioned, in Earnest," "The Mount of Olives," and "The Happy e." He has also published, "Memoirs of Lady Colquhoun," and Royal Preacher," and is Editor of "Excelsior," a cheap and ar monthly miscellany established in 1854.

AMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, BART., an eminent Meta- cian, was educated at Oxford, where he obtained first-class rs. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1813, and was for time Professor of Universal History in the University of burgh. In 1836 he was appointed Professor of Logic and physics in the same University. He is also Her Majesty's tor for Teinds in Scotland; a Corresponding Member of the ute of France; and an Associate of many literary societies. ontributions to the "Edinburgh Review" were published in a ted form, in 1 vol. 8vo., at London, in 1852, under the title of ussions in Philosophy and Literature, Education, and Uni- y Reform." He has edited Dr. Thomas Reid's works, with ions from his unpublished letters. He is now engaged upon orks of Dugald Stewart.

ANNAY, JAMES, Author and Journalist, was born at Dum- in the year 1827, and derives his descent from a territorial y of the name "designed of Sorbie," which flourished for many ries in the ancient province of Galloway. Mr. Hannay, after g been educated at schools in Westmoreland and in Surrey, ed the royal navy, and while in H.M.S. Cambridge took part Syrian operations in the latter part of 1840. After serving in ls ships till the autumn of 1845 he left the navy, and dedi- his time and talents entirely to literature. Since that date he onstantly exercised his pen in many distinguished journals eriodicals, including "Punch;" and contributed, in no small e, to the instruction and amusement of the reading public. Hannay, besides signalising his prowess as a journalist, has, as of letters, produced several independent works, among which ovel of "Singleton Fontenoy" may be mentioned as occupying spicuous place. In the summer of 1853 he delivered in Lon- series of lectures on "*Satire and Satirists,*" which have since ured in *a volume, displaying extensive information*, profound

scholarship, and clear perception of human nature. Mr. H
novel of "Eustace Conyers," was published in 1855. It is g
regarded as one of the cleverest and most charming works o
that has appeared in recent years, and exhibits a singul
in the delineation of character, a fine sympathy with ages
valry and romance, a knowledge of heraldry and genealo
indeed, in our degenerate days, and views of political aff
could only have been conceived by a man of genius and an
thinker.

HANOVER, GEORGE-FREDERICK-ALEXA
CHARLES-ERNEST-AUGUSTUS, KING OF, Duke
berland and Teviotdale in Great Britain, Earl of Ar
Ireland, Knight of the Garter, and first cousin to the
England, was born at Berlin, May 27, 1819; he married
ruary, 1843, the Princess Alexandrina-Maria, daughter o
reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and has issue:—Ernest-A
William-Adolphus-George-Frederick, Crown-Prince of
born September 21, 1845; Frederica-Sophia-Maria-H
Amelia-Theresa, Princess, born January 9, 1848; Maria-E
Josephine-Adolphine-Henrietta-Theresa-Elizabeth-Ale
born December 3, 1849. The late King of Hanover succ
the crown of that kingdom upon the death of his broth
William the Fourth of England, 20th June, 1837, when
Salique law of Hanover, the two kingdoms were dismi

boast. Some of his lithographic sketches of forest
blished in elementary books, strike upon the eye as
s. The completed works of no artist can, perhaps, be
y his sketches; but it may be said of Mr. Harding, as
-painter, that his sketches are among the very finest
artist has ever produced. Like other of his fortunate
e has pursued his art into a hundred countries, and
me delightful reminiscences of Alps and Tyrolese moun-
n lakes, and quaint Norman cities, in his rich portfolio.
20, just as the art of lithography began to make some
this country, that Harding's attention was drawn to it,
its capabilities, not only for the production of works of
t it would also be, as it has proved, an extraordinary
the dissemination of instruction by good examples, he
self very much to its study and the unfolding of its
ith what result the various lithographic drawing-books
orks he has published enable us to judge. His success
er men of talent into the same field, but more remark-
he production of his "Sketches at Home and Abroad,"
erein he for the first time showed those atmospheric
he printing of a tint, which have added so much to the
he art. He has published four other works worth
. "Lessons on Art," "Lessons on Trees," "Elementary
The Principles and Practice of Art." In these his great
een to communicate a knowledge of art as well with the
the pencil, and he has aimed rather to rank as an in-
n as a painter. In 1830 he went to Rome and Naples, and
k his sketches on coloured paper. These had such an
artists that this system of sketching has been generally
d has led to very pleasing results. It may be added that,
st the prejudices of the veterans in water-colours, Rob-
t, Dewint, etc., Harding broke away from the ancient
d introduced the use of opaque colours among the trans-
. How far this has contributed to the advance of the
understood from the works of Cattermole, Nash, Lewis,
thers. Harding was long a leading member of the Old
ar Society. During the last twelve years he has con-
the Academy exhibitions many able pictures in oil,
been systematically slighted by Hanging Committees.
n a candidate for what are called academic honours, and,
edit of the Academy, unsuccessfully. He is a man of
nd of varied acquirements, and his name is one of the
known of English artists, abroad as well as at home.

NGE, HENRY, VISCOUNT, a veteran British General,
f the Rev. Henry Hardinge of Stanhope, and was born
1785. He was gazetted as an ensign as early as 1798,
rose in rank. He served throughout the Peninsular war,
hole time as Deputy-Quartermaster-General of the Por-
ny, and was *present at the battles of* Roleia and Vi-

miera, upon which latter occasion he was wounded; he wa
battle of Corunna, the passage of the Douro, the battle of
the lines of Torres Vedras, the battle of Albuera, the
second sieges of Badajoz, the siege and capture of Ciudad
the third siege of Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca, Vitori
he was severely wounded), Pampeluna, the Pyrenees, Nive
and Orthes. He again served in the campaign of 1815,
severely wounded at Ligny, on the 16th of June, and has
hand amputated. Five years after the peace, Hardinge, who
made a K.C.B. for his services, entered Parliament as me
Durham, in the Tory interest; and in 1823 was made Cle
Ordnance. During the Peninsular struggle and the Wate
paign he had won the friendship and entire confidence of
Captain of the age; and when, in 1828, the latter assu
premiership, he called for the services of Hardinge as
presentative of the War department in the Lower H
is related, that on the hesitation of Sir Henry, on th
of his inaptitude for parliamentary speaking, the gr
assured him that he would find no difficulty, if he w
"take care not to speak of what he did not underst
never to quote Latin." In 1830 he was appointed Secr
Ireland, and held that office until the dissolution of the W
ministry. He was again appointed Irish Secretary in 18
third time in 1841. In 1844 he left the House of Com
become Governor-general of India, immediately before the

ROBERT, M.D., M.A., P.S., an eminent Chemist, the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; of the Sciences, Boston; Associate of the Smithsonian Insti- erius Professor of Chemistry in the University of Penn- as born in 1781. He entered the chemical class in that n the year 1801. Before the end of 1802 he contrived at than had ever been known before, by means of the or hydro-oxygen blow-pipe, producing also the lime- ards used under the name of the Drummond light, for ceived the Rumford premium, a gold and silver medal. published a pamphlet, entitled "Brief View of the lesources of the United States." He is also the author n one hundred and fifty communications of a scientific arious periodicals and journals, and has contributed al essays to "The Portfolio." Besides lime and mag- are was the first to fuse iridium, rhodium, and platinum, rom one to twenty-eight ounces; and he is the only ever obtained calcium in the pure metallic state, or strontium free from mercury. He also obtained by a pure hyponitric ether, boiling at 65° Fahrenheit, and sly therewith a gaseous ether, supposed isomeric; and irst to discover that when gases or vapours, consisting s of carbon, are united with the gaseous elements of e proportion, the latter, combining with the carbon, are ed. Franklin verified by experiment the conjecture ntertained, that lightning was a gigantic electric spark. elieves the tornado, represented as a whirlwind by be a gigantic convective discharge, of the same nature air from electrified points. Dr. Hare has advanced a eably to which opposite polarities are substituted for positious fluids of Dufay, and waves for currents, sup- enry's observations. Besides the works already men- s the author of a compendium of Chemistry, and of ıcial and political pamphlets.

AVES, EDMUND HAMMOND, the Discoverer of ields in Australia, is a man of extraordinary energy of hose success is associated with a very important period y of the colony. He is the third son of John Edwards and was born at the close of the last war, at Gosport. as then a lieutenant in the Sussex militia. His regi- n the march, and the child followed his father's com- ge of six weeks. At the age of fourteen he was launched rld on the deck of a merchant ship; and he toiled at ears, during which he visited most parts of the world. as eighteen years old he became a settler, or "squatter," , and was a proprietor of cows and bullocks. He was d; but his means consisted merely of such stock and e could raise. In 1849 he sailed from Port Jackson ıcisco, *journeyed to the gold diggings*, and while working

there was so struck with the resemblance of the geological
ture of the country to that of Australia, that upon his return
Francisco he wrote, 5th March, 1850, to a merchant in
these prophetic lines:—"I am very forcibly impressed that
been in a gold region in New South Wales, within 300 m
Sydney; but unless you know how to find it, you might li
century in the region, and know nothing of its existence
returned to Sydney in January, 1851, whence, on Feb. 5, he
on horseback alone to cross the Blue Mountains: he journe
to Guyong, where he had been eighteen years before, a
neighbourhood of which he believed to be auriferous. Th
proceeded, with a young guide, down the Lower Road C
tributary to the Summer-hill Creek, which again is a trib
the Macquarie River, where the resemblance of the form
the country to that of California could not be doubted or m
The finding of the gold he thus describes:—"I took the
scratched the gravel off a schistose dyke, which ran across th
at right angles with its side; and with the trowel I dug
of earth, which I washed in the water-hole. The first t
duced a little piece of gold. 'Here it is,' I exclaimed; an
washed five panfuls in succession, obtaining gold from all b
On his return to Guyong, Mr. Hargraves wrote a memora
the discovery, which he afterwards gave to the Colonial S
as a memorial of the great event. He then visited the M
River, and pursuing its bed, satisfied himself of the auriferc

dings, by his not seeking to enrich himself, but to nefits of his discovery to his fellow-colonists, is entitled t commendation. There are few men who, under nstances, would have shown so remarkable an exercise and regard for the common good.

, WILHELM, a German Novelist, known under the of "Wilibald Alexis," was born at Breslau in June, 1798. led from a refugee family from Bretagne, who changed name into the corresponding German word. His commenced at Berlin, where his mother took up after the death of his father. He made the cam-, and was present at the sieges of the fortresses of as a volunteer. In 1817 he resumed his studies at slau, and embraced the legal profession, which, being an adequate estate, he abandoned to follow a literary

first work was an hexameter poem, entitled "Die A result of his close study of Sir Walter Scott was "Walladmor," a bad imitation of a great original. lar disguise appeared the "Castle Avalon." He had de himself known under his assumed name, and gra-l a style compounded of Tieck's irony and Scott's wer, mingled with minute reflections, and a precise tails. Of his minor tales two collections have been he titles of "Gesammelte Novellen," and "Neue No-of which are masterpieces of invention and execution. ger novels are "Cabanis;" "Haus Düsterweg," some-actory as a whole, but with many striking features; ht," containing admirable descriptions, but dry and speculations. The historical novels, "Roland of The Pseudo-Waldemar," are among the best of their ave recently been produced. "Urban Graudier" is e than a gloomy picture of delirious fanaticism and ainy, yet possessing great interest.

:, MARSHAL, a Soldier of the French Empire, raised military dignity by the Emperor Louis-Napoleon, and est and most distinguished survivors of the Imperial in his eighty-third year. So far back as 1792 he held ptain of a company of volunteers raised by himself in ountry, where he was born, and in the following year battalion of that force. He was during that year ged in the affairs between the Spanish and French frontier, and having driven the Spanish from the h has been so long a disputed territory), and won the udaritz, he was, with the rapidity of promotion then n, raised to the rank of General of Brigade—his composed of Basque Chasseurs. In 1800 he was he division of General Moncey in Italy, and with wards became allied by the closest ties of friendship.

Catalonia. In 1810 he received his commission
vision, and in the following year commanded at th
ragona, and was again wounded by a shell. In
the title of Count, and was sent to Spain with
In 1814 he was with Marshal Soult, and shared i
of the retreat on Paris after the decisive actions
which led to the final evacuation of Spain by the
present at the battle of Toulouse, when he was on
in the foot by a cannon-ball, and taken prisone
In March, 1815, he commanded the first milita
army of the Basses Pyrenées. From the perio
tion till the Revolution of July he remained in pr
at his château of Bagorny in his native mountai
latter period till February, 1848, he almost alway
army of observation on the Spanish frontier, wit
head-quarters. During the affairs between the En
Sir De Lacy Evans and the Carlist forces in the
in 1836–7, the conduct of General Harispe was n
and on the successful issue of the storming of t
Sebastian he wrote a highly complimentary lett
general. In the taking of Irun and Fontarabia
May, 1837, he afforded every assistance to the
wounded on that occasion. General Harispe w
the French army when the population rose on
1808; and in the second edition of Napier's "His
sular War," will be found some marginal notes fr
a few errors relative to that event in the work in q
Harispe enjoyed much popularity, not only amo
long commanded near the French frontier, but
countrymen; and no pleasure was so great fo
wandering over his native mountains in his old a

mong the Nonconformist clergy, and the author of
of which, since its publication, from 40,000 to 50,000
been sold in this country, and as many more in America,
Ugborough, in Devonshire, in 1804, and entered Hoxton
Student of Divinity in 1823. Having completed his
urse, he began his ministerial duties at Epsom in 1827.
ars his labours were chiefly limited to the duties of his
e; but as a preacher he evinced, even at this early period
, many of the qualifications which are now so generally
in his discourses. Before he left Epsom, his reputation
er may be said to have been fully established. Soon
ublication of his first work, the "Great Teacher," Dr.
e well-known physician, offered a prize of one hundred
the best essay on the sin of covetousness; and ap-
Rev. Dr. Pye Smith and the Rev. Baptist Noel to
dicators on the occasion. Mr. Harris carried off the
some one hundred and fifty competitors, and the
reception of his "Mammon" by the public at large
ntly confirmed the propriety of the decision. The
this admirable little work upon the Christian world
ninations is known to have been considerable, and to
e practically useful effect of increasing the funds of
nstitutions in all parts of the kingdom. Shortly after
on of "Mammon," the Committee of the British and
or's Society offered a prize for the best essay on the
amen to the regard of the Christian world; when Mr.
me once more the successful competitor. This essay,
riginally under the title of "Britannia," was inscribed
y enough to our Sailor King, William IV., who not only
s dedication to himself, but expressed his warm appro-
work. It is no slight test of Mr. Harris's usefulness
r, that he could achieve a reputation in the pulpit that
th the expectations created by these popular volumes.
blished sermon was the "Christian Citizen," delivered
f that admirable institution, the City Mission. His
Church," his "Union," and other of his public ad-
ing more special objects, have helped to place him in
k of theological authors. This position appears to
corded to him on all hands; for in 1835 he received
Welsh, Wardlaw, Bunting, and other eminent divines,
two hundred guineas for his essay on Christian missions,
nder the title of "The Great Commission." The theo-
at Cheshunt College having become vacant by the death
W. Broadfoot in 1837, the Trustees of that institution
imously to offer it to Mr. Harris, who, having accepted
ent, entered upon his duties in the early part of 1838.
ollowing the anniversary of this institution he married
ham, a niece of the accomplished Archdeacon of that
y admirably qualified to be his coadjutor in every good
38 Mr. Harris received from America his diploma of

Doctor of Divinity. In this country, the maxim of *detur* is seldom followed in such matters; and accordingly talent has helped to Christianise thousands, has not been con worthy of any honorary distinction. We are in posses no complete list of Dr. Harris's writings. He has, we published many sermons, most of which have had a ver circulation. On the occasion of the amalgamation, in 1850 Independent Colleges of Highbury, Homerton, and Coward t College, St. John's Wood, Dr. Harris became the Principa Institution, and its Professor of Theology. His more publications are "The Preadamite Earth," "Man Primev "Patriarchy, or the Family, its Constitution, and Probatio an article on "Modern Masterpieces of Pulpit Oratory," f pen of the Rev. George Gilfillan, there is a very high b deserved testimony to the merits of Dr. Harris as a preach Gospel, in which Mr. Gilfillan assigns a first place in the pulpit oratory to his earlier efforts, and more especially to mon entitled the "Great Teacher," which he regards as on noblest effusions of pulpit eloquence extant. "As a theolo adds, "Dr. Harris has sought principally two great objects infuse a more genial and humane spirit into the dry de theology; and secondly, to urge Christians more to redu belief to practice. Both objects, it is obvious, run into on seek to make the one Christianity, and the other the alive. The book of Dr. Harris, entitled the 'Great

ily-introduced facilities extended them), he soon turned
s first-exhibited oil-picture—at the British Institution in
struction," was immediately sold, and confirmed the
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s to our exhibitions; and soon, a fair share of public
is striking and cleverly-treated subject-pictures from
he romantic side of history:—"Isaac of York in the
Front de Bœuf," (1830); "English Nobility privately
e Catholic Communion early in the Sixteenth Century,"
Giacopo Querini refusing to enter into the Compact
ndo Theopolo to put to death the Doge Gradenigo,"
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his name known, and with which he has identified it,—
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Y, GEORGE, a popular Scotch Painter of historical
l *tableaux de genre*, better known and appreciated in the
rse for thirty years the arena of his prosperous exertion

than in London, was born in 1806 at St. Ninian's, a sm
in the neighbourhood of Stirling. He displayed a taste for
a very early age, but, having been apprenticed to a book
only limited opportunities during the term of his pr
gratifying his early predilection. The summer morning
found him in the fields with his sketch-book, as early as
o'clock; those of winter, by the fireside, at a not much
In his eighteenth year his artistic studies were com
the school of the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, an
two years continued uninterruptedly; the young painte
works of sufficient merit to attract notice in a provi
bition. In 1826 a meeting took place among the Sco
to establish an Academy of their own, framed on th
the Royal Academy of London: a movement provol
slights inflicted on the whole body of artists, and th
usurped, by the amateurs and gentlemen governing the
Royal Institution "for the encouragement of the Arts
Harvey was only twenty, his adhesion to the new conf
of sufficient consequence to be solicited, and to warrant
it as Associate. That rank was, in 1829, exchanged for A
Both titles—then nominal—he helped to render subs
by the energy with which he promoted the new Academy
He took a prominent part, not only in its foundatio
sequently in promoting its means of rivalling establishm
in possession of the field — the Institution, and th

ntly-introduced facilities extended them), he soon turned is first-exhibited oil-picture—at the British Institution in nstruction," was immediately sold, and confirmed the s choice. "The Elevation of the Law," exhibited at the reet Gallery in 1830, was at once purchased by Mr. The painter now obtained a regular footing among the rs to our exhibitions; and soon, a fair share of public his striking and cleverly-treated subject-pictures from the romantic side of history:—"Isaac of York in the Front de Bœuf," (1830); "English Nobility privately he Catholic Communion early in the Sixteenth Century," Giacopo Querini refusing to enter into the Compact ondo Theopolo to put to death the Doge Gradenigo," Wolsey and Buckingham," (1834, purchased by Lord); "Cœur de Lion and the Soldan Saladin," (1835). The pictures increased his professional reputation, and gave on the Academy, which led, in 1835, to his election as te. After this period his pictures became more numerous ous; embracing history, religion, *genre*. Under the two ds may be cited, "Sir Thomas More receiving the Bene- is Father" (1836), "Hannah the Mother of Samuel, and gh Priest," "Eleanor sucking the Poison from Edward's ury I. receiving the intelligence of his Son's shipwreck." e became R.A., and varied his part as exhibitor by a to those scenes of Jewish ceremonial which, in 1830, his name known, and with which he has identified it,— a Polish Synagogue." His most celebrated works in are the two treatments of "Simchath Torah," or, "The of the Law," (1845 and 1850); of which the background ed from the celebrated synagogue in Leghorn. Pro- ubjects from Romanist ceremonial have also been favour- Ir. Hart throughout. During his visit to Italy in 1841–2 n elaborate series of drawings—originally intended for —of architectural interiors, and of sites famous in his- he abundant material then gathered we have results in ubsequent picture:—"Dinner-time in the Refectory of it of the Ognessanti, Florence;" "Interior of the Cathe- dena;" of the "Cathedral at Pisa;" "An Offering to the :. One of the very numerous styles in which Mr. Hart ompeted for fame has been what may be termed the storical:—"Milton visiting Galileo in Prison" (1847); e Inventors of Printing" (1852); "Columbus when a ives the idea of the New World" (1854). During the Ir. Hart succeeded Mr. Leslie as Professor of Painting al Academy; and at the commencement of the present red his first course of lectures.

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to the "old ways," as fully equal to the inventions of Fo
Owen. Upon this episode of his life is founded one of his la
"The Blithedale Romance," in which are introduced ma
characters who were engaged in this Quixotic specula
1843 he went to reside in the pleasant village of Co
the Old Manse, till then never profaned by a lay occupan
in the room previously occupied by Emerson, he wr
delightful sketches which his countrymen have conside
to anything which Irving has produced. In his house a
he passed three years, until at length his repose was it
that "spirit of improvement" which is constantly ma
happiness of quiet-loving people, and he was compelle
out for another residence. "Now," he says, in the In
just mentioned, "came hints, growing more and mor
that the owner of the house was pining for his native
penters next appeared, making a tremendous racket an
out-buildings, strewing green grass with shavings and
chestnut joists, and vexing the whole antiquity of the
their discordant renovations. Soon, moreover, they div
abode of the veil of woodbines which had crept over a lar
of its southern face. All the aged mosses were cleared ur
away, and there were horrible whispers about brushin
external walls with a coat of paint—a purpose as little u
as might be that of rougeing the venerable cheeks of on
mother. But the hand that renovates is always more sa

hen the votes were divided between two candidates, whom had a sufficient majority. He then became the a reconciliation between the parties. The blacks voted for ount of his ebony skin, the mulattos because they thought o reason to fear the ambition of one who had till then unknown. But the latter were not long in discovering had given to themselves a master, and not a flexible in- Hence eventuated the sanguinary events of the month 848. Soulouque triumphed in consequence of his dis- errible energy of character. His victory was disgraced frightful executions. Perfidious counsellors drove him urse of vengeance, having for its object nothing less extermination of the whole coloured race, who form f the population of Hayti. Soulouque was after this rincipally occupied in re-conquering the Spanish part of erected into the Dominican Republic, when he was pro- mperor. The constitution was immediately put into rith the new order of things. Such as it is at present, it s the essential rights of citizens, and leaves, in appearance, ude to arbitrary proceedings. Unfortunately here, as practice continually contradicts theory. The ordinary Hayti is valued at about 1,070,000 dollars; official situa- paid accordingly. The emperor receives about 15,000 year; the empress from 4500 to 5000 dollars; the three have each a little less than 600 dollars a-year as their he French indemnity weighs heavily on the budget. costs very little; for there are not more than forty-eight the whole bounds of the empire. The name of Em- resses nothing Napoleon-like at Hayti; it supposes only ity better respected than that of president, and recalls aytian the popular recollection of Dessalines, who, in r the services rendered to his country, had been pro- mperor. Louis XIV., in the midst of his splendours, did ps imagine as many honorary changes as the Emperor Amongst his household, figure a grand almoner, a grand the pantry, a grand marshal of the palace, a quarter- entlemen of honour, governors of the royal palaces and ages, masters of ceremonies, librarians, heralds-at-arms, Empress Adelina has likewise her household, which is of a grand almoner, two ladies of honour, two tire- fty-six ladies of the palace, twenty-two ladies of the chapel esses, countesses, baronesses, ladies of knights, or mar- s), chamberlains, grooms, pages, etc. The Imperial Madame Olivia Faustin, possesses an equally brilliant l. The Haytian territory is closed against all monastic Faustin Soulouque is completely black, and though up- ixty-five years of age, he does not appear to be more than s coronation as emperor was solemnized with great pomp 1852.

HEAD, SIR FRANCIS BOND, BART., K.C.H., form
Major in the army, better known as an Author by his pleasant
bles from the Brunnen of Nassau," and his "Rough Note
Journey across the Pampas," was born in 1793. In 1835,
holding the post of Assistant-Commissary of the Army,
county of Kent, he was appointed Governor of Upper C
Here, in spite of his activity, decision, and good humour, un
greatest difficulties, his injudicious measures resulted in an
rection, which, however, he kept in check with the aid of the
only, until his resignation in March, 1838; but which was s
put down until the arrival of his successor, Sir George
He endeavoured to justify himself from the charges brought
him by the publication of his "Narrative," a singular m
politics and polemics, of gravity and jest, of truth and exag
During the apprehension felt in England of a French inv
published a work upon "The Defenceless State of the C
His last works are, "A Fagot of French Sticks," and a '
Ireland." He was created a Baronet in 1838. For his se
literature he enjoys a pension of 100*l.* a-year.

HEINE, HENRICH, a German Critic and Poet, wa
Dusseldorf, December 13, 1799, of Jewish parents. He s
Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen, at the last of which places
his degree, and resided successively at Hamburg, Be
Munich, until, in 1830, he took up his permanent abode

[redacted] Heine was pleased to call himself an Atheist; what may now [redacted] creed we are unable to explain. He is, however, engaged in [redacted] his autobiography in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," [redacted] will, doubtless, enlighten us on the subject.

HERBERT, HENRY WILLIAM, a well-known and popular [redacted] was born in London, April 7, 1807. He is the eldest [redacted] of the Honourable and Reverend William Herbert, eminent [redacted] man of science, a poet, and a liberal politician, and is [redacted] nally descended from the noble houses of Pembroke and [redacted]. He was sent to Eton College at the age of thirteen, and [redacted] ated at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1829. In the spring of [redacted] Mr. Herbert met with a severe pecuniary reverse, which sud- [redacted] reduced him from affluence to poverty, and he resolved to try [redacted] ortune in the United States. He arrived in that country in [redacted] mber 1831, and for eight years thereafter, until July 1839, he [redacted] ted as principal Greek teacher in Mr. Huddart's large classical [redacted] l. During this period, in addition to his classical studies, he [redacted] already began to turn his attention to authorship; and from [redacted] to 1836 edited the "American Monthly Magazine," besides [redacted] g largely for various illustrated periodicals. In 1835 he [redacted] shed "The Brothers, a Tale of the Fronde;" and in 1837, [redacted] er Cromwell." In 1839 he quitted the profession of teaching, [redacted] devoted himself wholly to literature. In 1842 Mr. Herbert [redacted] shed a third historical novel, "Marmaduke Wyvil, or the [redacted] s Revenge;" and in 1846, "The Roman Traitor," a romance [redacted] ed on Catiline's conspiracy. Besides these, he is the author [redacted] o text-books of sporting and natural history, "The Field [redacted] s," and the "Fish and Fishing," of North America, by "Frank [redacted] ter," besides many sporting sketches under the same *nom de* [redacted], several translations from the French, and a number of con- [redacted] ions to different magazines. In 1848 he published a poetical [redacted] lation of the "Prometheus" and "Agamemnon" of Æschylus.

ERBERT, JOHN ROGERS, R.A., Painter, one of the most [redacted] ent of the artists employed on the decoration of the New [redacted] es of Parliament; a painter remarkable for refinement of feel- [redacted] conscientious perfecting of his conceptions, and studied finish [redacted] ecution, was born at Maldon, in Essex (the ancient Camaldo- [redacted] m of the Romans), on the 23d of January, 1810. His father, [redacted] ly-intelligent person, was comptroller of customs in the reigns [redacted] eorge III. and George IV., and observing in his son a very [redacted] g inclination for the arts when quite a child, determined to [redacted] him every advantage in the way of study. With this view [redacted] nt him to London when between fifteen and sixteen years [redacted] e. He soon became a student of the Royal Academy, but [redacted] g his father two years after, was obliged to abandon his course [redacted] idy. He then directed his attention to portraiture, and before [redacted] as twenty-four had received sittings from many remarkable [redacted] ns; among others, the Princess Victoria. Mr. Herbert has

he was impressed with that which in others has since
Pre-Raphaelitism. His "Haidée" also may be justl
of the same conscientious class, painted seventeen
years since, when the present Pre-Raphaelites were i
hood. This picture was exhibited in 1834, and is in t
of the Duke of Devonshire. The next year he exhibite
Academy, a life-size picture called "Prayer" (an it
in bed, with a girl reading from a missal). In 1
a picture in that somewhat melodramatic range of
— as Eastlake had done before him — he continue
for some years afterwards; the scene laid on Italian s
as picturesque as Italian costume and romantic asso
render them,—"Captives detained for a Ransom by
a picture containing many figures. In 1837 followed
interceding for Cassio," and some small pictures
among them, Haidée on a couch, in a fit of delirium
anxiously watching her. Various small works from
tory were painted about this time — some in water
of them showing a great attention to costume and
detail. The pictures of his later career indicate
characteristic tendencies of the artist's mind — to
picturesque on the one hand, towards the religio
our ancestors on the other. About this time the
the acquaintance of A. W. Pugin, architect. Th
dred spirits kindled at meeting, and a warm and unb
ship continued until poor Pugin passed out of life.
haps, mainly owing to making the friendship of that
that the reception of the painter and the whole of h
the Catholic church may be attributed, for at the tim
gaged upon a picture from the life of Cranmer, whi
many a discussion between the architect and painter

ion. The gleam of an uplifted sword in the background indi-
what has taken place. For this he received the prize at the
h Institution. In 1841, "Pirates of Istria bearing off the
of Venice." In this year he was elected Associate of the Aca-
The picture of 1842, "The first Introduction of Christianity
Britain," commenced that series from religious subjects by
the artist's best fame has been attained. At the exhibi-
e now yearly took a higher standing. His principal sub-
t works have been, "Christ and the Woman of Samaria"
; "Sir Thomas More and his Daughter witnessing four
going to Execution" (now in the Vernon Gallery), and the
of the Seven Bishops," both 1844. It was at this time the
rned his attention entirely to religious subjects, and those
ppear never to have been illustrated, paying the greatest
n to the realisation of his subjects by studiously adhering to
representations of the country in which his scene occurs, as
to the costume of the people. "St. Gregory teaching the
Boys the Chant" (1845); "Our Saviour subject to his
at Nazareth," (1847); a subject from the hidden life of our
Nazareth; wherein the Saviour, then a youth of about six-
le serving St. Joseph, sees in the chips which he has swept up
ntal cross, the sight of which causes him to shudder at his
ffering which he was to endure at Golgotha. His mother
his emotion, and pondering in her heart on the words which
d in the Temple, endeavours to discover the cause of his
St. John, with the dust of the desert upon his feet, in
le palace of Herod, reproves the king, saying, "It is not
r thee to have thy brother's wife." The tyrant trembles,
ate of the Precursor may be seen in the stifled fury of the
f Herodias. The Outcast of the people, our Lord asleep
lderness; day-break. Of the few modern pictures in which
ous element plays a signal part, Mr. Herbert's have the
ity and depth of feeling—painted as conscientiously as they
ived with thought and care. There is something of the
st, but not of the ascetic, in his art. In 1846 he was elected
1848 invited to join the ranks of those engaged in deco-
e New Houses of Parliament. The subject allotted him
illustration of Shakspere's Lear, in the Poets' Hall.
rst, "Lear disinherits Cordelia," an oil-painting, appeared
ademy in 1849. Since that date Mr. Herbert has put in
rances at the Academy. The tendency of his art leads
roduce with extreme slowness, to make careful finished
r every part of his compositions, and to sacrifice many a
s work with which less scrupulous manipulators would be
ent. During the progress of "Lear and Cordelia," the
out portions of his fresco five or six times before he could
mself. Much is gained on this system, and something
e work in question is one of great excellence, possessing
of a finer, higher kind, than do any of its companions;
l deeper dramatic reality, correlative purity of feeling

where he has diligently sought models and costumes
East, lead us to expect that they will be sincerely
symbolic abstractions, but as facts, which have re
Of the small minority among English painters wh
of art extends beyond their own special branch of
which Dyce, Eastlake, Redgrave, are conspicuou
Herbert is also one. His sympathies with architec
art, etc., are all with the school of which the versatile
head.

HERBERT, RIGHT HON. SIDNEY, M.P. fo
which he has represented since 1832, is a distingu
the Peelite party, and held the office of Secretary-at-
Aberdeen ministry. Mr. Sidney Herbert is the son
Earl of Pembroke by his second wife, only daughter
Count Woronzow; and is half-brother and heir-pres
present Earl of Pembroke. He was born at Richm
and was educated at Harrow, and at Oriel College,
he was in the fourth class in classics in 1831. He w
the Admiralty from 1841 to 1845, Secretary-at-War fro
and was reappointed in 1852 to the latter office, whi
in 1855, upon the demand for an inquiry into the
war with Russia. Mr. Sidney Herbert was formerly
but in 1846 supported the repeal of the Corn-laws.
1846 the daughter of Major-general Ashe à Court,
lady has greatly distinguished herself by her human
exertions in providing succour for the sick and woun
the war in the East. Mr. Sidney Herbert must also
for his active philanthropy in bettering the condition
classes by means of emigration upon an extensive sc
accomplished scholar, a man of refined taste, and

[redacted]

ed in the year 1810 as a commoner of Oriel College, and passed amination for the degree of B.A. At the same time with his honour in the chair of Moral Philosophy, Mr. Mill, of Magdalen ge, Dr. Hampden's name appears in the first class of "Literæ niores," in 1813. Dr. Hampden subsequently obtained the for the Latin essay in 1814, and was successively fellow and of Oriel College. In 1829, and again in 1831, he filled the of Public Examiner in Classics; in 1832 he was Bampton ur; in 1833 he was appointed by Lord Grenville Principal Mary's Hall; and in 1834 he was elected White's Professor al Philosophy. In 1836 he was nominated Regius Pro- f Divinity by Lord Melbourne, then premier. At this junc- arges of heresy were brought against the future bishop, in n of "Elucidations of the Bampton Lectures," by the Rev. Newman, then Fellow of Oriel College, who subsequently he Church of Rome; and party spirit running high at the motley coalition of Tractarians and political Churchmen ned, who procured what amounted to a vote of censure on ination to the principal chair in Divinity in the University tion. Amongst the leading opponents of Dr. Hampden on asion occur the names of Dr. Pusey; the present Bishop of his two brothers, Archdeacon Robert and Mr. Henry ree; Archdeacon Manning; the present Bishop of Exeter; rs. It was remarked at the time, that the very work which the ground of attack on the prerogative of the Crown in cured for the Bishop the chair of Moral Philosophy, on the ndation of Bishop Coppleston of Llandaff, at the hands of nville. In 1842 the vote of censure, though formally remain- he Statute-book of the University, was in reality repealed by nation, in virtue of his office, to a seat at the new Theological ation Board, under a statute which passed Convocation with- sition. It may be stated as still further remarkable, that the ensure passed on the Professor took the form of an exclusion oard for the trial of heresy, instituted by Archbishop Laud, of he Queen's Professor of Divinity is an *ex-officio* member, and fter having been dormant for more than a century, revived its s in the condemnation of a leading opponent of the Divinity r, Dr. Pusey, for false doctrine, a few years after it was tuted. In December, 1847, he was appointed to the see of d. when a violent, but of course fruitless, opposition was his consecration by the High-Church party. Dr. Hampden tributed articles both to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" "Encyclopædia Britannica." In the latter, the articles , Plato, and Aristotle are by him. He is also the author of umes of sermons, one preached before the University of and of a work on "The Philosophical Evidence of Christ- of no ordinary merit. In politics, Dr. Hampden usually ith the Whigs, to whom he owes his elevation; and in tical matters is what may be called a Moderate Churchman. great work, the Bampton Lectures, Mr. Hallam, in his

"History of Literature," speaks as the only attempt m
English writer to penetrate to the depths of the schol
sophy.

HERRING, JOHN FREDERICK, Painter, born in
1795; son of a London tradesman born in America, bu
descent; one of the most popular of a popular class o
and a leading member of the Society of British Artist
exhibitions and those of the British Institution he has
brought himself before the public. A self-taught artis
earlier efforts were devoted to the creditable tilling of e
and sign-boards. The first yearning to depict an Er
horse was kindled by the first sight, when he was
eighteen, of a race,—and that the St. Leger, at Don
that town he had wandered in quest of employment, ar
remained for eighteen years. Of that period several y
in the occupation of a stage-coachman—first on the Wi
Lincoln road, then on the London and York—befo
remitting essays in the art gave him confidence (des
suasions of all who saw them) to relinquish that occup
painter's. A Mr. Hawkesworth introduced him to full
in the painting of hunters and hounds. His own volu
of the winners of the Doncaster St. Leger—whose
continued to take for thirty-three years—made him p
sporting world; and innumerable were the portraits of h
racers and stirring race-scenes subsequently commissio

EL, SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM, BART., born in 1790, at Slough, near Windsor, is the only son tronomer, Sir Frederick William Herschel. He was St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became r and Smith's prizeman in 1813, and subsequently lf to the pursuits which had already made the name ustrious. His earliest mathematical researches are is reconstruction of Lacroix's treatise "On the Dif- us," undertaken in conjunction with Peacock. Some- d sometimes in conjunction with South, he devoted portion of the year 1816 to observations on the for which the Royal Astronomical Society voted d medal each on February 7, 1826. As the first bservations, ten thousand in number, he presented Society of London in 1823 a Catalogue of three ghty double and triple stars, whose positions and ces had never until then been fixed. In 1827 he ond Catalogue of two hundred and ninety-five stars nd in 1828 another, in which three hundred and re were set down. In 1830 he published important of twelve hundred and thirty-six stars, which he had twenty-foot reflecting telescope. In the same year the "Transactions of the Astronomical Society," a ntained the exact measurements of three hundred stars, and a great number of observations on the of double stars. At the same time he was occu- vestigation of a number of questions on physics, the n appear in his "Treatise on Sound," published in edia Metropolitana;" a "Treatise on the Theory of eliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philo- lner's "Cyclopædia;" and his "Treatise on Astro- part of the same series. On January 9, 1836, the ociety again voted him their gold medal for his bulæ. Herschel's last great enterprise is his sojourn t the Cape of Good Hope, from February 1834 to re he examined, in the exactest manner and under he most favourable, the whole southern celestial He suggested at the Cape the idea of making exact observations on given days, and simultaneously, at

The expedition to the Cape was undertaken at his nd he declined to accept the indemnity afterwards by the Government. The lively interest which was el's expedition by the educated classes beyond the mers, was manifested in the honours showered upon rn. A considerable number of the members of the fered their suffrages for his election to the presidency cant by the resignation of the Duke of Sussex—an r, which he did not seek. In 1838 he was made 1839 created a D.C.L. of Oxford; and in 1842 ector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1848

the Astronomical Society voted him a testimonial for the Southern Hemisphere, during which year he fil of President. In 1850 he published his "Outlines of a most valuable manual. Sir John Herschel is dis much by the excellence of his private character and of his disposition as by his high scientific attainments. to diffuse the light of science among the population o been testified by as many evidences as his zeal t intensity. In December, 1850, he was appointed ? Mint; an office now held by T. Graham, Esq., late Chemistry in University College.

HERVEY, THOMAS KIBBLE, Poet and Critic, eight years (prior to 1851) Editor of the "Athenæu of a merchant of Manchester, in which town he w 1804. He is the author of "Australia and other P edition of which, with additions, was published in 1 title of "The Poetical Sketch-Book." Mr. Hervey h valuable contributor to the leading periodicals of the received the rudiments of his education at a private cashire, he was entered, at an early age, at Cambrid wards, if we mistake not, by his own desire, at Oxford Universities without having attempted to take a d ultimately placed in the office of an eminent specia the view of being called to the bar. In this objec

t as a poet, and many of his subsequent effusions confirmed his title so to do. Some of his most successful of this class, which were first published in the "Literary Souvenir" and "The Friendship's Offering," have since had very wide circulation in volumes of selected poetry, published in this country and in America; and of the lyrics so distinguished have been more generally read and admired than the "Last Ship," "Cleopatra on the Cydnus," (a poetical version of Danby's celebrated picture,) and his "Illustrations of Sculpture." Indeed, of those elegant and polished lyrics, which have been preserved in modern anthologies, and are still known to many a tasteful reader, he may be said to have supplied an average number. In 1843 Mr. Hervey married Miss Louisa Montagu, (herself a poet of no mean order,) by whom he has a son, his only child. We are not able to assign their dates with precision to Mr. Hervey's publications, but their order of succession is as follows: "Australia and other Poems," "Illustrations of Sculpture," "The Poetical Sketch-Book," "The Book of Beauty," and a clever little satirical poem entitled "The Devil's Walk," published, in all probability, by the well-known partnership of Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longridge and Southey. Mr. Hervey is said to be engaged in preparing his poetical writings, including such of his "waifs and strays" as he deems worthy of the association, for publication in a collected form. He was for some time the editor of the "Friendship's Offering," in which, as well as in the "Literary Souvenir," he has written some very striking novelettes.

GH, GEORGE, a German Poet, was born at Stuttg, studied till 1837 at Tubingen, and subsequently editing Lewald's periodical, the "Europa." He then rmy of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. In consequence ulted an officer, and through fear of a trial, he deserted. it to Constance, where he aided in the "Volkshalle," a by the landlord of the hotel at that place. He returned, Germany, as moderate tendencies did not suit his n the King of Prussia ascended the throne in 1840, assumed a hostile attitude, the poetry of Herwegh elf in a Radical and Republican form; and the applause joyed in the southern portion of Germany made him phenomenon, which could not have happened had he with the tone of a considerable portion of his con-

After this he visited Paris, and in 1842 he travelled g and Berlin. The king invited him, through Schönim, and in the conversation which took place said to et us be honourable foes." The prohibition of a journal by Herwegh did not appear to correspond with this. letter to the king, which was published without any and led to his expulsion from Prussia. The press, rection of a *censorship, was not slow* in reviling the *erland offered him an asylum,* and one of its can-

tons its citizenship. Herwegh now went to France, v
resided at the revolution in February, 1848. In March l
the Republican movement in Baden, set on foot by
and Struve; but, according to the published and unr
ports of the affair, he showed little courage and energy,
over the Swiss frontier concealed in a waggon driven by
His works are, "Poems of a Living Man" (1841); "Th
Fleet" (1841); "Translations of Lamartine's Works" (1

HERZEN, ALEXANDER, Russian Author, born at
1812. While a student at the University he seems to
voked the jealousy of the Russian autocracy, for on qui
was immediately imprisoned. After he had suffered te
incarceration he was banished to Wiatko, and afterward
This was in the year 1835. In 1839 he received per
return home. In 1840 he was once more exiled, and it
time that he began to write articles in the newspapers.
years of exile, spent at Novogorod, he was permitted to
live at Moscow, but was subjected to the most rigid surv
the police. In 1846 this surveillance was removed, a
beginning of 1847 he left Russia for Paris. He was dri
France by the Government of Louis-Philippe, and th
refuge in Italy. In the meantime his property in I
sequestrated. He contrived to save a portion of his fo
after many terrible disasters, having lost nearly all his

liguies. Many of his works could not be read without a
was passed from one to the other of his readers. In all
more was meant than was intended for the ear of either
t or his censor. With the quick stern eye of that subtle
ful tyranny fixed upon him, he still contrived to convey
raband meaning. He has published treatises on "Dilet-
n Science," "Letters on the Study of Nature," "On the
Development of the Notion of Honour," "Tales and No-
ose Fault is it?" "Memoirs of a Physician," "The Magpie,"
f a Young Man," etc., most of which were pregnant with
gnification. Among other meannesses characterising the
he experienced from the Czar, we may mention that
r of Herzen had a considerable sum of money depo-
e bank of Moscow. After the departure of Herzen for
icholas forbade the bank to give it up to her, and it
estituted under the pressure and menaces of the house
ild. In revenge, Nicholas seized ten thousand francs
on their way to Herzen from his brother! Herzen
hed books in both the French and German languages.
ipal of these are: "Letters from Italy and France,"
Other Shore," and "Prison and Exile." But he found
llowed in Germany and gagged in France, until the
t of the present war, when he came to England. Here
lished "My Exile in Siberia," 2 vols., and established a
inting-press, and many thousand copies of books, cal-
enlighten the Russian people and to destroy that terrible
ve been printed and smuggled into that country.

, FREDERICK-WILLIAM IV., ELECTOR OF, born
August 20, 1802, is the son of the Elector Frederick-
I. and Auguste-Frederike-Christine, daughter of Fre-
liam II. of Prussia. From his earliest years he was
, and vicious. His father placed him under the tutor-
now well-known Baron Radowitz, then a captain in the
rvice, and already distinguished by his mental attain-
he scenes of the court, then the most profligate in Ger-
not calculated to correct the tendencies of the young
ture. Breaches of the seventh commandment have been
the electoral house since the days of Philip the Mag-
who had two wives; and a great proportion of the Hessian
e their origin to the Oriental morals of the rulers of the
Haynaus and Hessensteins, sons of Frederick-William
mentioned as instances. The Countess of Hessenstein,
istress of that elector, bore him twenty-three children.
st scandalous of the immoralities of the family was that
o the early accession of the present elector to the throne.
William II. found a girl named Ortlepp, daughter of a
t Berlin, and conferred on her the title *of Countess* Reich-
or a long *period this woman reigned absolute* in Hesse,
e impudence to demand, and the success to obtain, equal

rank with the legitimate consort of the elector, t
of Frederick-William II. of Prussia. One day sh
letter of menacing character. She was transported w
instantly demanded the discovery of the author. The
measures were at once applied to the whole land, and
of inquiry, invested with judicial powers, was instit
years exercised a terrible severity; but which, after t
ment of numbers of all classes, was dissolved withou
covered the author of the missive. Under the infl
woman the elector insulted, and even violently assaul
who fled with her son to Bonn, where both lived fo
occasionally visiting Fulda. The scandalous misrule
at length provoked the people to resistance, and the S
bold a stand, that he was glad to grant a liberal cons
finding that little respect was paid to his governmen
associate his son, then the electoral prince, to his a
as co-regent. At Fulda, the son had attached himse
named Lehmann, then the wife of a Prussian lieuten
she had already deserted one husband. Her transfer t
prince was the subject of a transaction, and for a s
Lehmann relinquished his wife, who was straightway
took the name of Schaumbourg. The prince now ma
created her Countess of Schaumbourg. The old e
himself sinking daily more and more into contempt
government entirely into the hands of his son, and ret

called in his friends to make it impossible for his subjects
nish taxes for the government. At the close of the year 1851
remained in prison the mayor of Hanau, M. Henkel, con-
d to imprisonment for having peacefully and legally resisted
unconstitutional acts of M. Hassenpflug. The elector found
ial pleasure in taking this gentleman under his charge, and
ntending personally his treatment in prison. Henkel was sick,
s deprived of the advice of his physician; his wife and children
ot allowed to see him or send letters to him; he is a man
nce, and therefore was deprived of all books, as well as pens
per; a religious man, and so his Bible was taken away. Such
government of this ruler, the favourite of the plenipotentiaries
kfort, one who is especially fond of military spectacles, and
s in reviews and similar demonstrations of force; yet even in
natters is grossly ignorant, as the following authentic anec-
ll prove. When Radetzky's famous quartermaster-general,
Hess, was introduced to the elector, he was asked if he had
in the Italian campaign. The feldzeugmeister, who is chief
general staff and of the emperor's military chancellery, having
in the affirmative, the royal interlocutor desired to know
r he had "commanded a corps?" He has lately visited
, in order to seek for his children by the woman Schaumbourg
tion as "*ebenburtig*" (of equal, that is, of royal birth on
ides). This would, on his decease or abdication, enable
est son to succeed him. It is understood that the Austrian
ment declined to interfere in so delicate a manner.

LL, DAVID OCTAVIUS, R.S.A., Painter, and Secretary to
yal Scottish Academy, a post he has filled for many years
uch popularity; the Landscape Painter of Scotland, and
strator of Scotland's greatest poet. The "Land of Burns,"
devoted to those localities on which the inspired peasant
nferred undying interest, was a scheme originating with
ill himself: a labour of love on his part, and on that
publishers, the Messrs. Blackie of Glasgow, a spirited
triotic enterprise. The noblest of Scottish scenes—moun-
omantic glen, and rocky waterfall—have been rendered by
ll with heartfelt sympathy, with truth and genuine feeling.
ription from the hand of De Quincey, in an article on
's "Modern Painters," in the "North British Review," (vol.
aracteristically suggests the quality of Mr. Hill's art: though
rticular specimen—exhibited at Edinburgh in 1846—be a
atively unimportant one. "It is a view from his own win-
Inverleith Row, and was dashed off in a fine frenzy of an
It has exquisite colour, and is sweet and deep in its tones.
is nothing of earth to be seen but the tops of some great
among them an old fir with its cones of last year. Lying
them, and giving them power, *and getting for itself* distance
eedom, is a *long line of evening sky: under* it and above it
of unimaginable colours. The broad sun is sinking, all but

Mr. Hill published a pamphlet developing his new po
and in the same year the House of Commons appo
mittee upon the subject, which, in 1838, recommended
for adoption, and reported that the evidence proved
effects to result from the old state of things to the c
industry of the country, and to the social habits and m
of the people. In the next session, more than two t
tions were presented to Parliament in favour of the
1839–40 the penny postage was carried into effect, w
ance of Mr. Hill, who, however, was most unjustly di
his duties by the Government in 1843. His plan of a
having succeeded, he was rewarded in 1846 by a pub
of 13,360*l.* Mr. Hill next became engaged in the n
the London and Brighton Railway, but in 1854 he w
the Post Office, and appointed Secretary in the ro
Maberly.

HIND, JOHN RUSSELL, Astronomer, Foreign S
Royal Astronomical Society, and Superintendent of
Almanack." He is distinguished in England as th
a large number of planets, particulars of which discov
riably sends to the "Times" newspaper, in letters da
Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park. The Council
nomical Society awarded him, in 1852, their gold m
astronomical discoveries, and in particular for the dis
small planets;" previous to which, in 1848, they had v
testimonial for his discovery of Iris and Flora. A pe
a-year was granted to him by Queen's warrant, in 1
portant astronomical discoveries." The names of th
covered by Mr. Hind are: Iris, Aug. 13, 1847; Flora,

inciple in religion and education, and is a most volu
versatile author, as the following titles of some of his
ublications will show:—"Memoirs of William Knibb,"
of the United States of North America," "Theology, or
towards a Consistent View of the Whole Counsel of
nents of Natural History," etc.

COCK, EDWARD, D.D., LL.D., Geologist, and Pre-
mherst College, Massachusetts, was born at Deerfield,
, May 24, 1793. General ill health, and an affection
prevented him from completing his collegiate studies.
became Principal of the Academy in his native place,
the faculty of Yale College conferred upon him the
gree of Master of Arts. In the following year he
his position in the Deerfield Academy, and in 1821
s minister over the Congregational church in Con-
husetts, where he remained until he was appointed
Chemistry and Natural History in Amherst College,
1 1839 he was selected by the State to make a geo-
y of Massachusetts, and seven years afterwards was re-
r the same purpose. In 1844 he was promoted to the
r holds, together with the chair of Natural Theology
. In 1850 he was nominated by the state of Massa-
icultural Commissioner, to visit the various agricultural
Europe. Professor Hitchcock has published, "Geo-
Connecticut Valley," 1823; "Catalogue of Plants within
es of Amherst," 1829; "Dyspepsia Forestalled and Re-
); "An Argument for Early Temperance" (reprinted
; "Religious Lectures on the peculiar Phenomena of
easons;" "First Report on the Economic Geology of
tts," 1832; "Report on the Geology, Zoology, and
Massachusetts," plates, 1833; "Report on a re-Exa-
the Geology of Massachusetts," 1838; "A Wreath
b," 1839; "Elementary Geology," 1840; "Final Report
ogy of Massachusetts," 2 vols. 4to. plates, 1841; "Fossil
in the United States," 1848; "History of Zoological
Convention in Central Africa," 1850; "Report on the
Schools of Europe," 1851; "Memoir of Mary Lyon;"
ion of Geology and its connected Sciences," 1851; and
tific papers in the "American Journal of Science,"
eriodicals.

, JOHN, a Sculptor of originality and power, whom the
ition introduced to the English public, but already well
eland, was born at Tallow, county of Waterford, October,
s the son of a builder, but maternally descended from Sir
, lord chancellor of Ireland in the reigns of William
At fourteen he was placed in the office of a solicitor in
splayed tastes so opposite to those connected with writs
uses, precedents and parchments, that his friends were

induced to welcome his introduction to the office of an ar
there he remained for some years mastering the details
profession, but displaying a strong taste for a still higher
of art. Some carvings in wood, executed with much skill,
beyond denial that Nature had intended him for a sculpt
when nineteen a sculptor he became, through the kind
his master, Sir Thomas Deane. With the latter, he fo
years still remained; executing for him numerous carvi
diligently studying from the collection of casts of the Cork
of Arts. In 1822 he executed, on his own account, about fort
figures of saints, in wood, for Dr. Murphy. In 1823, throu
liberality of the late Lord De Tabley and others, he was en
visit Rome · where, after a year's study, he produced his firs
ture in marble, "The Shepherd Boy." This figure affor
doubted evidence of genius. It was purchased by the la
Powerscourt, who placed it in his gallery beside Thorw
"Cupid." His next work, "Eve after her Expulsion from
finding a dead Dove," executed for Lord De Tabley,
probably never surpassed. The "Drunken Faun" follow
1829 he revisited Ireland, and first publicly exhibited there:
his "Dead Christ." The greater portion of his works, chi
gious subjects and monumental,—to Dr. Doyle, to O'Con
daughter of Curran,—have been executed for Roman
ecclesiastics and Roman Catholic gentlemen. His "
Faun" is an originality in sculpture. The plaster model

was elected a Director of the East India Company. In was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors, and ted to the same office in 1852. He sits in Parliament on, and in politics is a Free-trade Conservative.

AND, WILLIAM III., KING OF, eldest son of William orn February 19, 1817. In 1839 he married the Princess ederica-Matilda. In March, 1849, whilst paying a visit to toria, he was informed of the death of his royal parent, ned home to receive the hereditary crown. In a procla- med on the 21st of March, immediately after his landing, xpressed his ideas of his duties:—"William I. accepted ign power, which was to be carried out according to a n. William II., in concert with the national represent- ified the fundamental law according to the requirements es. It is my mission, in the same spirit, to give the tal law its full force. Men of the Netherlands, remain the motto of your ancestors, 'Union is strength,' and me for liberty, by submission to the laws."

ES, OLIVER WENDELL, M.D., an American Physician was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. ucated principally at Cambridge. Having completed his udies he visited Europe; in 1835 returned to America; e following year commenced practice in his profession . In 1838 he was elected Professor of Anatomy and in Dartmouth College, an office which he subsequently nd in 1847 he was appointed to a similar office in Har- rsity, which he still holds. Dr. Holmes has published fessional works, but he is better known by his poems, of eral editions have been published. In his poems, says "Blackwood," Mr. Holmes portrays himself to us as a panion,—a physician by profession, and one to whom s been only an occasional amusement,—one of those rits who can set the table in a roar, and who can sing e good song that he indites." Dr. Holmes's productions rtain local popularity, for which they are as much in- the social position and hearty good-fellowship of their to any high degree of poetical merit which they possess.

, WALTER FARQUHAR, D.D., Vicar of Leeds and al Writer, is the son of the Rev. Dr. James Hook, Dean ter; was educated at Winchester College; proceeded as Christ's Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821; curate to Whippingham, Isle of Wight; in 1827 was Lecturer at St. Philip's, Birmingham; and in 1829 Vicar Church, Coventry, where he remained till 1837, and was ted to the Vicarage of Leeds, *vacant by the death of the* Fawcett. *Dr. Hook early gave his support to the party at hich distinguished itself by the publication of the* "Tracts

for the Times;" and though he has always strictly adhered
"*via media*," was for a time exposed to considerable misrep
tion in consequence, especially after the publication of hi
brated sermon, "Hear the Church," preached before the Q
1838. His continuous and successful labours in his ex
parish, and the self-denial exhibited by his promoting and e
the passing of the Act for dividing it (thereby largely reduci
his income and power), have, however, gradually silenced hi
nents, and allowed attention to be directed to the good effecte
laborious exertions as a parish priest and a writer. The ere
seventeen new churches in as many years, besides the rebui
the parish church at a cost of nearly 30,000*l*., show the effor
by him to strengthen the best interests of the church in
which has now become a model to other parishes, although
Dr. Hook's appointment, it might almost have been consid
reverse. Notwithstanding these clerical labours, he ha
leisure for the production of numerous and valuable books
which the "Church Dictionary," "Ecclesiastical Biograph
"Devotional Library," (most of which have gone throug
large editions,) are conspicuous as valuable additions to
astical Literature. Besides these he has published several
of sermons, and many pamphlets on topics of the day
which, that "On the Means of rendering more efficient t
cation of the People" may be noticed as attracting great
for the boldness and liberality of its views. Dr. Hook is

i upon it as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into
oetry has fallen. He is also the author of the text of
l life of Napoleon the Great, and has been a frequent
o Dickens's "Household Words." In 1852 he went to
me in the gold-fields of Australia. Meeting with no
i explorations, he was fain to content himself with the
of the Mounted Police, from which he has since been
be a "Gold Commissioner."

Y, JOHN CALLCOTT, Painter, was born in London,
1817. The first picture exhibited by Mr. Horsley,
years ago, painted while he was still a youth—"Rent-
on Hall in the Sixteenth Century," was a singularly
ie. It was praised by critics, mentioned by Wilkie
private letters, and purchased by Mr. Cartwright, a
ame among painters. This, and others which fol-
Chess-Players," "The Rival Musicians," "Waiting
er," etc.—were first seen in the British Institution.
ago Mr. Horsley exhibited for the first time at
the "Pride of the Village;" a work which attracted
f Mr. Vernon, and now forms a striking feature
n Gallery. Notwithstanding a tendency to the sen-
he theme, the treatment escapes that commonplace
as touching as it is able. The subjects which fol-
imilar advantage, if also the similar difficulty, of having
from every-day life,—the sentimental side of it: "The
uth and Age" (1840); "Leaving the Ball," another
gay pleasure-seekers on one hand, the homeless out-
her; "The Pedlar" (both 1841); "Winning Gloves"
e Father's Grave" (1843). In the latter year, that
Westminster Hall competition, the painter was seduced
h he had thus far followed with success, to that of
storic,"—not, however, to encounter the fate which
ny of his fellows. His cartoon of "St. Augustine
ained one of the three prizes in the second rank, of 200*l.*
ısuing years his ambition was concentrated on efforts
ithin the same arena. In the trial of skill of 1844,
l frescos obtained him a place among the six painters
l to execute further samples. That of 1845 for "Re-
pproved of; and the subject subsequently executed at
House of Lords. In 1847, his colossal oil-painting,
elieving the King dead, assumes the Crown," secured
emium of the third class. Another fresco which he
ployed to execute, "Satan surprised at the Ear of
to be seen in the Poets' Hall,—a portion of the New
ch the decoration has been entrusted to an assemblage
hose various styles of execution are in little harmony
r: Herbert, Cope, Tenniel, Armitage, Watts. Of late
orsley has returned *to that range of* quiet sentiment
e promised rewards of national patronage had tempted

him: "Malvolio i' the Sun practising to his own Shadow" (184
"Hospitality" (1850); "The Madrigal—'Keep your time'" (185
"The Pet of the Common" (1854). "L'Allegro and Il P
seroso" was, in 1851, painted for Prince Albert. Higher quali
have occasionally been displayed by this artist than by many of m
versatile power and dexterity, now widely known and patronised

HORSLEY, WILLIAM, Mus. Bac. Oxon., stands at the h
of the living English Composers who have devoted themselve
the cultivation of vocal harmony, and especially to that branc
it which is included in the term "Glee;" a species of musi
which England has always been pre-eminent. The Glee is no
is vulgarly supposed, and as the literal meaning of the word m
indicate, a light and convivial class of music. In practice
phrase "serious glee" is no solecism. We have glees in e
variety of style, from the most gay and sprightly to the most
solemn, and pathetic; and many of these are full of the grac
and most beautiful combinations of harmony. To this orde
composition Horsley's genius was directed, either by the tend
of his mind, the nature of his education, or probably in
measure by his having become at an early age the son-in-l
the celebrated Dr. Callcott. Mr. Horsley was born in Lond
the year 1774, and has passed his long and tranquil life in
performance of the various duties of his profession, and the
duction of a large collection of vocal works, many of which h

ndervent the usual struggles of talent and
made his *début* in the literary world by the
"Couronne de Bluets," a romance. This was
since collected, in two volumes, under the titl
rneys." In 1838 he became connected with the
," in which he commenced the publication of his
men of the Eighteenth Century," afterwards collect
mes. In 1844 he became chief editor of the "Artiste,"
46 he published his "Hist
addition to these works
ccession of Louis-Napole
tion of the Théâtre Fra
h he has infused new li
phers and Actresses," in 2 vols., "Complete Poetical
and the "Daughters of E
nd Flemish Paint-
ied several poems.
was appointed to
hen at a very low ebb,
His latest publications are
e

STON, GENERAL SAMUEL, United States Senator from
as born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 2, 1793.
is father when quite young, and his mother removed with
y to the banks of the Tennessee, at that time the western
vilization. Here the future senator received but a scanty
; he passed several years among the Cherokee Indians, and
rough all his life, seems to have sympathised in opinion with
, and to have retained a predilection for the savage mode of
r serving for a time as clerk to a country trader, and keeping
he became tired of peaceful pursuits; in 1813 he enlisted
ny, and served under General Jackson in the war with the
lians. He distinguished himself highly on several occa-
at the conclusion of the war he had risen to the rank of
, but resigned his commission and commenced the study
at Nashville. About this time he began his political life.
ling several minor offices in Tennessee, he was, in 1823,
Congress, and continued a member of that body until, in
became Governor of the state of Tennessee. In 1829,
e expiration of his gubernatorial term, he resigned his
went to take up his abode among the Cherokees in Ar-
During his residence among the Indians he became ac-
with the frauds practised upon them by the government
id undertook a mission to Washington for the purpose of
them. In the execution of this philanthropic project he
have met with little success; and becoming involved in
wsuits, returned in disgust to his savage friends. During a
exas he was requested to allow his name to be used in the
or a convention which was to meet, to form a constitution
prior to its admission into the Mexican union. He con-
id was unanimously elected. The constitution drawn up
onvention was rejected by Santa Anna, at that time in
id the disaffection of the Texans caused thereby was still
eightened by a demand upon them to give up their arms.
ermined upon resistance; a militia was organised, and

Austin, the founder of the colony, was elected commander in which office he was succeeded shortly afterwards by Hous conducted the war with vigour and ability, and finally brou a successful termination by the battle of San Jacinto, w fought in April, 1836. The Mexicans were totally routed, loss of several hundred men, while the Texans had but se and thirty wounded. Santa Anna himself fell into the ha victors, and it was with great difficulty that they were from taking summary vengeance upon him. In May, signed a treaty acknowledging the independence of Tex October of the same year was inaugurated the first presid new republic. At the end of his term of office, as the sa could not constitutionally be elected president twice in s he became a member of the Congress. In 1841, howev again elevated to the presidential chair. During the t that he held that office, it was his favourite policy to annexation of Texas to the United States, but he retired before he saw the consummation of his wishes. In 1 became one of the States of the Union, and General H elected to the Senate, of which body he is still a membe

HOWITT, WILLIAM, Poet, Novelist, and descript was born in 1795, at Heanor, in Derbyshire, where his f been considerable landed proprietors for many generat father having married a lady who was a member of the Friends became one also, and brought up his family in principles. William Howitt is one of six brothers, ar the earlier part of his education at various schools among others) connected with the Society. In common men of genius, however, he appears to have taught setting out of sight the practical business of life—th largest proportion of what he knows; including a fa quaintance with several modern languages and some k science, which form no part of the educational course in whose tenets he was brought up. After leaving studied chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, and th the best authors of England, Italy, and France; and period of his life became an accomplished German sch roughly versed in the literature and philosophy of the g of that contemplative nation. In early life he appears t a marked predilection for rural sports and amusements,- coursing, and fishing; and to have pursued them with an a zest that must have astonished, if it did not alarm, s more strait-laced of his order. "As a boy," says the aut "New Spirit of the Age," "he had been an eager bird's-n such pursuits, together with a strong poetical temperan keen perception of the beauties of Nature, made him fa all the haunts, recesses, productions, and creatures of th *Of botany* and natural history he appears to have a *practical* knowledge in early life. His taste for poetry

red and augmented by the habits and oc
hich were, as we have seen, chiefly of a ki
the poetical faculty. This tendency w
ed by his marriage, at the age of twenty-
ary Botham, of Uttoxeter, a member of his
lady whose genius and predilections were
is own. Their names have, indeed, been so
y associated in the minds of all lovers
e English literature, that it becomes diffi-
t of them apart. After their marriage, the
residence in Staffordshire, where they re-
Their first work, "The Forest Minstrel,"
, and bore their joint names upon its title-
elcomed by the critical press, and by many
s of the day more especially; and we have
ook which more perfectly and pleasantly
id enjoyments of its authors. They soon
der circle by their contributions to annual
Literary Souvenir" and "Amulet," in par-
nes some of their sweetest lyrics first found
ur. It may seem strange to those modern
nted with the "Annuals" of that day only
pant newspaper critics, to be told, that a
best lyrical poems of Coleridge, Thomas
bell, Hemans, Bowles, James Montgomery,
B. Procter, Croly, Landon, Moultrie, Hervey,
Alaric Watts, etc., made their first appearance
class;—to which, indeed, many of the more
thors owed their introduction to the public.
the fact: much of the best poetry of the
contributed to such works; and it is no
enius to assert, that they owe much of their
to the wide circulation of their writings in
le Montgolfiers, that tested the buoyancy of
they ventured, ambitious of a loftier and
forth their great Nassaus. Soon after the
rest Minstrel," Mr. and Mrs. Howitt under-
in Scotland, in the course of which they
nundred miles over mountain and moorland,
of Nature at every step of their way, and
sant memories for future use. They crossed
a guide, and after enjoying the magnificent
were enveloped by a dense cloud, and effected
ficulty and no slight peril. They visited
, Edinburgh, and the beautiful scenery for
traversed Fifeshire, and then, taking Ab-
walked through the more southern parts to
he old Blacksmith fancied they had arrived
imony, and was *greatly disappointed* to find
already tied. They returned home by way

of the English Lakes, having performed their excursio
fatigue. In 1827 they published a touching poem foun
the pathetic narrative of the Rev. William Mompesso
desolation of Eyam by the plague; to which was appen
of their poetical contributions to periodical works, and
ginal poems of great merit. In 1831 Mr. Howitt pro
"Book of the Seasons," one of the most delightful, i
and popular works of its class, which has ever issued
press. We are assured that this book was offered to no
six booksellers, not one of whom would have anything to
at any price. At length the author was so mortified and
with booksellers and his book, that he desired the
whom the manuscript had been confided, to tie a ston
fling it over Westminster Bridge. That gentleman, howe
ing with the proverb, that "half a loaf is better than
disposed of it to Messrs. Colburn and Bentley for some
twenty editions, or thereabouts, it may fairly be pres
its lucky purchasers have made thousands by it. We
ever, no reason to believe that they ever added a f
the original price paid for it. An uncompromising
politics, at a period when all denouncers of kingcraft,
or lawcraft were regarded as dangerous members of so
liam Howitt "felt a concern," as the Quakers have it
to enter deeply into the history of one of the most cryi
nuisances, Priestcraft; and brought a pretty hornet's nes

his own fame and for the interests of lit
uch honour, and would not consent that
pon him." The publication of the "History
e said to have driven Mr. Howitt from N
til then pursued his literary avocations in co
having written himself down a champion of p
woke one morning to find himself a public ma
eck; one who was expected to make stirring speeches,
ry antagonistic bull by the horns: but the accept-
h responsibilities, however, w
more congenial occupations.
leave the field to some wea
Before he quitted Nottingha
m with a piece of plat as a
em. The "History of P steraf
large editions, and continue
tyle of Mr. Howitt is simple, vigo
well adapted for onslaughts of this description. He
d us of Cobbett, but that there is more of refine-
f that appropriation of poetical language which may
etical learning, in his works than is to be met with
ary style of that vigorous but truculent politician.
e best samples of Mr. Howitt's prose will be found
remarkable and original "Tales of the Pantika, or
f the most Ancient Times," published in 1835. This
ver obtained the reputation to which it is entitled.
some really grand conceptions, most poetically deve-
837 Mr. Howitt took up his residence in the beautiful
her, where, with his mind undistracted by politics, and
ed by polemics when the parson sent to him for his
oduced one of the most popular of his works, "The
f England," in 2 vols.; a graphic and graceful descrip-
pleasures, amusements, habits, and employments of
n "Merry England." There is an odour of hawthorn-
l new-mown hay about it which is calculated to lead the
ockaigne from his "wilderness of brick" into the waving
nd verdant slopes of country life; and to leave indelibly
pon his heart Cowper's memorable aphorism, "God
untry and man made the town." During his sojourn
Ir. Howitt published a work entitled "Colonisation
nity," a history of the treatment of aboriginals by
tions in all their colonies; "The Boy's Country-Book,"
life of a country boy; and two series of "Visits to
Places, Old Halls, and Battle-Fields, and Scenes
of striking Passages in English History." Although
e work, the last-mentioned volumes had a large sale,
een more than once reprinted. After a residence of
years at Esher, Mr. and Mrs. Howitt took up their
idelberg, with a view to the education of their children.
l themselves *of the opportunity to perfect* their know-

ledge of German, and collect many interesting materials fo
works. During his sojourn with his family at Heidelb
Howitt published in 1841 his "Student Life in Ger
history, in fact, of German Burschenscraft; in which he in
spirited translations of some of the most popular Germa
This book was attacked by the English press with great vi
for no other reason in the world that we can discover than
photograph of the German student, with his swaggering
bemused brain, pallid face, and filthy meerschaum, n
been a little too close to the original to be popular. In
however, the work had the reputation of being a true
burschen life. We know not what more could have been l
During their sojourn in Germany Mr. Howitt and his w
themselves the Swedish language; which enabled Mar
to translate the novels of Miss Bremer. He also publ
1842, "The Rural and Domestic Life of Germany;"
quitting that country, "German Experiences;" an exp
the chicanery and rapacity of the Germans, and of the
of German society. The last publication was bitterly
by the German press, but we do not hear that any att
made to controvert its facts. In 1846 Mr. Howitt, w
practical Administrative Reformer from an early peri
career, published a volume entitled "The Aristocracy of
in the course of which he brought into one view an
body of facts, to show that five-sixths of the good thi

46, Mr. Howitt became a co-proprietor and one
gers of "The People's Journal." Literary partner-
ely productive of either harmony or profit. Between
o circumstanced there is usually a contest for the
; and the person who has the least claim to the
commonly the most pertinacious in asserting what
to be his right. Mr. Howitt's position in the lite-
nd the acceptance in which his writings had been
the public, would seem to have pointed him out
person to undertake the chief literary direction and
h a publication; and it cannot be doubted, that had
laced it would have attained to a very considerable
cess. Setting his talents and experience wholly out
n, he was held in high esteem by the working classes,
r able and disinterested attempts to promote their
They had confidence alike in his power and his
do them service, and we firmly believe that "The Peo-
would, had it been left wholly in his hands, have proved
nd profitable concern. Dissensions, however, arose,
e cannot enter in detail in this place; suffice it to
hey ended in the separation of the parties at the end
der circumstances which entailed a very heavy loss
witt. We are little disposed to play the umpire in the
lthough we entertain a vivid recollection of the im-
ted in our mind by the controversy, we cannot at this
me recall the facts with sufficient distinctness to be
ibe the real points at issue. Many friends of Mr.
ver, who had known him from twenty to thirty years,
had frequent transactions with him in business, will
that a more upright and conscientious man, or one
ould be more implicitly relied upon, they have seldom
ith. His imprudence in retiring practically from the
establishing a similar journal, before he had with-
siness sense, from its proprietary, and without having
rs fully wound up, can scarcely be doubted. The
of attempting to establish another journal, whose
only be founded upon the destruction of a property in
still commercially interested, was even more question-
ras, Mr. Howitt lost a large sum of money by it. The
of "Howitt's Journal" appeared in 1847, and, so far
; unsuccessful, it had reached at one period a cir-
enty-five thousand copies. The impossibility, however,
g his capital from "The People's Journal," and the
d and demands upon his time of the litigation arising
spute with his former partner, made it impossible to
uccess available. The result might easily have been
Both journals are now extinct, and the working
no longer any publication—although they have good,
pers—which can be said to supply their place. Some
s of "*Howitt's Journal*" were published, when the

copyright having been purchased by a printer of ch
who had also become possessed of "The People's
were amalgamated, with the usual result. In 185
set sail for Australia, with no intention to become a
digger, and with as little expectation of being appoi
sioner, but in that pure spirit of adventure, which is
racteristic of his mind. He was, moreover, determin
and derive from his own personal experience, his acq
the capabilities of that noble dependency of Englan
has been two admirable volumes, entitled, "Land, La
or Two Years in Victoria; with Visits to Sydney and
Land." Of this work it is not too much to affirm,
only book of the kind on which any dependence
Its author had no interest in the questions inv
purpose to serve but a patriotic one. He left En
tralia, accompanied by his two sons, in June, 1852,
Melbourne on the 24th September, after a voyage
where he found that he must pay four pounds st
mere conveyance of his baggage to Melbourne, bein
as it had cost him to transport it the entire voyage.
to the diggings had been as high as 120*l.* a-ton, but
70*l.* In the town everything was selling at some
above prime cost; two small rooms, wretchedly
a-week, and everything else to match. Fortunatel
wages to skilled workmen seems to have been in

work; but their efforts were attended with very slender success, although a good deal of gold had been found from time to time in the neighbourhood; to which the wonderful accounts which had been fabricated at Melbourne had attracted great numbers of adventurers from various countries. It was in vain that they explored their ground; no treasure trove, beyond a few ounces' weight, gladdened their eyes; and, after several experiments, they moved on to what they imagined would prove a more propitious location. On their way to Albury, in the Sydney or New South Wales colony, they encountered a formidable gang of bushrangers, who showed so bold a face with their revolvers, guns, and pistols, that they were allowed to remain unmolested. The account which Mr. Howitt gives of the difficulties with which they had to contend is quite romantic;—one day having to beard a gang of bushrangers; another brought up by a broken axle, which it cost them four or five pounds to repair; now dining with "his Excellency;" and anon picking a scanty meal on the borders of some primeval forest. In all these exigencies, however, Mr. Howitt seems to have displayed the most hopeful and cheerful spirit. The steppes of the Crimea, when the bad weather has set in, can hardly rival the wretched roads of South Australia. The travellers had also to encounter every variety of climate within a few hours. At the M'Ivor diggings they tried their luck again; but disappointed in their quest of nuggets, they decided on going on to Bendigo. They found this, like other stations of the kind, a complete Balaklava for confusion and misrule; and having been refused the ground they had engaged three months before, they struck their tents on the banks of the Bendigo and sought fresh fields and pastures new on the Goulburn diggings. On their way thither one of their companions, alarmed by the difficulties which presented themselves at every step, withdrew from their little band, and returned to Melbourne. Having returned to the Ovens' diggings, they once more set to work; but the only thing they met with in any bulk was materials for their pens and pencil; nuggets of character susceptible of being converted thereafter into gold. Mr. Howitt attributes all the ills which the adventurer is called upon to encounter in Australia to the pernicious policy of the Government in withholding the land. Many of the diggers and other birds of passage under the present *régime* would settle if they could procure moderate allotments of land. Never, he tells us truly, whilst the United States are only 3000 miles from England, and sell land at 5*s.* an acre, and Victoria lies 13,000 miles from England, and will not sell any land for agricultural purposes at any price, will you get a fine, full-flowing emigration to Australia, such as is continually pouring into the United States. An animated correspondence on this subject has been maintained, since the publication of his book in the "Times," between Mr. Howitt and the advocates of the present system, in which Mr. Howitt has by far the best of the argument. He quotes a case in his book in which a squatter on Charlotte Plains gave 10*l.* for his station, *and lets to his landlord*, the

Government, a paddock out of it for 500*l.* a-year. He a
the disenchantment of the excellent Mrs. Chisholm, a
of husbands to be found for decent young women amo
diggers and other money-seekers in this colony. H
paradises in the bush in their true colours, and sh
industry or energy on the part of a woman could
endurable. Mrs. Chisholm has lived to change her
these heads very materially, and now declares that she
have recommended emigration to Australia had sh
possible that land could not be obtained by the poor
wealthy settler. On the 1st of May, 1854, the travell
near the famous original diggings of Mount Alexan
course of a fortnight they left for Ballarat. From
returned to Geelong, and thence to Melbourne, whe
the town largely increased in size since their arrival
before. Innumerable open spaces were no longer op
pied by good houses, and those of a greatly improve
Poor, wooden, one-storied houses, had been turned i
stone ones. The inns and hotels had also vastly
number and in splendour. There were eight millio
lying idle in the banks. Previous to his return hom
visited Sydney, Hobartown, Launceston, and othe
Tasmania. On the 16th of August, 1854, he once mo
heads of the bay of Port Phillip, and pushed out i
ocean on board the ship John Banks for England, lea

mily had taken up its residence. He here received
f classical instruction from an old general, whom his
em concealing from the Imperial police. At the close
ther, then a general and major-domo of Joseph Bona-
at Madrid, sent for his family to join him in that
ictor accompanied his mother to Spain. He remained
nt a year, and did not return to the old convent until
a in 1814. This event, by exciting in his mother and
osite feelings of joy and indignant grief, led to their
Victor was placed by his father in a private academy,
lied mathematics, it is said with great success, pre-
tended removal to the Polytechnic School. In 1816
his parable of "The Rich and Poor," and an elegy
Canadian." In 1817 he was a competitor for a prize
ntages of Study," offered by the Academy; his pro-
honourably mentioned, and would, it is said, have
prize, but that he intimated at the close of his lines
r was but fifteen years of age. As the serious, me-
of the poem seemed to betoken a much older author,
fancied he was trifling with them, and refused the
1819, having committed himself to a literary career
r's consent, he wrote two odes, entitled "The Virgins
nd "The Restoration of the Statue of Henri IV.,"
m to the Academy of Floral Fêtes at Toulouse, by
re both crowned. In 1820 he published his "Infant
Nile." In 1822 appeared the first volume of his
llads;" a collection of occasional pieces, all breathing
irit. His "Hans of Iceland," and "Bug-Jargal,"
ublished until some years later, were written about
efore the close of the same year the young poet mar-
Foucher, and rising into distinction as a Royalist
ived a pension from Louis XVIII. In 1826 he pub-
d volume of "Odes and Ballads," which betrayed an
tion in his political and literary opinions. In the
ar he composed a drama called "Cromwell," intended
reedom of the Christian and Romantic drama against
Aristotle's unity, as understood and practised by Ra-
efaced it with a dramatic theory of his own, to which,
ardly gave a fair chance of success, since its accom-
ration contained scarcely a feature of merit. In 1828
"Orientals," a poem of finished versification, but
orce or spirit. In 1809, Victor Hugo published his
f a Condemned Criminal," and so vividly depicted the
rtures of a man left for execution, that the terrific
s work gave it an immense success. Hugo now pre-
e a second attack on the stiff and unnatural dramatic
lent in his country. On the 26th February, 1830, his
s played at the Théâtre Français. The indignation of
the enthusiasm of the new party knew no bounds.
ormance of "Ernani" was a scene of riotous confu-

sion, and pugilistic encounters filled up the interval
acts. The Academy went so far as to lay a complaint a
novation at the foot of the throne, but Charles X., with
which would have been very serviceable to him four
replied, that "in matters of art he was no more than
son." Meanwhile the drama, which was far superior i
to "Cromwell," succeeded. Shortly after the Revoluti
"Marion De Lorme," embodying his new political tas
had been suppressed by the censorship under the Re
brought out, and was considered theatrically success
ary 1832, his play, "Le Roi s'amuse," was performed
Français, and the next day interdicted by the gover
was scarcely necessary, the piece had not been wa
in fact, people, however willing to be amused, esp
expense of monarchs, did not like to see the quondan
ployed in burlesquing the historical heroes of their
Hugo afterwards published a number of dramatic pi
merit; among them are "Lucrèce Borgia," "Marie
gelo," and "Ruy Blas." His greatest novel is "N
Paris." He has since produced "Chants du Crépuscu
Intérieures." In the works of this poet may be foun
sublimest creations of French poetry. It is to be
side-by-side with these, the author's perverted tas
place images the most monstrous and disgusting.
a peer of France by Louis-Philippe, and on the d
monarch assuming the principles of the Republica

condense and arrange his scientific ideas, and test
tively before applying them in countries yet unex-
next care was to look round for a country whose
atural riches might open to the industrious inquirer
numerous and valuable discoveries. Meanwhile he
y with Hatler to North Italy, to study the volcanic
in the mountains of that district, and in 1797 started
r a similar purpose, with Bach. Compelled to sur-
n by the events of war, he turned his steps to Paris,
et friendly reception from the *savans* of that capital,
acquaintance of Bonpland, just appointed naturalist
pedition. Humboldt had only time to arrange to
newly-acquired friend when the war compelled the
of the entire project. Upon this he resolved to travel
a, and with Bonpland had reached Marseilles for
hen the events of the times again thwarted his inten-
vellers now turned towards Spain, where Humboldt,
erits were made known by Baron von Forell, the
r, was encouraged by the Government to undertake
n of Spanish America, and received promises of
is investigations. On the 4th of June, 1799, Hum-
bland sailed from Corunna, and happily escaped the
rs; and on the 19th landed in the haven of Santa
. They ascended the Peak, and in the course of the
eir stay collected a number of new observations on
story of the island. They then crossed the ocean
nt, and landed on American ground, near Cumana,
July. They employed eighteen months in examining
ich now forms the free state of Venezuela; arrived at
n February 1800, and left the sea-coast anew near
, in order to reach the Orinoco by crossing the grassy
bozo. They embarked on the Orinoco in canoes and
e extreme Spanish post, Fort San Carlos, on the Rio
grees from the equator, and returned to Cumana,
velled thousands of miles through an uninhabited
hey left the continent for the Havannah and stayed
months, until, receiving a false report that Baudin
em, according to appointment, on the coast of South
sailed from Cuba in March, 1801, for Carthagena, in
d thence to Panama. The season being unfavour-
r advance, they settled for a time at Bogota; but in
l, set out for the south, despite the rains, crossed
di Quindin, followed the valley of Cauca, and by
xertions reached Quito, January 6, 1802. Eight
pent in exploring the valley of Quito and the vol-
s which enclose it. Favoured by circumstances,
several of these, surmounting heights previously un-
the 23d June, 1802, they climbed Chimborazzo, and
ht of 19,300 feet,—a point of the earth higher than
hitherto been attained. Humboldt next travelled

to his stores of knowledge by intercourse with
tion of the educated classes of that country. I
embarked for the Havannah, from Vera Cr
a short time, paid a visit of two months to Phil
returned to Europe; landing at Havre in Aug
collections of objects, but especially in observ
field of the natural sciences, in botany, zoology,
statistics, and ethnography, than any preceding
that time offering a greater assemblage of sci
other capital of the Continent, he took up his
order to prepare the results of his researches
He shortly commenced a series of gigantic pu
every department of science; and in 1817, a
incessant toil, four-fifths had been printed in
cost in the market more than 100*l.* sterling.
publication has gone on more slowly, and is still
visited Italy in 1818 with Gay-Lussac, and af
England in 1826, he returned, took up his resi
enjoying the personal favour and most intir
sovereign, was made a Councillor of State, and
than one diplomatic mission. In 1829, at the
the Czar, he visited Siberia and the Caspian S
Gustav Rose and Ehrenberg. The travellers
tance of 2142 geographical miles, journeying
Novogorod to Casan, and by land to Catharinel
aul, Schlangenberg, and Zyrianski, on the sou
Altai, by Buchtarminsk, to the Chinese frontier
they took the route by Ust-Kamonogorsk, O
Ural, Orenberg, Sarepta, Astrachan, Mosko
Taken singly, there is not one of Humboldt's
has not been surpassed, but viewed as a whole th

his latter new and practical aspect of the natural
st presented by Humboldt, and gives to such studies
thousands who have no taste for the mere enume-
plants, and animals. The sciences which deal with
ing the geographical distribution of plants, animals,
their origin in the observations and generalisations
who may be justly regarded as the founder of the new
cal inquiry. In addition to the general and ultimate
ity of such an advance in science as Humboldt has
be reckoned the immediate partial benefit of his
according to which charts have been constructed,
ended, and territories peopled. Humboldt is most
n by his "Kosmos," a work written in the evening
which he contemplates all created things as linked
orming one whole, animated by internal forces; and
ient at which succeeding generations will gaze in
Of this noble work a recent critic says, "Who else
hieved—who but he could have attempted—the
ce? .... Spread his 'Kosmos' before a young and
nce, which has just then accomplished its regular
, and say, 'Read and comprehend.' The compre-
l will, when acquitted, have added an education."

IGH. Poet, Essayist, and writer in several other
the Belles Lettres, is the son of a clergyman of the
gland, and was born at Southgate in Middlesex,
th, 1784. His father was a West Indian, and his
delphian; but at the period of the American Revo-
er, who was then in the law, took the British side in
anifested his loyalty to the Crown so warmly that he
fly to England. Having taken orders, he was for
r to Mr. Leigh, the nephew of the Duke of Chandos,
at Southgate. Leigh Hunt received his education
pital, like his friends Coleridge and Lamb. About
coming of age he assisted his brother John in the
of a Sunday paper, the "News," to which he contri-
l criticisms that brought a new tone of writing and
into that department of the press. He had previ-
nployed in the office of his brother Stephen, an
ad relinquished that employment for a situation in
which he gave up on becoming, in 1808, founder and
of the "Examiner." This journal he edited for many
rs, and rendered exceedingly popular. His fortunes
ultimately fell into reverse, partly owing to his unac-
h matters of business, for which an omission in
singularly unfitted him, and partly to the then tri-
of the Tories, who, from the first establishment of
r," had done their utmost to bear down their antago-
of the Attorney-General, in particular, had long
, and the following *passage from* one of his political

articles in the year 1810, relative to the proposed Regency, thought worthy of a government prosecution :—"What a co blessings rush upon one's mind, that might be bestowed upo country in the event of such a change! Of all monarchs, h since the Revolution, the successor of George III. will h finest opportunity of becoming nobly popular." Informations filed against Leigh Hunt and his brother, and also against Perry of the "Morning Chronicle," who had reprinted the ar The "Morning Chronicle" was tried first; Mr. Perry d himself with spirit, justifying the passage, and was acq upon which the information against the "Examiner" was w drawn. Another opportunity soon presented itself to the of of the Crown. Some remarks, by no means of a personal c racter, directed against the practice of flogging in the m became the subject of a second prosecution, and the trial s on before Lord Ellenborough, 22d February, 1811. Lord (t Mr.) Brougham was engaged for the defence, and having c the opinions of Abercromby and other illustrious generals in demnation of the use of the lash, declared that the real que with the jury was, whether on the most important subject Englishman had the privilege of expressing himself accordin his feelings and opinions,—a question which the jury answ in the affirmative by a verdict of not guilty. But this wa to be the last of the Hunts' appearances in the law courts fashionable newspaper having called the Prince Regent an Ad Leigh Hunt, in a fit of indignation at the Regent's having b his promise to the Whigs, added—"of fifty." The Prince's v triumphed over his discretion, and on the pretended grou some words of more serious import, a third prosecution was tuted. The jury upon this occasion found a verdict of g against Leigh Hunt and his brother John, and each was sent to pay a fine of 500*l.* and to suffer two years' imprisonment. not to press the penalties were made on condition that no si attacks should appear, but were with constancy rejected. their liberation the Hunts continued to write as before, and tained the "Examiner" at the head of the weekly metrop press, till its fortunes paled for a while before the Tory ascen above-mentioned, from which it was redeemed by the wit o Fonblanque and the event of the Three Glorious Days in Paris, date at which commences the final downfall of Toryism a leader of the world. Meanwhile, Leigh Hunt, on the invitat his friends Shelley and Lord Byron, went to set up the "Li in Italy, where, after the almost immediate loss of the forme continued to reside for about four years, a small portion of was passed under the same roof with Lord Byron, but not ha In the year 1847 the Queen, at the recommendation of Lord Russell, bestowed on him a pension of 200*l.* a-year. Leigh H political opinions are those of a limited monarchist, who adv *unbounded* liberty of conscience and inquiry. His religious opi are those of the Christian Theist, as laid down in his own wri

s of the late Charles Hennell and of W. J. Fox. His notwithstanding the strong experience of melancholy in some of them, are remarkable for their prevailing s, and as if, in reward of this tendency from the Spirit which he worships, he has had the singular good fortune accompanied with so much pain can be so called) of lived, both early and late in life, a series of the most ıry misrepresentations of him, political and personal, m amounting to the tragical, some to the ludicrous, and uting to him phases of character absolutely intended by for the reverse of his own! Leigh Hunt, it is true, in ritings (*vide* "Autobiography" and "Religion of the nfesses to a plentiful participation in the faults of his ures, but the want of common honesty, feeling, grati- nterest in the welfare of his fellow-creatures, were most ıever among them; and, to use his own words, "a ild might as well have been made to stand for Field- , or the Vicar of Wakefield's Jenkinson for his Moses." e the dedication of his "Cenci"), in the enthusiasm of spoke of him in terms that might have become a Berkley ; and in a recent number of the "Household Words," Dickens describes him as one "beloved of all mankind." 's rank among the poets of his country is now generally

We regard his principal poem, the "Story of Rimini," finest narrative poem which has appeared in the English nce the time of Dryden. Among the more important ical works are his "Captain Sword and Captain Pen;" rey;" the collection of his narrative poems entitled Verse;" and his "Legend of Florence," a play in five we may mention as being a favourite with Her Majesty, everal times to see it performed at Covent Garden, and d it played before her at Windsor. First on the list of orks we may place his "Sir Ralph Esher," a novel, or, itious autobiography of a gentleman of the court of Second. Then follows a long list of volumes, some of their place in the standard literature of the country;— ator," the "Companion," the "Seer," "Men, Women ," (the latter including articles from the Edinburgh and ews;) "Stories from the Italian Poets, with Critical em;" "Table-Talk;" the *mélange* of criticism and story, A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla;" the critical essays ons entitled "Imagination and Fancy," and "Wit and three volumes of Autobiography, comprising a corrected count of his relations with Lord Byron; the "Religion rt," a manual of Faith and Duty, according to the author's those subjects; the "Town, its Memorable Characters ;" (two volumes of metropolitan anecdote and survey); two volumes of a like nature, under the title of "The Suburb." Leigh *Hunt has no equal as* a translator of *try. Among the long list of his* translations may be

mentioned Tasso's "Aminta," and Redi's "Bacco in Toscana;" from the French, not a whit less admirably translated perhaps, he has rendered the famous "Lutrin" of Boileau. To his critical productions may be added (by reason of their copious notices and comments) his edition of the plays of Wycherley, Congreve, and Farquhar, and his collections from prose writers and poets, under the various titles of "A Hundred Romances of Real Life," "A Book for a Corner," and "Beaumont and Fletcher," which last is a collection of the least objectionable passages from those writers, made for the purpose of enabling families to become acquainted with them. Many of the essays and poems gathered by Leigh Hunt into some of the volumes above-named originally appeared in various periodical publications of his editing, such as the "Reflector," the "Liberal," the "London Journal," and the "Tatler;" in some of which he had Lamb, Hazlitt, Lord Byron, and Shelley for his coadjutors.

HUNT, ROBERT, Author, born September 6, 1807, at Devonport, then Plymouth Dock. Mr. Robert Hunt is a self-educated man of talent. He is now the Keeper of Mining Records at the Museum of Economic Geology, and Professor of Mechanical Science to the Government School of Mines to that institution—one of the "working men of practical science." Popularly, he is best known by his volumes, "Researches on Light," "The Poetry of Science," "Panthea, or the Spirit of Nature," "Elementary Physics," and "Manual of Photography." Mr. Robert Hunt is

ing paper, the "Constitutional," of the political depart-ich the illness of the editors and other contingencies left time sole conductor. Meanwhile he had become tho-quainted with the views of Edward Gibbon Wakefield onel Torrens, on subjects of colonization and political hich powerfully modified his course of action. Through-had the aid and political confidence of some of the most n of the present day, and it is, we believe, especially so nt moment. On the break-down of the "Constitutional" editor of the "North Cheshire Reformer," and then of gow Argus;" and, with considerable additions to his of the local workings of our institutions, of trade, and n of the people, he returned to town in 1840, and formed t connexion among journals of a high class, which has extended. The guiding principle of his politics has been Constitution as set forth in its great standards, the ter, the Petition of Rights, and the Bill of Rights,— hich have taught him, in seeking to sustain, if not to influence of the monarchy, and to help the peers to a wer warning influence, to extend the franchise to every respectable paying taxes. He has supported every states-e statesman to party; was among the very earliest Liberal of Peel; and argued for a restoration of our military the present war became fashionable. But all his best ere executed under that anonymous system which he ieves is being, save in exceptional cases, the best for Besides a few passing pamphlets, therefore, chiefly on cts, such as colonisation and railway business, he has work under his own name, except the "Foster-Brother" historical romance of the fourteenth century, suggested residence in Italy, his political studies, and his un-ration for its hero, the great, patriotic, military states-

WILLIAM, Painter in Water Colours, was born at [illegible] Street (since re-christened Endell Street), Long [illegible]. He first exhibited, as a member of the (Old) Painters in Water Colours, in 1824. A great and [illegible] of the multitude who, from this painter's modest [illegible] and truth scattered through each exhibition [illegible] Colour Society, have received annually fresh enjoy-atively few, perhaps, have suspected that those de-[illegible] unpretending little bits of paper contained truer art, an eye for nature rarer and more penetrating,—nay, [illegible] gifts of more assurably inner quality,—than are shown [illegible] of ambitious and clever oil-paintings at Trafalgar pictures [illegible] commanding prices ten times higher than a colour drawing can ever challenge. Who shall explain [illegible] of these magical effects of colour, light and shade, and [illegible]? Why do those modest groups of "primrose pale," or

all command, or at all times,—we do not while we k
Hunt makes us feel. Whoever shall account for thi
thing to explain some of the shyest secrets of Art an
spell.—nay, of external Nature herself. For one thi
is not only a masterly artist, but a poet. By an
sympathy (the poet's prerogative), the objects he pa
and felt by him *as they exist*, and conveyed by a mys
which we are wholly unacquainted,"—writes a critic w
"which we are at a loss how to define by any of the k
genius and practice." As to subject:—every exhibiti
how simple is the range. Realities humble and sl
been the staple: "Peaches and Grapes;" or an "O
"Basket of Plums;" a group of "Roses," or of "V
or the "Yellow Corridor" at Mr. So-and-So's: or, a
equally individual, deeply-felt readings from eve
nature.—"Trampers at Home," "A Farm-house I
Asleep," a "Sunday-School Girl," "What shall I p
light," etc. People have wondered why so gifted a
perpetually repeat what often seems identically the
But, in fact, it is only superficially the same. Becau
sympathy with objects "as they exist," he sees endl
them; and delights to exhaust every phase of ef
light and shade, and grouping. As to the technical
"Pre-Raphaelite" painters might learn a lesson fr
practice implies and transcends *their* principles.
trusive bits of nature "present the perfection of f
fection, however, not attained by elaboration. "A d
ness of execution, or *muzziness*, if you will, appears to
in the process, elaborators, admirable in other resp
lected or over-striven to avoid." Forty years' practic
this about, this marriage of finish and freedom,—the
difficult of technical achievements, resulting in ima
wholly, not partially, accurate and consistent. As
position, light and shade, colour, these are as quiet

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they deserve to be, from the fact of his faithful adherenc
dissidents from the Royal Academy, who compose the S
British Artists. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1821,
tinued to send his annual quota,—portraits, with an oc
historic piece,—until 1830. Every one was predicting his
arrival at the honours of R.A. One year, however, his pictu
treated slightingly: banished to an upper row, and virtu
hors de combat. The artist, justly offended, resolved no
exhibit where merit was exposed to so much caprice. He
word,—strictly for thirteen years,—substantially throughou
exhibiting at the Academy but twice in all,—in 1844 an
He is now, consequently, President of the Society of Britis
instead of Royal Academician. At that Society's exhibit
pictures have been leading attractions for upwards of twen
Besides numerous able portraits, he regularly contributes
pieces, which may be divided into two classes:—pictures
ment from Byron, Moore, etc.; and those from the pic
material still abounding in the "romantic" South,—"Italia
"Italian Mendicant," "A Spanish Beauty,"—an attractive,
his hands, felicitous class of subject. They are *bonâ fide*, no
up," pictures: genuine studies for them being supplied b
annual visits to Italy and Spain,—more frequently to th
Some of Mr. Hurlstone's latest pictures are also among
piest:—in a recent exhibition of his Society, for instanc
Moorish Peasant Girl," and more ambitious "Last Sig

n to reproduce his effects so well, only seem to
nce is subtile, but complete. Mechanism cannot
of a hand such as his.

.IAM HOLMAN, Painter, born at London in
e most prominent members of that movement
Raphaelite) among our young painters which
ch discussion, so much notice to its originators,
adverse criticism—not disadvantageously to the
generally had to wait longer for any kind of
was exhibited Mr. Hunt's first picture at the
0 he was already the possessor of a fair position
walls, and the subject of general notice. His
e adopted from novel and poem:—"Dr. Roche-
Divine Service in the Cottage of Joceline Joliffe at
); "The Flight of Madeline and Porphyro," from
," (1848); "Rienzi vowing to obtain Justice for the
Brother," from Bulwer, (1849). The last-named
Mr. Gibbons, the well-known collector. In 1850,
ew style of treatment; and, on Mr. Hunt's part,
eligious and gradually more mystical subject,
ince made himself best known: "A Converted
eltering a Christian Missionary from the Per-
Druids," followed by the symbolical "Hireling
2. Of 1851 his picture was in a different class
alentine receiving Sylvia from Proteus;" of 1853,
abella," and "Our English Coasts,"—a beautiful
ns at Hastings. Three of these pictures were
60*l.* prizes at Liverpool and Birmingham. The
f his "Light of the World" (purchased by Mr.
who had also purchased the "Converted British
he "Awakening Conscience" of 1854, were at the
ith due emphasis in the letters to the "Times" of
the public,—Mr. Ruskin. Perhaps that compli-
tended to prove even too much: for the appropriate
rt cannot be translated by that of another. The
ut into words is not the highest or most legiti-
n express. A plainer critic gives a credible ac-
ht of the World,"—"as a beautiful symbolic figure
anding at a closed door, in a kind of garden or
orms shine about the ground; the sky is full of
fect of moon or starlight is overpowered by the
lantern the Redeemer bears." Even those who
etation of this mystical subject could not but
th of sentiment displayed," as far as they could
feel it, and the "consummate execution of the

E, FREDE*RICK YEATES, Painter*, born at
an artist whose merits are less widely known than

3d, 1783. His father, a respectable merchant, eigh
Scotland, died while Washington was yet young, and hi
was superintended by his elder brothers, three of whom
out relinquishing active professional pursuits, gained a
reputation for literary abilities. As his health did
any close application to business or study, he rambled
picturesque island of Manhattan, gathering up those tr
receiving those impressions which Mr. Seth Handiside's
conscientious lodger has made immortal. Mr. Irving'
in literature were made in the New York "Morning C
which he published his "Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle, G
letters were concluded in 1802; and as symptoms o
disease now betrayed themselves, it was resolved tha
lowing year he should visit the south of Europe. He
sailed for Bordeaux, and travelled through the south
Nice, where he took a felucca to Genoa, in which city
some two months. He then went by sea to Sicily, ma
the island, crossed from Palermo to Naples, passed t
meeting Allston at Rome, who strongly recommended
himself to art; thence over the St. Gothard, through S
Paris, where he remained several months. He next
land, whence he embarked for England, and passing th
the autumn, he returned to New York in March, 180
restored to health. He again resumed the study of the
admitted to the bar in November of that year, but nev
Shortly afterwards he took the chief part in "Salmagu
number of which appeared January, 1807, and the la
1808. In December the following year he published
bocker's History of New York." In 1810, two of his
were engaged in commercial business, one being at th
establishment in America, and the other in Liverpool.
interest in the concern, with the understanding that
enter into the duties and details of the business, bu
literary avocations. During the war with Great Britai
he edited the "Analectic Magazine," and in the fall
year joined the military staff of the governor of the
York, as aide-de-camp and military secretary, with the
nel. At the close of the war, May 1815, he embarked
with the intention of making a second tour of Europe,
vented by the sudden and great reverses which followed
peace, overwhelming, after a struggle of two or three ye
Mr. Irving took an active part to avert the catastrophe
which his brothers had given him an interest, and inve
in its ruin. In 1818 he determined to employ his pe
of support, and commenced the series of papers entit
Book," which were transmitted piecemeal from Lond
resided, to New York for publication. Three or four n
thus produced, when, finding that they attracted notice
he had them published in a volume, February 1820,
Miller. On his failure shortly afterwards, the work w

irray, with a second volume, published in July of that year. ny had bought the copyright for 200*l.*, but its success far g his expectations, he sent Mr. Irving, of his own accord, , and the sale still increasing, an additional 100*l.* After a of five years in England, Mr. Irving removed to Paris in 820, and remained there until July of the following year, returned to England and published his "Bracebridge London and New York, in May, 1822. The following passed in Dresden; returned to Paris in 1823; and crossed a in May, 1824, to publish his "Tales of a Traveller," eared in August of that year in two volumes, and in four New York. In August he returned to Paris, and in the f 1825 visited the south of France, passing part of the Bordeaux. In February, 1826, he left that city for here he remained two years. There he wrote the "Life of ," which appeared in 1828. In the spring of 1828 he left a tour to the south of Spain, visiting Granada and the nts mentioned in the "Chronicles of the Conquest of by Fray Agapida," of which he had made a rough sketch. repared for the press at Seville, and transmitted to London York for publication; it appeared in 1829. In the spring ar he again visited Granada, and resided some three the Alhambra, where he collected materials for the work under that name in 1832. In July he came to England, en appointed Secretary of Legation to the American em- ch office he held until the return of Mr. M'Lane in 1831, er remaining a few months as chargé, he resigned, on l of Mr. Van Buren. While in England, in 1830, Mr. eived one of the fifty-guinea gold medals, provided by . for eminence in historical composition, the other having ded to Mr. Hallam the historian; and in the following year rsity of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In g of 1832 he returned to New York, after an absence of years. His appearance was greeted on all hands with the nthusiasm; a public dinner was given to him, at which r Kent presided; and similar testimonials were offered in es, which he declined. In the summer of that year he ied Mr. Ellsworth, one of the commissioners for removing n tribes west of the Mississippi, and whom he had met r to the west, on his expedition. The most interesting f this journey has appeared in the "Tour on the Prai- lished in 1835. This was followed in the same year by ord and Newstead Abbey," and "Legends of the Con- Spain." In 1836 he published "Astoria," and in the fol- ar "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville." In 1839 he nto an engagement, which lasted two years, with the pro- of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," to furnish articles for iodical. In February, 1842, he received unsolicited the ient of Minister to Spain. *He left for Madrid* on the 10th of that *year. His official duties terminating* in the summer

of 1846 he returned to America, and in 1848 commenced the publication of a revised edition of his works, most of which had long been out of print. In 1849 he published "Oliver Goldsmith, a Biography;" "Mahomet and his Successors," 1849–50; and "Life of Washington," 1855. Mr. Irving is essentially the man of his works, genial, warm-hearted, and benevolent; so much so that all who see him would be apt to forget the author in the man. He has a country-seat, "Sunnyside," on the banks of the Hudson, twenty-five miles from the city of New York, which is now his home. Miss Bremer gives the following account of Washington Irving at home; but it is not difficult to infer from it that she was not received by him with as much distinction as she fancied herself entitled to:—

"His house, or villa, which stands on the banks of the Hudson, resembles a peaceful idyll; thick masses of ivy clothe one portion of the white walls and garland the eaves. Fat cows fed in a meadow just before the window. Within, the rooms seemed to be full of summer warmth, and had a peaceful and cheerful aspect. One felt that a cordial spirit, full of the best sentiment of the soul, lived and worked there. Washington Irving, although possessing the politeness of a man of the world, and with great natural good temper, has, nevertheless, somewhat of that nervous shyness which so easily attaches itself to the author, and in particular to one gifted with delicacy of feeling and refinement. The poetical mind, by its intercourse with the divine spheres, is often brought somewhat into disharmony with clumsy earthly realities. To these belong especially the visits of strangers and the forms of social life, as we make them

f a school at Greenwich, kept by a French emigrant erwards placed under the tuition of the Rev. William ih whom he remained until he was nearly fifteen years tly after which he went to France. The death of his r about this period considerably changed his prospects he became almost his own master from that time le remained several years in France. He very early rary tastes, and from time to time wrote small pieces, sent anonymously to the journals and reviews. He number of short tales for the amusement of himself which were never published. Mr. Washington Irving, ving seen one of them, strongly advised the author to nething more important. The result of this encourage- he novel of "Richelieu," which was completed in the The death of Lord Liverpool, who was a friend of his

on whom Mr. James's prospects greatly depended, a to make an attempt to open a way for himself. The of "Richelieu" was shown to Sir Walter Scott, and met probation of the great novelist and poet, who strongly publication of the work. It appeared accordingly about met with great success. This decided Mr. James's er, and since that time he has written a great number d a few histories, all of which have attained to a high opularity on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. James is the most voluminous novel-writer of the day, or per- day, the mere enumeration of the titles of his various — Novels, Romances, Historical Biographies, etc.— eventy lines in the latest "London Catalogue;" and list we miss some of his acknowledged works. During King William IV. he received the appointment of His- for Great Britain, but circumstances having rendered an honorary one) undesirable, he resigned it. About nce he was appointed British Consul for the State of tts, whither he removed soon afterwards with his family. ng in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

JULES, "le Roi du Feuilleton," as he is styled, from d excellence in that class of French writing, is, probably, opular author in France. As a theatrical critic he also ery prominent position on the French press; and his rary sketches, grave and gay, fantastic and severe, rvellous command of the very plastic resources of the France. Jules Janin was born in 1804, at St. Etienne, ht bank of the Rhône, about thirty miles from Lyons; was a provincial barrister, and a man of talent and

In 1815 the young Janin was sent to school at he soon left the Rhône, and was entered as a student ge of Louis le Grand, at Paris. Here he acquired a ation, and first imbibed *that strong love* of classical **which *he has ever delighted to indulge*. His college**

studies over, he remained in Paris, and, having neither nor fortune, took up his quarters in a garret looking learned and dusky towers of the Sorbonne;" and there h young gentlemen in "cramming" for their degrees as and magisters. Jules has vividly sketched this hard of his life; and the garret in the Quartier Latin, wit but gay-hearted and busy occupant. But he soon rem scholastic professorship for journalism. One evenin watching the gay company enter a theatre on the B when he was accosted by an old fellow-student, upon w hung a gay and graceful young lady. Janin was invit a seat in their box; he did so, and found himself by one of the prettiest and merriest actresses of the day. a lucky fellow," said Janin to his friend, "to be rich have private boxes, and to be able to offer them to actresses." "Rich!" was the reply. "I'm not rich; journalist." The word opened a new world to Janin. nalist!" He, too, believed he could write; "and I," "will be a journalist." In a few days he obtained employ a small theatrical paper, and he soon became one of of "Le Figaro." Shortly afterwards he published his fir "L'Ane mort et la Femme guillotinée," which created Perhaps, however, his most successful productions of th his tales, essays, and sketches, which have been from ti collected and published as "Contes fantastiques" and " Contes." Janin is also, *au fond*, a man of fine judgm sterling sense, and educated tastes. His dramatic cri admirable. Jules Janin is married, and is much es private society.

JASMIN, JACQUES, the Peasant Poet of the South the Burns of Limousin, Provence, and Languedoc, w Agen, in 1798. His father was a tailor of Agen, his m a common beggar, and he himself had but few adv education or of fortune. He learned to read and write i seminary, from which he was dismissed on account of so larities in his conduct. He was then apprenticed to a ha and in the course of time went into business on his ow He worked in his shop by day, and devoted himself to night. His verses, which are all composed in the *patois* vince, are immensely popular. "His songs," says Mr. L visited him in 1850, "are in the mouths of all who sing i and by the cottage firesides. Their subjects are always r and full of rustic pathos and rustic drollery. To use hi me, he sings what the hearts of the people say, and he ca help it than can the birds in the trees. Translations in of his principal poems have appeared, and compositions r natural and thoroughly unsophisticated pathos and humo be difficult to find. Jasmin writes from a teeming h glowing heart; and there is a warmth, a glow, and a stru

ch of song about his poems, which carry you away in
hem as they carried away the author in writing them.
se from the French translations, and I can well con-
give but a comparatively faint transcript of the pith
he originals. The *patois* in which these poems are
common peasant language of the south-west. It
light degree in different districts; but not more than
h of Forfarshire differs from that of Ayrshire. As
itself, it seems in the main to be a species of cross
rench and Spanish; leaning, however, rather to
se than to the former, and constituting a bold, copi-
ous style, very rich in its colouring, full of quaint
ressive phrases, and especially strong in all that
anguage of the passions and affections." The same
se:—"One of my objects in stopping at Agen was,
y visit to Jasmin, the "Last of the Troubadours,"
ruth than is generally to be found in *ad captandum*
e terms himself, and is termed by the wide circle of
'or Jasmin's songs and rural epics are written in the
eople, and that *patois* is the still almost unaltered
he tongue of the chivalric minstrelsy of yore. But
oubadour in another sense than that of merely avail-
' the tongue of the *menestrels*. He publishes, cer-
ning so far to the usages of our degenerate modern
; great triumphs are his popular recitations of his
ing bravely up before an expectant assembly of per-
of thousand persons—the hot-blooded and quick-
en of the South—the modern Troubadour plunges
l ears into his lays, working both himself and his
liences into fits of enthusiasm and excitement, which,
be the excellence of the poetry, an Englishman finds
nceive or account for. At a recitation given shortly
to Auch, the ladies present actually tore the flowers
at of their bonnets, wove them into extempore gar-
g them in showers upon the panting minstrel; while
he local papers next morning assured him, in floods
pigrams, that, humble as he was now, future ages
edge the "divinity" of a Jasmin! There is a feature
t these recitations, which is still more extraordinary
ntrollable fits of popular enthusiasm which they pro-
st entertainment before I met him was given in one
n cities (I forget which), and produced 2000 francs.
f this went to the public charities; Jasmin will not
r of money so earned. With a species of perhaps
ut certainly exalted and chivalric feeling, he declines
re an audience to exhibit for money the gifts with which
lowed him. After, perhaps, a brilliant tour through
France, delighting vast audiences in every city, and
thousands of francs into every poor-box which he
et *contentedly returns to his humble* occupation, and

satisfactory reason for a man refusing to live upo
the finer gifts of his intellect, and throwing hims
upon the daily performance of mere mechanical
fame having extended to Paris, on the invitation of
visited the metropolis. He met with a brilliant r
classes. The gentlemen of his own profession, the
entertained him at a banquet; he was admitted int
of society, and dined with Louis-Philippe at Neuil
attractions of Paris were not strong enough to det
again returned to his shop at Agen. His principal
Chalibary" (Le Charivari), "Las Papillotos" (Les
a collection of smaller poems. His "Blind Girl
has been translated by Longfellow, and is to be fo
lections of that author's poems; in the notes to wh
the work already quoted, will be found other very
ticulars respecting the "barber-poet."

JELLACHICH, JOSEPH BARON VON, Ban
vonia, and Dalmatia, distinguished by his military
by his political services to the Austrian monar
Hungarian war, is the eldest son of Baron Franc
Buszin, formerly a lieutenant field-marshal in the
Joseph was born October 16, 1801, in the fortress
His father having been often absent in the French
youth of the son, the education of his son devolved
a woman of spirit and ability. In 1810 his fath
mother took him to court, and presented him t
Francis, who noticed him favourably on account o
bold answers to questions put to him, and plac
military academy called the Thereseum, where so m
of the empire have been trained. At eighteen years

ng, then Governor of Dalmatia. On the death of which was made lieutenant-colonel in the first giment; and in 1842 its colonelcy and full com- n him. In this capacity he took frequent part in h the Bosnians, and exhibited considerable bravery battle of Pasvid. During this time the Ban had r to the political movements of his own country, e empire. The people of Croatia (formerly an gdom, but united to the crown of Hungary upon he late king) had from time immemorial cherished y even more than liberty itself. Inhabiting a fined by natural limits,—one in race, language, and nd borne with impatience the ascendancy of the administration of the Hungarian kingdom, with now incorporated. When, therefore, in 1848, the ght to detach themselves still more completely from anding a national administration untrammelled by Hungarian chancery at Vienna, Jellachich saw an rt favourable to his ambition. He represented to that if the supervision of the Imperial government gs of Magyars with Croats, Serbs, and Wallachians e smaller races would lie at the mercy of the domi- ; and his argument so far prevailed, that the mbassy to Vienna to declare their readiness to pour in defending the integrity of the empire. To ined the prayer that Jellachich might be appointed e court at Vienna was but too glad to find any one peoples speaking of the "integrity of the empire," of the Croats was granted. Jellachich returned to of the three kingdoms, privy-councillor, field- mmander-in-chief of the Banat and the Warasdin listricts. His first care was to confirm his new appeared wherever his presence was required, nly and unannounced; harangued the masses; ials; adjured the clergy to support him from pulpit rded, punished, arranged, abolished, just as cir- ired. Once, hearing that an assembly was sitting vernment, he entered it unexpectedly, when his ap- ie signal for a general murmur. A vice-gespan antly assured him that "if his object was intimid- staken his men: not if he came with ten thousand back would he make them afraid." Jellachich took ew it on the ground, and with clenched fist knocked on the floor; then, with glittering eye and thunder- id him know that the Ban needed not arms to id quiet in the land. The braggarts, who had just d, struck now with astonishment and admiration, qually contemptible expressions of applause. His the southern Sclaves, *meanwhile, increased*, and *angerous to the court itself. It* was known that

he had been in communication with the Panslave society at P
and fears were entertained that his position would be used
disadvantage of the empire. The Ban was in actual re
against the government, inasmuch as he refused to obey the
of the ministry at Pesth, to which he was legally subord
The Bathyani cabinet demanded, with right, that the E
should either procure the submission of the Ban or depo
from his dignities. Ferdinand, or rather the *camarilla*, t
the latter would be both the easier and the safer course, es
as it would only be a transaction on paper, and would in
hinder the prosecution of Jellachich's designs upon th
pendence of Hungary. Accordingly, an imperial mand
issued from Innspruck, in which the Ban was required to
and answer for his conduct, and at the same time adm
him not to hold the Diet appointed to meet at Agram on th
June. Jellachich determined not to be diverted from his
but held the Diet, and caused the Archbishop of Karl
consecrate him Ban. He now set out, accompanied by
tation, to meet the emperor at Innspruck, and passed thro
Tyrol, where he was received with general rejoicings by
habitants. Prince Paul Esterhazy had received orders fro
to insist upon being present at any interview between J
and the emperor. The Ban declared that he would submi
himself nor his country to any control on the part of the H
ministry. He repaired to the Archduke Franz Karl and t

[redacted] victorious in Italy. The house of Lorraine-Hapsburg, [redacted] to confidence by that victory, thought the time had arrived [redacted] off the mask, and to involve Hungary, still bleeding from [redacted] wounds, in the horrors of a fresh war of oppression. The [redacted] from that moment began openly to address the man [redacted] himself had branded as a rebel as "dear and loyal," praised [redacted] his revolt, and encouraged him to proceed in the same [redacted] Jellachich now began the campaign. He assembled an [redacted] crossed the Drave, and even advanced as far as Stuhl-[redacted]berg, being joined by the Austrian troops on his way. [redacted] Hungarian ministry, although unprepared for this invasion, [redacted] troops and beat the Ban, who obtained a truce only to [redacted] in the night. The defeated troops fled in the direction of [redacted], and joined Windischgrätz's forces. The united army again [redacted] Hungary, and then began the war, which continued through [redacted] bloody campaigns, and completed only by the aid of the [redacted], reflected eternal glory on the Hungarian nation and [redacted] on its oppressors. Had Jellachich been anything more than [redacted]er, swayed by a blind attachment to the reigning house, he [redacted] in the end have been profoundly afflicted by the fruits of [redacted] mischievous valour. He has not only done more than any [redacted] to bring the ancient and free Hungarian nation into the dust, [redacted] has ruined the liberties of his own Croatia. His country-[redacted]men perceive that they have been the blind instruments of [redacted] an tyranny at the sacrifice of their own rights. But the [redacted] of the Austrian court are to Jellachich a sufficient solace for [redacted] and such reflections. When, in 1853, the Montenegrins [redacted] against the Turks, Jellachich led a strong force into Bosnia, [redacted] view of aiding Austrian influence there.

JERDAN, WILLIAM, M.R.S.L., for thirty-four years Editor of [redacted] Literary Gazette," was born at Kelso, Roxburghshire, on 16th [redacted] 1782. He is the third son and seventh child of John Jerdan, [redacted]etor of a small landed estate, and baron bailie, under the Duke [redacted]xburgh, of the township of Kelso and neighbourhood. He [redacted]ducated at the school of his native place, and being intended [redacted]e legal profession, was for some time in the office of a writer [redacted] signet, the Scottish name for attorney. In 1801 he migrated [redacted]don, where he was engaged as a clerk in the counting-house of [redacted]rs. Turner, West India merchants. He subsequently returned [redacted]otland, and for the purpose of studying the Scottish law was [redacted]o Edinburgh, and placed in the office of a Mr. Elliott, a writer [redacted] signet. In 1804 he again came to London, and through the [redacted]nce of an uncle, surgeon of the Gladiator, guardship in [redacted]mouth harbour, was entered as temporary surgeon's clerk on [redacted] that vessel, in which capacity he served from October, 1805, [redacted]th February, 1806. Returning to London he became a [redacted]ter on the "Aurora," a short-lived morning paper, started under [redacted]auspices of the hotel-keepers of the west end. He afterwards [redacted]d the "Pilot," evening *newspaper, established in* January, 1807.

He next became one of the staff of the "Morning Post," a
sequently reported, during three sessions, for the "British
He was also a contributor to the "Satirist, or Monthly M
the copyright of which was purchased by him. On the 11t
1812, he was instrumental in seizing Bellingham, the mur
Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the l
the House of Commons; and has given a detailed accoun
melancholy event in the first volume of his "Autobiograph
became editor of the "Sun" on the 10th May, 1813, a
then in high favour with the Tories. In 1814, when Fr
re-opened to English travellers, he visited Paris, whence
municated a journal of Parisian events to the "Sun."
spring of 1817 he left the "Sun," having sold a share w
held in that newspaper for 300*l.*, and soon afterwards
editor of the journal with which his name has been so long a
In 1821 he assisted in founding the Royal Society of Lite
which he was one of the earliest members. In 1826 he b
member of the Society of Antiquaries. The Literary F
also an object of his zealous and ceaseless exertion, and i
ministration he for some time took an active part. He was
founders of the Melodists' Club, and in 1830 helped to s
edit the "Foreign Literary Gazette," of which, howe
thirteen numbers were published. In 1850 his connexion
"Literary Gazette" ceased, and in 1852 a pension of a
pounds per annum was conferred upon him. A money

compensations for the hard labour, hard living, and hard the young "mid" had to endure; and at the end of a year or his affection for salt water had changed into a longing for the quiet of home. He quitted the service, and being once questioned by his parents as to "what he would like to be," choose the calling of a printer, and was at once bound apprentice trade. Some time subsequently he came up to London, and employment as a compositor. One of his fellow-appren- was a lad of about his own years and disposition, and between a close friendship sprang up. It was thus that he and Laman became inseparable companions. They worked at the frame, they shared each other's good and bad fortune, and their evenings and spare time in each other's society, dis- the beauties of Shakespeare and other poets. After en- years of drudgery at the mechanical duties of a compo- which to one of so imaginative and powerful a mind must been almost unbearable, Mr. Jerrold determined upon making first essay as an author. The opera of "Der Frieschütz" produced for the first time in London, and the two friends to witness the performance. The grand and mysterious which illustrates the wild German story made so deep impression on Jerrold's mind, that on reaching his humble gs he sat up half the night writing an essay on the opera. morning was breaking he stepped out and dropped his first into the editor's box of the newspaper on which he was ed as workman. In the morning, as he was wondering over fate of his anonymous composition, he was joyfully surprised having his own writing placed in his hands to be set up for next number. The essay soon caused a sensation, but amidst the praise the young author preserved his incognito; until last, finding himself earnestly inquired after in the "Notices Correspondents," he presented himself to the editor, who in- tly employed him upon work more suited to his abilities and congenial to his taste than that of setting up type. A writer has ventured upon a sketch of Jerrold says:—"Let it not be posed by sonnet-writing young men that he achieved this dis- tion easily; no one leap into the seat of honour was his; but a ful, heart-breaking, toiling up that hill, which always reminds of the labour of Sisyphus: how often, when we believe we have the stone to the top, does it slip from us, and roll down ndering to the base!" So with Jerrold; dread was his fight, his heart held out, and he triumphed. The well-known nautical ma of "Black-eyed Susan" was produced at the Surrey Theatre re Jerrold had attained his twenty-first year. Its success was ndous, and Elliston, the manager, reaped a great harvest. peatedly was it performed, that new scenes had to replace ut ones. The company, after enacting it on the Surrey side water, were dispatched in cabs and carriages to the Middlesex where it is said to have saved the lessee of Drury Lane from ruptcy by filling that *house to the ceiling for night* after night.

"The Rent Day" was another great success, and was so true
that all felt it go to the heart, and the author was installed a
smiles and tears on the spot. To this succeeded many a soul
piece of dramatic life, all calculated to fill theatres and re
writer popular with both audience and manager. A curi
counter happened to Jerrold on the first night of "The Re
When he was a midshipman on board a man-of-war, he m
same capacity a lad named Clarkson Stanfield. Sixteen ye
wards these two sailor-boys met on the boards of a Londo
—one the great scene-painter, and the other a successful d
Finding that he had helped to make the fortune of
managers, Mr. Jerrold determined upon taking a theatre
self and reaping all the advantages of his labours. In
with Mr. Hammond, he became the joint-lessee of t
Theatre. Here it was that "Nell Gwynne" was first
Its success was so great that the speculation promised to
lucrative one. Every night the seats were all filled, and
turned away from the doors. Unfortunately the mana
not contented with their prosperity. They longed for a l
for their labours, and in an ill-advised moment left th
property to become the managers of Drury Lane, whic
usual fatality hanging over that establishment, turned ou
It was about this time that the "Heads of the People"
published. The illustrations by Kenny Meadows greatly
success of this periodical publication. It was the first t

a "Mr. Jerrold commenced a monthly review, called the Magazine;" in this first appeared his "Clovernook," written of his works. After a year or so this publi- continued, and he started another, called "Douglas ing Magazine." In this periodical the tale of "St. . James's" was first published. In July, 1846, he weekly newspaper, which, as he was disappointed in erwards sold; and now devotes himself to "Punch," horship, and to the editorship of a cheap weekly news- large circulation—"Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper." tic dramas, satires, and fictions, Mr. Jerrold has dramatic works of a high order of merit; amongst Works Wonders"—an excellent story, wonderfully The Bubbles of the Day"—one of the wittiest and d comedies in the English language—stand pre- bably, however, his efforts which have been most reciated by the public are those productions of hum- unk, "The Rent Day" and "Black-eyed Susan,"— long enjoyed and still enjoy a solid popularity in the of England. The titles of some of his other pieces "The Catspaw," "Retired from Business," "The ır," "Cupid," and "The Heart of Gold."

N, ALEXANDER, Painter, born at Edinburgh exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1836. A clever uresque subject and of domestic scenes from his- of a kind which finds many delineators at the pre- many admiring patrons. His happiest pieces have rom Scottish song and Scottish story: from "The rd," (1840); from Burns' "Sunday Morning," (1841); ter's Marriage," (1842); "The Covenanter's Burial," of Mr. Johnston's smaller-priced pieces, "The High- 'The Trysting Tree," "Introduction of Flora Mac- :e Charlie," etc., have found favour with Art-Unions. Gallery occurs a clever example of his more ambi- Lord and Lady Russell receiving the Sacrament in d in 1846.

.E, FRANCOIS-FERDINAND-PHILIPPE-LOUIS- LEANS, PRINCE DE, was born at Neuilly, October entered the French navy at an early age, and par- guished himself at the taking of St. Jean d'Ulloa. ince had been educated with care, and early gave iderable attainments. Nautical studies, however, hief attention, when once he was fairly embarked in ; and he became in time the favourite of the whole In 1841, when Louis-Philippe had determined to elings of the nation by restoring to France the great Emperor, the Prince de Joinville was selected he Belle *Poule frigate, the vessel* charged with that

arcade surrounding the royal garden, as well as "A
Muses" in the Odeon. These works were in the ide
his master. About the same time (1828–9) he paint
house," the literal truth and power of which establ
once in the front rank of German artists. He was en
decoration of the new palace, where he painted sev
fresco, with subjects selected from the works of F
Goethe. He was also engaged at the same time on
"Battle of the Huns," which he completed in 18
which was suggested to him by the architect, Von Kl
old ballad, representing the legendary conflict befo
Rome, in which the warfare was continued by the
combatants while their bodies lay slain on the f
The work was executed in outline for Count Raczin
of character, animation, and beauty, and free from a
treatment. Kaulbach studied Hogarth very carefully,
in the style of this master a series of illustration
"Criminal from Lost Honour," and to Goethe's
splendid group of "Bedouins" was produced about t
One of his finest works is the "Fall of Jerusalem,"
which, completed a few years ago, is now executed i
the possession of the *ci-devant* King of Bavaria; the
lossal, and the canvass eighteen by twenty feet in size
being as remarkable as the design. In 1846, a se
illustrating Goethe's poem of "Reynard the Fox" w

ess of "The Irish Flora," and niece to Mr. Francis Baily, the own astronomer. Doctor Kane held the appointment of sor of Natural Philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society, which gned, after a three-years' tenure, in 1847. In the same year yal Irish Academy awarded to him the Cunningham gold for certain discoveries in chemistry; among others the ce of the electro-negative radical amidoyene, and the true of ammonia. In 1843 Professor Kane delivered a series of s on the different sources of industry which exist in Ireland. d been a member of the Royal Irish Academy from 1832, and ced upon its council in 1841. He was afterwards elected its ary; an office which he continued to fill until he received the tment of President of the Queen's College of Cork. He had ted, in 1840, to the Royal Society of London, some researches colouring-matter of the lichens, which were subsequently hed in the "Philosophical Transactions" under the head of ributions to the Chemical History of Archil and Litmus." In he measures recommended by Professor Kane for the for- of a Museum of Industry in Ireland were carried out; the m in St. Stephen's Green was created, and he was appointed or. The Ordnance zoological and mineral collection of Mount- s also removed to it. This institution is under the im- e control of the Woods and Forests. In 1841–2 Dr. Kane hed his most extensive work, "The Elements of Chemistry," rits of which have been widely acknowledged. His "Indus- esources of Ireland" attracted the attention of Sir Robert Peel. 45 Dr. Kane was appointed, in conjunction with Professors y and Playfair, to examine into the cause and means of pre- g the potato blight. In 1846 he received the honour of hood from the Lord Lieutenant, and in the same year was ted one of the Irish Relief Commissioners.

AULBACH, WILLIAM, an eminent German Artist, was born town of Arolsen, Westphalia, in 1804. His father, who was smith, at first intended, and educated him for his own calling. en devoted himself to agriculture, but after a short time oned this pursuit for the art in which he has since become so ated. In his sixteenth year he went to pursue his studies at sseldorf Academy, at that time under the direction of Cor- . An accidental circumstance gave rise to one of his most ated works. Having been engaged in painting in the chapel insane hospital at Düsseldorf some groups of angels and es of flowers, the head physician was so well pleased with ork that he introduced the painter into every part of the ishment. He employed the experience thus gained by the ction some time after of his celebrated "Madhouse." His s had attracted the attention of Cornelius, and he intrusted ach with the execution of one of the cartoons designed for lyptothek at Munich. In 1825, by his influence, he was to Munich, where he executed six allegorical frescoes in the

secured to his mother. Finding that the position
affairs rendered this difficult, if not impossible, h
to leave England whilst his mother lived, and de
[illegible] the proffered kindness
The anger of his father was excited to the highest p
way [illegible] an intemperate fit of passion, a painful scene
will you do," he said, "when I discard you, and
entirely on your own resources?" "In that case,"
"I shall be compelled to go upon the stage," (u
derisively), "and although I may never be a gre
at least obtain a livelihood for my mother, and h
one." This modest and temperate reply served o
anew the passions of his father; and after endur
vituperation, without forgetting his position as a
In the following July, when the Eton vacation had
was informed that his accounts were paid up; th
had been withdrawn: and that he was, consequent
to the College. A rare exception to the ordinary
nians, he had contracted no debts, and had, conse
culty originating in his own imprudence to conten
made his way to London, he hastened to his moth
found her overwhelmed by the combined evils of
of mind, and poverty. A small yearly stipend, hitl
by her husband, had been withdrawn. She and her
money or resources of any kind: a condition more fo
be conceived. At this conjuncture of their affairs a r
arose between Edmund Kean and Mr. Stephen Pr
Drury Lane Theatre, which led Mr. Kean to enter
ment with Mr. Charles Kemble at Covent Gar
having heard of Charles Kean's position, and rel
"the might and magic of a name" offered him s

nd for his début. He had not yet attained the age of seven- and was so complete a stripling in appearance, that the au- ns of the theatre hesitated whether to announce him as Mr. , junior, or Master Kean; but he settled the point himself by ing the latter designation with disdain. On the Saturday h preceded his appearance a dress rehearsal was ordered by nager, that he might "face the lamps" for the first time, miliarise himself with his stage costume. The experiment sidered successful; and whilst supping after the performance manager's room, he expressed a wish to show himself to his r in his theatrical attire. Mr. Price consented that he should ; but, seeing him still linger in the theatre, drew from him stant confession that he had not money enough to pay for ney-coach. The cash was instantly forthcoming, and his wish ed. In spite of a contretemps or two, for which he was in no t responsible, and the difficulties which present themselves on t appearance, and which always tend in some degree to dis- rb the débutant, the audience received him throughout with kindness, and often with warm approbation; and some good s were not slow to discover in his acting on that occasion a promise of future excellence. If his success was not as pro- ed as it might have been, no one could deny that he had made ided hit. The press, however, was all but unanimous in its con- ation of him; for when "critics do agree their unanimity is erful." The crude effort of the schoolboy was condemned a severity which ought scarcely to have been directed against ilure of the mature and practised actor. The hearts of the er and her son were overwhelmed with dismay, so absolutely ut an appeal did their sentence appear to be; and for the ent the boy-débutant had resolved to abandon the stage alto- r. In this mood he proposed to release Mr. Price from his gement; but the worthy Yankee, who could see a yard or two er than most theatrical managers, declined to avail himself of pportunity, and urged him to persevere. With no great amount pe, but with a determination strengthened by a sense of duty, ingered at Drury Lane Theatre until the termination of the on; appearing from time to time as Norval, Selim in "Bar- ssa," Frederick in "Lovers' Vows," (on which occasion he made sintance for the first time with Mrs. C. Kean,) and Lothaire in elgitha;" but he obtained no reversal of the unfavourable ver- which had been passed upon him; and in a state of great dis- gement and mortification he left London for a tour of practice e provinces. During the fulfilment of an engagement at Glas- he visited his father, who was then residing in the cottage he built in the Isle of Bute. His reception was more cordial than ad anticipated, and a complete reconciliation was the result. led to an offer on the part of the elder Kean to act one night Glasgow for his son's benefit, Brutus to his Titus, in Howard e's tragedy of "Brutus." The house was crowded to excess, the ipts amounting to *nearly 300l.* *In January, 1829,* Mr. Charles

Kean returned to Drury Lane and played Romeo to Miss Juliet, but fortune had not yet begun to smile upon h The press continued to disparage and the public to ne and although a member of the Drury Lane Company, hi were seldom called for. He availed himself, therefore opportunity to visit the provinces, where he continued and practise with indomitable perseverance. In the co summer he acted with his father in Dublin and Cork; as Titus, Bassanio, Wellborn, Iago, Icilius, and Macdu ensuing October he accepted an offer from Mr. Mo Haymarket, to play six nights during the concluding f the season, for 20*l*. He acted Romeo twice to Miss F. Juliet, and Frederick in "Lovers' Vows," twice. On the he appeared as Sir Edward Mortimer, and felt for the f his life that he had made a decided impression. Th repeated for the closing night, and drew considerabl He was even praised by the press. It is worthy of r much of his recent success—a success which his bitter cannot gainsay—has been attained by a similar display power—the Flemish painting, so to speak, of the Dra seems strange that he has not oftener availed himself rude sketch of this department of his art. He now re his [illegible] Arm, and with this view arrived at N September [illegible] appeared at the Park Theatre Hill. His success was most [illegible]. Wherever he pla [illegible] applause, and heaps of do [illegible] Sir E. Mortimer, and Sir Giles [illegible] who had scarcely numb [illegible] returned to England [illegible] went to Mr. Lacy me to become a me [illegible] with a salary of 30*l*. a-w [illegible] make his first appearance as [illegible] with) that what [illegible] at the Haymarket in 1820 n [illegible] 1816. But who can [illegible] His audience would not have [illegible] at a private and the press, s [illegible] in the wake of the public. He [illegible] when his father [illegible] and for th [illegible] The once ma [illegible] characters was but t [illegible] and a more p [illegible] We are not writing th [illegible] scene that [illegible] with graphic distinctness in Barr [illegible] Kean." He was well nigh dying on [illegible] a neighbouring tavern, an [illegible] the Duke of May. A short tim death he sought a reconciliation with his wife, having

affectionate letter to her, entreating her forgiveness
her to visit him. The reunion, after an estrange-
ars' duration, was complete. She returned to him
he best understanding prevailed between them to
is was the work of their son. The first appearance
after his father's death was in Sheridan Knowles'
a he played Leonardo Gonzaga to Miss Ellen Tree's
es himself filling the part of Julian St. Pierre. This
rest of the season, and continued to draw crowded
r the Covent Garden company had removed to the
; yet the young actor had never been fully satisfied
t. In an interview with the Treasurer of Drury
; the course of which an offer was made to him to
r at a comparatively low salary, he declined it at
hat he would never set foot in a London theatre
upon his own terms of 50*l.* a-night. "Then, Charles
Mr. Dunn with a smile, "I fear you may bid a long
don, for the days of such salaries are gone for
ognostic was soon falsified. At the end of five
ich he had realised 20,000*l.* by acting in the pro-
Kean drove to the stage-door of Drury Lane in his
h a signed agreement in his pocket for 50*l.* a-night;
nt was paid him for upwards of forty nights by the
ad predicted its impossibility. In 1833, after the
Charles Kean accepted an engagement at Hamburg
um Livius, the heroine of the company being Miss
their performances were interrupted by the refusal
; to allow "foreigners" to interfere with the profits
olishments. During his probationary performances
he owed his chief encouragement to Dublin and
both of which cities he entered into repeated en-
h were alike beneficial to the respective manage-
nself. In Dublin he had been long an established
a Edinburgh, by a single engagement in 1837, he
arly 1000*l.* At Manchester, Bath, Exeter, and
er towns, he was proportionably successful; and on
ford, in 1826, was presented by the amateurs of
ood with a silver claret-jug, valued at 100*l.*; thus
rious anomaly of an actor without London popu-
command success everywhere else. He was now to
mong the heads of his profession, or to sink into a
His enemies attributed his success to his good for-
; provincial audiences, and proclaimed their belief
pted to face a London audience he would find his
his opportunity was soon afforded him. When Mr.
d, in 1897, upon the management of Covent Garden
lied to him, in terms sufficiently indicative of his
nerits, for his co-operation. "Your celebrity," said
rse, reached me. In the most frank and cordial
n to a participation in *the struggle* I am about to

self to that which offered him the best prospect of
pecuniary success. The question, therefore, had he not b
implied, if not a formal, engagement with Drury La
[illegible]. After complimentin
[illegible]
[illegible]
member his own limited pecuniary interests pointed to Lo
and that he had, moreover, a contract which, althe
plied, would give Mr. Bunn a preference, if he req
des. Disclaiming any notion of personal antagonism
surely you could never suppose that my acceptance o
with the manager of any other great theatre would
to you? To have expected such a sacrifice w
absurd and irrational. Without referring to that pa
letter, Mr. Macready expressed in becoming terms
his proposal should have been declined. Mr. Ke
sired a more exclusive position than could have
to him under Mr. Macready's management, settin
amount of remuneration wholly out of sight; and he
wisely in accepting an offer from Mr. Bunn of 50*l.*
Lane for twenty nights. There could be no unfai
this: but it seems to have made Mr. Macready's adhe
very angry notwithstanding. On the 8th of January
appeared as Hamlet with distinguished success, and
to have established his position as an actor. H
extended to forty-three nights, and would have last
but that an engagement in Edinburgh demanded
that city. On his return to town in March, he was
lic dinner, at which a silver vase worth 200*l.* was p
bearing a highly complimentary inscription. Dur
gagement in London, Mr. Kean appeared in only t

rmed against him, which to people not behind the
d unaccountable; but, on the whole, we cannot think
much reason to complain. Success has its penalties as
dvantages; and if the balance be satisfactory, we must
e take the sweet with the sour. Desiring to obtain a
e highest character, he applied to Sir Edward Bulwer
ose "Lady of Lyons" he had made a great hit in the
writes him a play on his own terms; but Sir Edward
avy engagements" for not accepting the offer. In 1839
ade a similar engagement with Mr. Webster to that
d made with Mr. Bunn, of 50*l.* a-night and a benefit.
ment, like its predecessor, was extended. On its ter-
once more crossed the Atlantic, and at Boston, in 1839,
spot being killed by the fall of part of the machinery;
de him having been crushed to death on the spot. He
ted with an attack of bronchitis, which compelled him
several engagements. After a visit to the Havanna he
June 1840, to the Haymarket, where he added Macbeth
London characters, with entire success. In the ensuing
ayed Romeo to Miss Ellen Tree's Juliet. On the 29th
1842, he was united in marriage to that amiable and
l actress; and thus secured not only a most congenial
e, and a handsome addition to his fortune, but an in-
djutor in his theatrical pursuits. By a pleasant coin-
were called upon to play in the "Honeymoon" imme-
their marriage. At Glasgow, in the following February,
ed performances secured for them 1000*l.* in a single
ing to pay a farewell visit to his American friends, Mr.
rossed the Atlantic accompanied by his wife, and at the
rst year had realised a larger amount of profit that had
ade in that country in the same space of time. A new
ad been purchased of Mr. G. Lovell, called "The Wife's
. for which Kean had paid 400*l.*, proved universally
In 1846 he ventured on the production, in Ame-
g John" and "Richard III." on a scale of splendour
witnessed in that country; but the taste of Brother
pageants, however magnificent, seems to have fallen
enthusiasm exhibited for the same pieces in this
a word, the expenses of their production far exceeded
. In 1847 Mr. and Mrs. Kean returned to Eng-
earing that their friend Mr. Calcraft, the lessee of the
tre, had fallen into difficulties, crossed over to Dublin
is benefit; and after fulfilling a series of engagements
am, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin, they returned
narket in January 1848, where they appeared in "The
t" no fewer than thirty-six times; her Majesty honour-
ith her presence at their benefit. In 1849 Mr. Kean
by her Majesty to conduct the Windsor Theatricals; a
vate performances at Windsor Castle; a commission
xecuted to the entire satisfaction of the Queen and

her Court. On the 28th of March, 1849, Mr. Kean had th
fortune to lose his mother, who died at a pleasant reti
Horndean, which had been purchased for her by her son.
the seasons of 1848–49 and 1849–50 he accepted an engag
with Mr. Webster at the Haymarket. In the ensuing Jan
was again intrusted with the management of the Windsor
tricals. The joint management of Mr. Kean and Mr. Keeley
Princess's Theatre commenced on the 28th of September, 18
terminated on the 17th of October, 1851; a very prosperous
of nearly thirteen months. The chief novelties were a play
"The Templar," by Mr. Slous; "Henry IV." revived with grea
dour, and with an historical accuracy unprecedented on th
Bartley playing the part of Falstaff; this piece ran twenty-two
"Pauline," from the French, the first of the new romantic
and although of no great account, rendered very successful
acting of Mr. and Mrs. Kean; "Love in a Maze," a com
Boursicault, who received 500*l.* for it: the loss to the mana
upon this play is said to have exceeded 1200*l.*; "The
Wager," for which Mr. Slous received 150*l.*, his former play
been presented to the management; and a translation fr
French, only moderately successful. Her Majesty took a box
Princess's Theatre, for the first time, for the season 1851–5
Kean now entered upon the management alone. His fir
revival was "King John," which ran thirty-one nights,
commanded at Windsor; a magnificent pageant, which pro

KEBLE.

lingly productive. "Marco Spada," the Easter
x nights; but was not proportionably attractive.
together a profitable one. In 1853-54 "Richard
t on the stage with great splendour, was a failure,
sence of Mrs. Kean, from illness, may have had a
"Faust" and "Marguerite," belonging to an order
is, we confess, little to our taste, ran sixty-seven
Courier of Lyons" twenty-six. The season for
ith a play by Mr. Douglas Jerrold, which was only
hts, and then withdrawn. It is impossible to
rd imputation that Mr. Kean desired its failure,
the great sacrifice which that failure entailed upon
r. Jerrold 600*l.* for his two pieces, and is stated
1000*l.* by them. Surely no man of common sense
is spleen at such a cost. In "Louis XI." Mr.
eh laurels by his successful exposition of that
mirable and highly complimentary criticism in
wspaper ranks his impersonation of Louis as
of his genius. It was played sixty-one nights,
rupted by "Henry VIII." which closed the season,
pwards of one hundred nights. A great increase
of this play, brilliant as they were, was the reap-
r long secession from the stage, of Mrs. Charles
atherine. Any dramatic performance more accu-
nd magnificent in its pageantry has never been
tage. The Pantomimes of the Princess's Theatre
productive. The last ran nearly eighty nights.
acted there, and always with success, and even the
he Rivals" has been performed thirty-two times
e last two seasons. Mr. Kean's good taste and his
f his wife, have rendered this little theatre one of
le places of resort in the metropolis. We trust,
ast success of most of his revivals will not induce
e those liberal commissions to dramatic authors
im so much honour.

E REVEREND JOHN, M.A., Vicar of Hursley,
eminent as a Church Poet, was born about 1800,
d his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he
cademical position, he was appointed some years
sor of Poetry in that University. If the value of
ar" be estimated by the number of editions, in all
appeared of it during the last few years, it would
ver any single volume of verse of our day. Mr.
es himself exclusively to his clerical duties, and
to be so perfect a seat of High Church, that it is
iends that it does not contain a single dissenter.
stian Year," which has gone through upwards of
s the author of "*The Child's* Christian Year," the
m," "*The Psalms of David* in English Verse,"

"Sermons, Academical and Occasional," and a series of [illegible]
"On Primitive Tradition."

KINGSLEY, THE REV. CHARLES, Rector of [illegible] Hants, Honorary Canon of Middleham, and Author in Prose [illegible] Poetry, was born at Holne Vicarage, on the borders of Dartmoor, in Devonshire, June 12, 1819, and was educated at home [illegible] the age of fourteen, when he became a pupil of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of the poet, and afterwards a student at King's College, London; whence he removed to Magdalene College, Cambridge. After gaining a scholarship and several prizes, he took a first class in classics, and a second class in mathematics. His original intention was to study the law, but, [illegible] devoting some time to preparation for that profession, he took to be a clergyman. His first cure was Eversley, a moorland parish in Hampshire; and, that living becoming vacant after he had been curate about a year and a half, he was presented to it by his patron, the late Sir John Cope, Bart. Mr. Kingsley is of an ancient family in Cheshire, the Kingsleys of Kingsley, in the forest of Delamere, in that county, who date from a period anterior to the Conquest, and who suffered severely during the Civil Wars for their fidelity to the cause of the Parliament. His ancestor's commission to raise a troop of horse has long been in the family; it is signed by Oliver Cromwell and Ireton. This Kingsley younger brother emigrated to America among the "Pilgrim Fathers," where the family still flourishes, and where one of them [illegible] The [illegible] was Classical Professor at Yale College—[illegible] deeply regretted and lamented. General Kingsley, who [illegible] gallantly at the battle of Minden, was one of the [illegible] Charles Kingsley's ancestors. In 1844 he married Fanny, daughter of [illegible] Esq., many years Liberal member for Truro, and [illegible] great Marlowe and the Hon. Georgiana [illegible] Lady [illegible] Mr. Kingsley is noted for his [illegible] uncompromising truth, and for his earnest [illegible] translated into our every-day life, [illegible] and [illegible] welded into our social system. He [illegible] content to don the religious cloak as a [illegible] wear. Those who listen to him hear brave [illegible] startling truths [illegible] and smooth conventionalities. He has [illegible] method of expounding Scripture to his [illegible] powerful sympathy with the working classes. He is known among [illegible] as the "Chartist Parson." His pulpit [illegible] has always been acceptable in high places. He is [illegible] Temple has called him "Soldier-Priest." He has a fearless speech and a spirit ever restless with a purpose of good—always in manful antagonism to the [illegible] of oppression, wrong, and the workers' iniquity. Mr. Kingsley has mingled largely with the working classes, as may be inferred from his "Alton Locke." He is one of a small body of men who, ever alive to the miseries of the operative classes, were more especially aroused to action by the revelations

rw, in his papers on Labour and the Poor. These
· Rev. F. D. Maurice at their head, convinced that no
nartered to revel in luxury while another is doomed
ck the necessary means of existence; and believing
ne into the world on purpose to share in its work,
quiring how they could best ameliorate the con-
· afflicted and half-starved poor. They had left
nd mansions to teach in noisome Ragged Schools,
ven and given in money until the conclusion was
them that indiscriminate alms was often a pre-
ness. So they thought, that if they could assist
themselves a great point might be accomplished.
w they called conferences, at which parsons, lawyers,
t numbers of artizans and labourers to discuss their
medies. It was considered that the best thing to do
t the operatives up in business on their own account,
capitalist and labour in one person. As the tailor-
s then exciting special attention, and its "sweating
" under general execration, it was determined to com-
xperiment with a "Working Tailors' Association."
ubscribed and lent to it at an interest of 4 per cent.
was launched and succeeded. Other associations
rades followed, with more or less success. Mr.
rtedly contributed to their success by his lectures,
e novel of "Alton Locke," which had a tailor for its
as an author that he is best known. And here we
counter the rough vigour of the old Saxon spirit
ers, and the swift bounding blood, sparkling with its
h, that tingled in the veins of the Commonwealth's
ash out in "Alton Locke," "Yeast," "Hypatia;" in
ics, and review, passionately, startlingly, and with
ness. He flies at the throat of an error or abuse
f the fierceness and pertinacity, and does not quit
e last drop of life is wrung from it. Of him it may
, that if his pistol misses fire he knocks down the
with its butt end. Mr. Kingsley is a dramatic
, in addition to being a very popular and pictorial
At the age of twenty-seven he wrote the "Saint's
," one of the best reading dramas of modern
mes; one remarkable representations of human life
and arrested in the time of Elizabeth of Hungary.
especially successful in dealing with the struggles
ages of religious fanaticism, in which he reveals a
of human nature; and all his writings are
t turmoil, transition, enthusiasm, and aspiration, that
ate the young mind of the Present—the "spirit of
, yearning to mix itself with life." Throughout
, and in various periodicals, Mr. Kingsley has
as drops of song, which mirror the broad nature of
, even as the drops of dew reflect the wide heaven

whence they descended. In addition to the books we h
tioned, Mr. Kingsley is the author of "Phaethon," "Al
and her Schools," "Hypatia, or New Foes with an Ol
"Glaucus, or the Wonders of the Shore;" "Westward I
various pamphlets and books of Sermons.

KINKEL, GOTTEFRIED, formerly Professor of Fi
Fine Arts, and Modern Literature, in the University of
one of the most distinguished of those exiles who have b
to seek a refuge from political persecution in this hosp
was born in 1815, at Obercassell, a village of Rhenish
the right bank of the Rhine, about three miles from B
father, a clergyman and an accomplished scholar, who ha
rector of the grammar-school of Elberfeld, took cha
education until he entered the Gymnasium of Bonn; w
distinguishing himself in various branches of learning a
he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and taug
especially the history of the Church, for upwards of t
In 1837 Dr. Kinkel travelled through Italy, for the purpo
fying himself to lecture on Christian Art. He th
his principles to such account as to enable him to a
separately established celebrity, both in his own co
Europe, by his lectures on Scriptural and Mediæval A
on his return to Italy that he became a teacher of d
preached his first sermon at Cologne with great success
his discourses have been published in his own country, a
highly appreciated that they led to his appointment to the Pr
of Theology in the University of Bonn. He actively and bo
advocated the necessity of separating Church and
management of the affairs of the Church by the Govern
one of the most powerful of the levers employed by the
Prussia. This bold step drew upon him, as might have
pected, the displeasure of the Government, and the Min
day openly declared that he should never be permitted
a chair in a State University. This hostility had the ef
arming the young professor in his antagonism to the
and it enabled him, besides, to give additional bitterness to the
of his political opinions. Abandoning theology as a p
Kinkel devoted himself to historical literature and a
mediæval art, in which subjects he published, in 1845, w
is considered a standard authority in Germany, and whi
ran through several editions with great assiduity and success.
in politics by conviction and conviction, his opinions were
and strengthened by the persecution of which he was t
About this time he published a poem entitled "Otto Schu
has passed through no fewer than eighteen editions. He
to lecture at Bonn and Cologne, not only to the studen
mixed audiences, on literature and art. He seemed now,
some extent to have appeased his enemies, and beginni
more settled in his position, married an accomplished

an, an excellent practical musician and teacher, and an able
r on musical topics. The Revolution of 1848, however, put an
to this pacific course of life, and committed alike by his publicly-
ed opinions and his position to a decided course, he embarked
and soul in the liberal cause, and was elected a member of the
parliament, in which he supported the left or democratic
. As the revolution progressed he became more enthusiastic
use, and not content with supporting it with his pen, resolved
it with his sword, and accordingly hastened to Baden, where
ble army of Baden, 30,000 in number, subsequently attacked
000 Prussians, was assembled to defend the Constitution
nkfort. The Professor joined a free-corps, in which he
for eleven days. The insurgents were quickly scattered by
Prussian troops, and Dr. Kinkel was taken prisoner, tried by
-martial, and sentenced to incarceration in a fortress for
This sentence the King of Prussia changed arbitrarily to
isonment in a penitentiary, whilst his ministry flattered the
passions of their royal master by superadding the further
ties of hard labour and bad and insufficient food. In order
Dr. Kinkel might be subjected to every indignity which it
possible for them to inflict upon him, he was compelled to
the prison-dress and to spin cotton. Of meat he was only
ed a few ounces four times a-year. After six months' con-
ment at Naugard he was brought, in May 1850, a second
to trial at Cologne, before a jury, for expressions which had
provoked by the atrocious breach of faith of which he had been
victim. On this occasion he defended himself with a heroism
thy of his character, and exposed with undaunted courage the
lity and illegality of the treatment he had experienced. Re-
ed to the fortress of Spandau he was again imprisoned, not
other political offenders in the citadel, but in the penitentiary,
e he had to undergo a repetition of the insults and indignities
which he had already been subjected. In the latter part of 1850,
ted by the courage and devotion of a friend (who had been one
pupils), and the unwearied efforts of his wife, he managed to
his escape; landing at Edinburgh on the 1st of December, 1850.
ng the figments circulated by his political opponents (for per-
enemies he had none), it was affirmed that he had been sen-
ed to be shot, but had been permitted, by the connivance of the
rnment, to escape. There was no foundation whatever for these
ments. He was tried in the first instance by court-martial, and
rwards by a jury, his only legal sentences being confinement.
far from there having been any complicity on the part of the
rnment, the turnkey of the prison was subjected to three
imprisonment for not having prevented his escape; and seve-
his friends, who were suspected of having aided him in his
are still in confinement for the imputed offence. Having
is residence in London, Dr. Kinkel commenced his career in
untry as a *Professor of German Literature* and a Public
r *on History and the Fine Arts.* His lectures on modern

sculpture and painting, delivered in London about two ye
in the presence of several members of the Royal Acade
been pronounced one of the best and most attractive ex
of the subject that has been attempted in modern times. He
has also written a popular work on Early Christian Ar
and as a lecturer is now in great request.

KISS, AUGUSTUS, Sculptor, and Professor in the Ac
Arts at Berlin, was born at Pless, in Upper Silesia, Octo
1802, and received his early education at Gleiwitz. In
proceeded to Berlin, and entered the 'atelier of Rauch. Hi
productions consist of groups of nymphs, tritons, etc. In
exhibited his colossal model of the "Amazon group," an
on horseback attacked by a panther. This work excited
admiration, and was afterwards cast in bronze, with funds
public subscription. A cast in zinc, bronzed, by Geiss, w
the most attractive plastic works in the Great Exhibition
Kiss has executed other important works, among the m
esting of which are, a statue of Frederick the Great of Pru
a gigantic equestrian group of St. George and the Drag
was one of the largest and most striking objects in the Ex
bition of 1855.

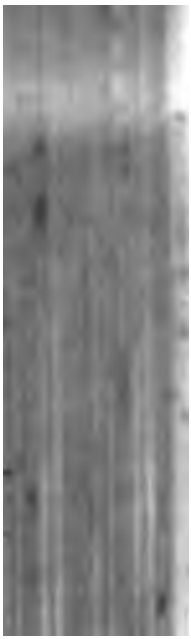
KMETY, GENERAL GEORGE, who greatly disti
himself in the heroic defence of Kars in the autumn of

His heroic conduct at the defence of Kars may be best told
rds of an eye-witness:—"The fight was a most bloody one,
d seven hours and a half, without one second's intermission.
ssians left upwards of 3000 men dead on the field; and
s in killed, wounded, and prisoners, must have exceeded
m. The defence was commanded by dear old General
and when our General thanked him in the name of Queen
for his gallant repulse of the enemy, I thought the brave
would have burst his heart open, he was so proud. The
ought, not like lions, but like fiends. I never saw such
s recklessness of life. You can form some idea of what a
s business it was, when I tell you that the Russians had
hole force concentrated upon General Kmety's division,
vith the reinforcements he afterwards received, did not
to 8000 men." A Pesth correspondent of the "Augsburg
" bears testimony to the intense interest excited there
conduct of their distinguished countryman, and says:—
d Kmety not merely commanded in person at the most
us position, but inspired his troops by his own example
: most devoted courage of the hero, and with his handful of
pursued the fugitive Russians, scattering death and terror
hem. Who, five-and-twenty years ago, would have thought
he harmless, blithe, and well-behaved youth then studying
resburg Protestant Evangelical Lyceum for the Christian
:?"

GHT, CHARLES, Publisher and Author, was born about
Windsor, of which neighbourhood, in the early part of the
"when George the Third was king," he has scattered up
m many pleasing and picturesque reminiscences. On the
f his father, who carried on business as a bookseller in that
r many years, and of which he had been mayor, Mr. Knight
ed to the business. The success of the "Etonian," a peri-
ontributed to by the *élite* of the Eton scholars, induced Mr.
to remove to London, and commence the publication of a
ne on a more extended plan, under the title of "Knight's
ly Magazine," which had the distinction of publishing several
aulay's earlier productions. He became subsequently the
er of the "Penny Magazine," the "Penny Cyclopædia," and
rorks issued under the sanction of the Society for the
n of Useful Knowledge. Mr. Knight, who is possessed of
rable literary talents, has written a number of very agree-
etches; is the author of the best "Life of Shakspere" as
nt; and deservedly takes rank as one of the most able of
nt editors of his works. The public, however, are chiefly
i to him in his character of projector and producer of cheap
d editions of valuable books. "The Pictorial History of
d," the "Pictorial Bible," the "Pictorial Shakspere," the
ıg Volumes," "*Cyclopædia of London*," etc., all bear testi-
> *his title to be ranked amongst the* friends of literature and

education, and amongst those who have exercised a usef
ence upon the character of their time. In his efforts to
repeal of the oppressive duty on paper Mr. Knight has p
two striking pamphlets, "The Struggles of a Book agains
sive Taxation," and "The Case of the Authors as regards th
Duty." On the repeal of the compulsory newspaper-stam
Mr. Knight projected a new weekly journal, under the
"Charles Knight's Weekly Newspaper," which by an i
arrangement, besides serving the purpose of a London ne
was to form the nucleus around which local journals all
country were to cohere—the inner sheets containing the
news, leading articles, etc.;—being furnished at a low r
provincial publishers, who adding thereto a couple or more
leaves, containing a local title, and filled with local news, a
ments, etc., were enabled to avoid the expense and tro
staff of writers and the other incidental charges of a ne
office. The plan, not strictly original, (it was tried many y
was, we fear, somewhat too complicated to attain a very h
sure of commercial success; independently altogether of
that most provincial localities will prefer the twaddle
local oracle to the utterances of a metropolitan author
Knight has recently published two works: "Once
Time," and "The Old Printer and the Modern Pr
sisting chiefly of reprints of his contributions to various
cals, etc.

has produced." Knowles speaks of Hazlitt as his "mental
l seems to delight to recount the acts of kindness he ex-
r his hands. With such a literary instructor it is not sin-
he should have made unusual progress in the pursuit of
t Hazlitt's house he had, moreover, opportunities of
e of the most distinguished men of his time,—Coleridge,
g others. With the kind-hearted "Elia" he was often
der Hazlitt's roof, and one of the critic's earliest lessons
was illustrated by a reference to "John Woodville,"
fully elaborated and, if we except his farce of "Mr. H.,"
an the effort. In taking this play as a model, Knowles
exceeded his original; his dialogue being equally
much more vigorous and poetical, bearing, in fact,
semblance in style, to the dramatists of the reign of
abeth, than to the crambo of John Woodville. For
e years the young playwright resided with his family
after which time we find him located in Dublin. There,
e years, the Lyceums, and in the intellectual circle in
h his talents and acquirements were fully ap-
ciety was always acceptable. He sang with
ed with more than ordinary grace and
e for the Drama was, however, so enthusiastic,
e his choice of the stage as his profession. His
s failed to dissuade him from such an application
would not listen to their remonstrances, and
first appearance in the Crow Street Theatre,
e 1st of *debut* some weeks afterwards. His
ent, and histrionics were for a time aban-
y. In Sept. however, Knowles determined to repeat
ortunities, now joined Cherry's company, then
Waterford, and there became acquainted with
removed thither from Swansea to fulfil an
ed to the 1st of nights. In the course of
e first performance of "Leo the Gipsy," was
e the principal part having been accepted
e play was never published, and would
Knowles's present reputation. As a per-
became retained two years in Cherry's
Waterford and Swansea. In order
travelling expenses and outfit, Knowles
a small volume of poems, entitled
which brought him increased fame in Water-
Belfast, seeking an engagement with
It appears, however, that his talents were soon
and disputed objects. Having repaired to
engagement at its theatre, he found that
opening for him as a teacher of elocution
ing a small room over a shop, which then
Commercial Buildings, he commenced his
public instructor. "He was," says the late Attorney-



t Peel on his behalf, for a pension, which, after some nferred upon him in 1849. It is said that 100*l.* per first offered, but that Knowles's friends applied with a larger sum. He is now in the receipt of 200*l.* per this appeal it was shown that Mr. Knowles had never per annum by his pen. We should add that the mer- Lanigow made a similar application in his behalf. Mr. s since been appointed Curator of the House of Shak- ratford-upon-Avon. His plays have been collected and three volumes. They are all written on the model of ramatists. In 1847 he published a novel in three led "George Lovell;" and another entitled "Henry a tale, written for the columns of the "Sunday Times." wholly unworthy of his genius. He has also con- ious pieces to the annuals and other publications. velled over the whole kingdom, lecturing on dra- ture; and in 1835 he visited the United States. s has latterly turned his attention to polemical discus- as produced two works, "The Rock of Rome," and demolished by its own Priest." He has finally be- tist minister, and has preached a great many eloquent t is, however, as a dramatist, and a dramatist only, t look for enduring fame. "To him," says a friendly modern stage is indebted for paintings of the heart, man passions, human thoughts, and human feelings, ed with a force and expressed with an intensity worthy llectual school whose works adorned the Elizabethan ng the style of the elder dramatists, he has had the think for himself. As an actor, he knew, like his s, how to suit his characters to the players of the time. r the stage he forgets the closet, and always recollects has to be pleased as well as the ear. He knows the ing his characters in the most striking and picturesque nd for this often sacrifices clearness of plot to produce ects. His imitation of the style and diction of the atists has been objected to, as being inconsistent with rds and ideas. It has been urged, too, that he should for his subjects the passions and humours of his own ould have expressed them in the language of his own e structure of his plots he is sometimes defective, but his plays there are to be found combined, unity of ed purpose, and precision of outline. In portraying racters, his excellence is universally admitted. The which he has pictured the purity of woman's heart, and ns, is full of truth, exquisite delicacy, and tenderness. id a lady to him on one occasion, 'I could speak on ny sex, and thank you as you deserve for the way in have drawn us.' 'What else could I have done, my m?' said Knowles, *in his own hearty way.* 'God bless *ted them as I found them.*' Subjects for pictures like

Virginia, Julia, and Mariana are still to be found, but where painters

KNOX, ROBERT, Journalist, Editor of the "Morning H was born in Ireland about 1808. He was for some years con with the newspaper press in his own country, but subseq came to London, where he rose by successive steps to t speculative post he now occupies as editor of a leading daily n newspaper.

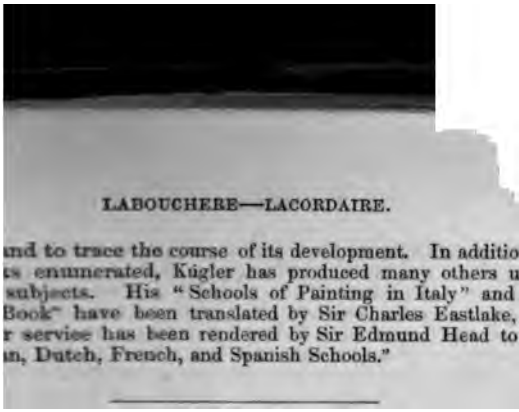
KOCK, CHARLES-PAUL DE, a popular French Nov the son of a French banker, and was born at Passy, i Instead of following his father's business, for which he ha destined, he devoted himself to literature as an early a published his first novel, "L'Enfant de ma Femme," wh ephemeral. Its success was limited, but this did not discou author, who commenced to write vaudevilles, melodramas, the minor theatres, until he brought himself into public In 1821 he again attempted a vol-writing, and has pro numerous volumes in rapid succession, most of which have won the admiration of Europe and America. "Perhaps no writer of the French language," says Mr. Hall, "has ever excelled the genius evinced in the best novels of Paul de Kock, and I humbly con that the strength of his delineations of character, and the truth with which he sketches elements in ordinary pass are quite as remarkable as his power of exciting a grievous wro the utmost sympathy for his victims, when he h engaged in a moral theme. His humour is rich and pro and his pathos is full of nature and truth, though it is not terrible. In the latter quality, as in pathos, he appears to be [illegible] his writings he frequently makes use of the most [illegible] and disgusting vice [illegible] respectable an authority we [illegible] Paul de Kock are d [illegible] manners and moral [illegible] and however we ma [illegible] characteristics of his [illegible] frequently to divert [illegible] rather than the [illegible] we are happy to [illegible] the English language

KOSSUTH, LOUIS, ex-Governor of Hungary, was bo [illegible] Monk [illegible] Hapsburg. His father [illegible] descended from [illegible] was from 1827 [illegible] Louis was educated [illegible] Protestant [illegible] where he qualified for the profession of an advocate. On obtaining his deg

ne agent to a Countess Szapary, and as such sat in the Comital
mbly. In the twenty-seventh year of his age he took his seat
a National Diet of Presburg, as representative of a magnate. He
shed reports of the proceedings of this great assembly on
graphed sheets, until they were suppressed by the government,
subsequently in manuscript circulars. The government, deter-
d not to allow reports of parliamentary debates to become cur-
in Hungary; prosecuted him for high treason, and in 1839 he
sentenced to four years' imprisonment "for having disobeyed
king's orders." After about a year and a half of confinement he
liberated under an act of amnesty. In January, 1841, he became
editor of the "Hirlop," a newspaper published at Pesth. His in-
ce with his country increased with each succeeding year, until the
of continental convulsion was heard, when he was generally recog-
l as a man from whom great things were to be expected. In
ch, 1848, he entered Vienna with a deputation to urge the claims
a country upon the government. The Vienna national guards
r his carriage into the city. Guards of honour were posted at his
ing; Count Brenner, Prince Lamberg, Professor Hye, and other
bilities of the Austrian Liberal party, waited upon him; and the
ents, carried away by enthusiastic admiration, declared their
iness to storm the palace should the government refuse to
int him a minister. Kossuth returned in triumph to Presburg.
is Bathyany was made President of the Council, Prince Ester-
y Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kossuth Minister of Finance.
er his influence the Diet carried out those important internal
ms which he had formerly advocated. The last remains of the
ressive feudal system were swept away, the peasants were declared
from all seignorial claims; the country undertaking to indem-
the landlords. The peasant and the burgher were at once
itted to all the rights of nobles; and a new electoral law was
ed, conferring the suffrage on all who possessed property to the
unt of 300 florins, or thirty pounds sterling. After decreeing
e important measures, the Diet was dissolved, and a new Diet
summoned for the second of July. When, however, the Servians
the one hand, and the Croats on the other, became unmanage-
, and when his colleagues—Baron Corvos, Deak, and Clauzal
pported by the Palatine, suggested a trimming policy, his spirit
with the occasion, and in the end the ministry gave way to
uth, feeling that their own dissolution was inseparable from
retirement. While Jellachich was strengthening his connexion
Vienna, the Hungarian Government was opening the new Diet at
th, and Hungary soon afterwards took up arms against the Aus-
ns, to defend its new franchises. The Diet declared itself *per-
ent;* and appointed Kossuth Governor, with a Committee of
lic Safety for his council. The military events which now suc-
led, the defensive operations of the winter of 1849, the transfer
he Diet to Debreczin, the creation by Kossuth of an army, his
overy of able and *successful generals from* among its lieutenants,
declaration of independence, the campaign in the spring of

1849, the Russian invasion, and the treachery of Gö familiar to Englishmen, and belong rather to history than Kossuth found himself compelled to retire to Turkey. I Shumla with Bem, Dembinski, Perczel, Guyon, and 500 was afterwards appointed a residence in Widdin. Austria wished the refugees to be given up. Had they been so, assuredly have been all hanged, but the interference of merston and the French Republic strengthened Turkey, Kossuth. The Sultan behaved with great humanity tarestedness on the occasion. The refugees were removed in Asia Minor, where they remained prisoners until Augu On the 1st of September he left Kutahia, and after t Spezzia called at Marseilles; here he was refused pe travel through France. Having been hospitably received tained by the officers of the garrison at Gibraltar and he reached Southampton on October 28. His welcome r England is too recent to need a more distinct referenc 21st of November he sailed in the Humboldt for the Un of America, where he made a tour of agitation against t powers of Europe, returning subsequently to England, wh resides, occupied to a considerable extent in writing for n

KÜGLER, FRANZ THEODOR, a German Poet a Professor of the History of Art in the Academy at I Lecturer in the University, was born at Stettin, Janua He early devoted himself to music, poetry, and painting he went to Berlin to study philology. The following passed at Heidelberg, where he pursued the study of m especially that of architecture; this he followed on hi Berlin, with the "History of Art," though he still continu poetry. In 1830 appeared his "Sketch-Book," a selecti poems, musical compositions, and designs. This was the succeeding year by a number of works upon mediæ architecture. In 1833 he published, with Reinick, t Book for German Artists;" and the same year was Professor in the Academy and Lecturer in the Univer years afterwards, he wrote a dissertation on "The Polychr Greek Architecture and Sculpture, and its Limits," in difficult subject is very satisfactorily treated. A journ still further advanced his progress into the history of ar the fruits of this journey is the "Hand-Book of the Painting, from Constantine up to the present Time." following years he produced, among other works, an "Description of the Treasures of Art in Berlin and In 1840 appeared a collection of poems, and a "History the Great," illustrated by Menzel, and presented at t of the invention of printing. The principal work of Kü "Hand-Book of the History of Art" (1841–42), in which first time, endeavours to present the entire history of general view, and in connexion with the great epochs



and to trace the course of its development. In addition to
ts enumerated, Kügler has produced many others upon
subjects. His "Schools of Painting in Italy" and his
Book" have been translated by Sir Charles Eastlake, and
r service has been rendered by Sir Edmund Head to his
an, Dutch, French, and Spanish Schools."

L.

**BOUCHERE, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY, was born in
t Highlands, Essex. He received his education at Christ
, Oxford, and took honours there in 1820. In 1826 he
Parliament for the borough of St. Michael's, which he re-
ted until 1830, when he was returned for Taunton, for which
been since re-elected. He was made a Lord of the Admiralty
2; Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the
and a Privy Councillor, April 1835. In March, 1839, he
e Under-Secretary for the Colonies; and in the latter end of
me year, President of the Board of Trade. He resigned office
ie Whig cabinet in September, 1841. With the return of his
n July, 1846, he became Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in
1847, once more President of the Board of Trade; going out
e on the resignation of Lord John Russell's ministry in Feb-
1852. In November, 1855, he accepted the seals of the Colo-
ffice, in succession to Sir William Molesworth.**

**CORDAIRE, JEAN-BAPTISTE-HENRI, Abbé, a renowned
n Preacher, and some time a Representative of the People,
rn May 12, 1802, in Burgundy; and educated at Dijon, which
; in 1819 to prepare for the stage. He became one of the
able and promising pupils of Talma, whom he strikingly
bles in gesture and intonation. He afterwards studied for
r, and was a fellow-pupil with Baroche and Chaix d'Est-Ange,
g fair to rival both in talent and popularity. In the capital
ided with a celebrated advocate of the Court of Cassation,
nade the acquaintance of Berryer, the great Legitimist
, the Abbé Gerbert, and the eccentric Lamennais. About
me he renounced the sceptical opinions he had imbibed at
and became an attached member of the Church of Rome.
14 he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice to study for the
ood, and was ordained 22d September, 1827. It has often
emarked, that there reigns in the whole person of Lacordaire
ain savour of the different social estates through which he
ssed, and which follows him into the very pulpit, the graceful
passioned gesture of the actor often accompanying the subtle
ent and brilliant *logic of the lawyer.* The public eye has
een upon him; for the restless ambition with which he began**

provinces, drew crowds of admiring auditors. [illegible] a
on O'Connell is a striking specimen of pulpit talent
the events of the time. After the outbreak of the
February he became a candidate for the National A
was elected for the department of the Bouches-du
excited considerable attention as he made his way to
attired in his Franciscan habit as if for the pulpit, bu
there many days before he discovered that he was ou
and gave in his resignation.

LACROSSE, M., appointed Minister of Public Wo
by Louis-Napoleon, in November 1851, born in 1794,
Admiral Lacrosse, a distinguished citizen of the first
officer under the Empire. He was member of the
of Deputies for Brest, and during several years one of t
of the Chamber. He always voted with the Oppo
the ministry of Guizot; and carried against the mi
occasion of the rupture of the *entente cordiale* v
à propos of Mr. Pritchard, a motion for adding 93,00
to the budget of marine. To the Constituent Ass
returned for Finisterre, for which department he co
until the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December. After t
the 10th December, M. Lacrosse became a member
of Odillon Barrot, in which he undertook the departm
Works. He resigned with the rest of his colleague
30th, 1849, to make room for the Hautpoul Ministry.
M. Léon Faucher's appointment to the Ministry of the
of the Vice-presidencies of the Assembly becoming
the temper of the Chamber having at that time
reconciled to Louis-Napoleon, M. Lacrosse, whose
tendencies were well known, became the candidate o
[illegible]

m Laing, author of a "History of Scotland." He has been y educated. From school he entered St. John's College, Cam- in 1820, where he took the degree in 1832, being second er and second Smith's prizeman. He was subseqnently a fellow of St. John's, and resided in the University as a natical tutor. He next entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he lled to the bar in 1840. Shortly afterwards he became pri- ecretary to Mr. Labouchere, then President of the Board of and upon the formation of the Railway Department was ted secretary; and thenceforth distinguished himself in railway ion under the successive presidencies of Mr. Labouchere, the Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, and the Earl of Dalhousie. In 1844 ved the results of his experience in "A Report on British reign Railways." In the same year he gave much valuable e before a Committee of the House of Commons upon rail- nd to his suggestions the humbler classes are mainly in- for the convenience of parliamentary trains at a minimun payment. In 1845 Mr. Laing was nominated a member of ilway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and nted the chief Reports of the Commission on the railway s of that period. Mr. Laing's recommendations were then lar; but had they been followed, much of the mischievous eculation of the year 1845 would have been prevented, as own by Mr. Laing, in his evidence before Mr. Cardwell's com- in 1853. The reports of Lord Dalhousie's Commission having jected by Parliament, the commission was dissolved, and Mr. resigned his post at the Board of Trade; he then returned bar as a profession, and obtained much practice as a par- tary counsel. But his experience in railway matters soon fresh relations with them. In 1848 he accepted the post of ian and Managing Director of the Brighton Railway Com- nd by his judicious administration of its affairs the passenger of the line became, in five years, nearly doubled. In 1852 Mr. was returned to Parliament for his native borough of Kirkwall, he has since represented. The same year he became Chairman rystal Palace Company, and to his exertions may be attributed, t measure, the opening of the Palace at Sydenham in 1854. In lowing year, however, Mr. Laing retired from this chairman- s well as from that of the Brighton Railway Company. His it services to railways have been extended to the Continent, r colonies, in the direction of the Grand Central and Grand on Railway Companies in France; of the Antwerp and Rot- , and the Simbart lines, in Holland and Belgium; and the Western Railway of Canada. In politics Mr. Laing is a Libe- al was a steady supporter of Mr. Gladstone's financial mea- and of his views for the pacification of Europe, in 1855; and ertions mainly contributed to the repeal of the duty on ad- ments on newspapers. Mr. Laing is an able speaker, and has re art of combining *attractive illustration* with the development *ad political views.*

LAMARTINE, ALPHONSE DE,—whose original Prud'—Poet and Historian, first saw the light at Mâcon his father was an officer of cavalry under the Bourbon mother a daughter of Madame de Rois, under-gover Orleans family. The most distant recollections of the p rian refer to a gloomy guard-house, where he was taken father, during the terrible days of the French Revoluti memory carries him back to the suggestive period, whe ple was occupied by royal captives; when the king and executed; when the dauphin was brutalised and sacr when a youthful princess—afterwards the Duchess of An was left in the vaults of a prison, worse than a sepulch over the miseries of her royal race. When the worst da had passed, Lamartine's family retired to an obscur Milly; and there his childhood glided by in tranqui embryo poet and historian was sent to complete his e Belly, in the college of the Pères de la Foi, within the which the religious germs implanted by an affectionate m young breast were fully developed. After having left nary, spent some time at Lyons, and made a short tour repaired to Paris during the first days of the Empire, said to have divided his time between study and dissipa have made the acquaintance of the celebrated Talma, had the gratification of reading the fragments of "Saul, lished tragedy. On the fall of the Empire he offered to the restored Bourbons, and entered the Gardes du after the Hundred Days quitted the army. In 1818 second time to Italy, gave himself up to the cultiva divine art, and in 1820 published his "Méditations which circulated to the number of 45,000, and won genera for his poetic genius. This literary success, which wa most brilliant of the day, opened up a diplomatic c author; and the poet became attaché to the embassy where he resided till 1825. Having accepted subsequen of Secretary to the Embassy in London, he espoused lady of beauty, talent, and fortune; and his means, al derable, were increased by the legacy of an opulent un pliance with whose will he adopted the cognomen of He then returned to Florence as chargé d'affaires; at thi composing, under the cloudless sky of Italy, his "Har tiques," Lamartine was involved in an affair of honour his poems he had described the Italians as but "the dust and General Pepé, since renowned for his gallant defen retaliated with some remarks derogatory to the glory This was more than the flesh and blood of the poet could brook. He challenged the Italian; a duel ensue martine was severely wounded: but, even while his l was hanging on a thread, the poet manifested the gene soul by imploring, and receiving a promise from the G that his military antagonist should not be punished.

lution which drove the Bourbons a second time from historic historian of the Restoration, being in Paris, was Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece; and before Charles X. safety in exile, Lamartine had an interview with that representative of the hero of Ivry, whose house he and had both served. Lamartine's position, after Louis- ascended the throne, was such as he felt to be some- loss. "By the family and services of my father," he said, "I belong to Charles X.; by the services of my belong to the House of Orleans." The Citizen-King affirm Lamartine's appointment to the Greek embassy; peal was rejected. "I loved that old Bourbon family," he said, "because it had the love and blood of my of all my dearest relatives." He now resolved on the a long-pondered project,—bought a ship, fitted it out at and fared forth, with his family, on a poetical pilgrim- East. At Beyrout he had the misfortune to lose his ter, whose beauty and promise had inspired him with es; and whose untimely death, although it saddened the poetic pilgrim, elicited some of the most pathetic odes red from his inspired pen. Leaving Madame De La- Beyrout, he travelled through Syria and the Holy ds at Jerusalem when intelligence arrived that he had Deputy for the department of the North. The poet turned to France, to try his powers as an orator and His friends, of course, persisting in the popular error, ted, that a man of genius cannot deal with matters of ler the impression that he would prove out of place in chamber; but he speedily dissipated their delusions. tended the tribune, the rapidity with which he could a subject, the simple manner with which he went point, and the eloquence with which he adorned what- ed, made him as useful and practical a member as any ufacturer, and won for him general admiration. Though what he calls "the vulgar utility" of Louis-Philippe's ther scorning his pretensions, Lamartine, on entering es as a deputy, embraced the Conservative cause, and in the ranks headed by Guizot; but he soon gave indi- ding opinions of a much more progressive character maintained by that eminent minister. Though in his of the Bourbon dynasty contended with the republi- s which his reason recommended, Lamartine's politics med a more liberal colour; and the longer he devoted to public affairs, the more convinced he became that nation had been deluded, and that the king and his e the foes, and not the friends of the people. From e warned the Government to exhibit a spirit of con- popular wants and wishes; but finding his words dis- withdrew *his support from* men whose measures *suspicions, and whose policy* filled him with alarm.

The Opposition, in 1845, received him with exultation
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to the liberal cause. He was, indeed, a formidable oppon
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and thus prepared the public mind for the coming eve
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Chamber was discussing the proposed regency in the p
the Duchess of Orleans and her son, the Count of Paris,
ascended the tribune and addressed the audience

[redacted]

[redacted] of the people." While the poet, orator, and statesman, was endeavouring "to stay the plague both ways," a loud noise [redacted] heard in one of the tribunes, and forthwith a body of men, [redacted] with muskets, rushing in, forced their way to the front seats, [redacted] pointed their weapons first at the Deputies, and then at the [redacted] party, with so menacing an aspect, that the perplexed prin- [redacted] which her son quitted the Chamber. It having now become [redacted] that compromise was out of the question; a Provisional [redacted] ment, including Lamartine, was formed; the Chamber of [redacted] was forbidden to meet; the Chamber of Deputies was dis- [redacted] and Louis-Philippe was fain to escape in a craven manner, in [redacted] horse brougham, from the people whom his policy had exas- [redacted] to insurrection. The Republic, which was thus brought into [redacted] was immediately exposed to peril; for the populace were [redacted] state of fierce excitement, and suspicious of all public men. [redacted] crisis, Lamartine had the enviable distinction of saving his [redacted] from dreadful and sanguinary anarchy. Under his aus- [redacted] the Provisional Government adopted resolutions against [redacted] punishment for political offences, and substituted the tri- [redacted] for the ill-omened red flag. These measures, which were [redacted] by Lamartine, owed their success entirely to his courage [redacted] eloquence. In one day the Parisian populace, mad with ex- [redacted] ment, assembled five times in front of the Hôtel de Ville; [redacted] often, Lamartine addressed them in words, whose influence [redacted] him the master of their passions and his own. "You are [redacted] he said, "from calumny to calumny against the men who [redacted] devoted themselves, head and heart, to give you a real republic [redacted] republic of all rights, all interests, all the legitimate rights [redacted] people. Yesterday you asked us to usurp, in the name [redacted] people of Paris, the rights of 35,000,000 Frenchmen,—to [redacted] them an absolute republic, instead of one invested with the [redacted] of their consent. To-day you demand from us the red, [redacted] of the tricolor flag. Citizens! for my part I never will [redacted] the red flag, and I will explain why I will oppose it with [redacted] strength of my patriotism. It is because the tricolor flag [redacted] the tour of the world, under the Republic and the Em- [redacted] with our liberties and our glories; whilst the red flag has only [redacted] the tour of the Champs de Mars, trailed through torrents of [redacted] of the people." The effect of this speech was quite [redacted] the crowd clapped their hands, shed tears, embraced the [redacted] shook his hands, and carried him aloft in triumph. But a [redacted] afterwards, fresh masses of the people, armed with sabres and [redacted], surrounded the building, knocked at the doors, and filled [redacted]. A cry arose that all was lost, that the mob was about to [redacted] the members of the Provisional Government, and that only [redacted] could allay their wrath. Lamartine appeared. He was [redacted] on the staircase; but, for a whole hour, the crowd continued [redacted] and brandish their weapons without even deigning to [redacted]. Lamartine at length folded his arms, commenced his ad- [redacted], and by softening and appeasing the people, did all that

The Opposition, in 1845, received him with exultation champion; and he avowed, with his wonted eloquence, his to the liberal cause. He was, indeed, a formidable oppo Government, and wielded a two-edged sword. While fro bune he incessantly called upon the king and his minis to the national demand for reform, and moreover urged on that head in the columns of the "Bien Public," he t pen, painted in bright words the most precious recollec first French Revolution, produced his "History of the G and thus prepared the public mind for the coming ev were casting their shadows before, and in which he was conspicuous a part. His orations pronounced in 1848 passing eloquence, at the Reform banquets, which h should be celebrated in spite of the ministry, marked hi hero of the coming struggle; and when solicited to e scheme for preserving the throne which had, in 1830, be on barricades, by the installation of the Duchess of regent, during her son's minority, he expressed in decide his regret that any one should have counted on the histo Girondins, and significantly added, that he was not fo sures, which would leave the work to be begun afresh. on the 24th of February, when the red flag had been w the populace had made themselves masters of Pari Chamber was discussing the proposed regency in the the Duchess of Orleans and her son, the Count of Paris, ascended the tribune, and addressed the audience:- shared," he said, "in the sentiments of grief which a ago agitated this assembly, when it saw the saddest sig been offered in human annals — that of a princess herself with her innocent son, and leaving her palace protection of the Chamber. But if I shared in this great misfortune, I also share the solicitude and t tion which must be excited at the sight of a people been fighting for the last two days against a perfidio ment, in order to re-establish the empire of order and li there be no illusion. Do not think that an acclamat Chamber can replace the united will of 35,000,000 of men kind of acclamation must be heard; and whatever may vernment which this country will adopt, it must be ce solid and definite guarantees. How will you do it? H find the conditions necessary for such a Government in t elements which surround us? By descending into the of the country itself, boldly sounding the great mystery o of nations. Instead of having recourse to subterfuges t one of those fictions which have nothing durable, I ask y form a Provisional Government, whose duty it will the flow of blood, and put a stop to the civil war—a G which we institute without giving up the rights for ou that of the great mission of establishing peace between a Government on which we will impose the duty of ens

a to the senseless anarchy of 1793." The words
f calming for an instant the fury of Lagrange.
weapon which he held, and turning pale as death,
niled before the steady gaze of Lamartine, he
s his teeth, "You are not a true Republican, nor
; but I believe you are an honest man." In a few
re arose, and with the most frightful yells began
es from his back, and to tear the flesh from his
blood spurted forth. Excitement, it appeared,
rain, and Lagrange was a raving maniac. He
difficulty, and carried to a lunatic asylum. La-
, in his capacity of Foreign Minister, was to send
ining the principles which would in future govern
f France with other nations. The effect of this
ent, temperate, and dignified—was generally to
. The same moderate and self-possessed language
to the various deputations of foreigners who
aid of the Republic in their projected attempts
heir respective countries—especially to those of
hans. But with all his genius, Lamartine could
he great achievement of establishing a safe and
ic. While he was discharging, with a firmness and
y of all praise, the high functions with which he
d, the populace, incited by some designing men,
ortune of the nation—had found a place in the Pro-
t, were preparing those disorders which resulted in
June. Lamartine, with the prescience of genius,
, and prepared to meet it. "We are approaching a
council," and it will not be a riot or a battle,
f several days, and of several factions combined.
sembly may, perhaps, be forced, for a while, to
must provide for these contingencies with the
dican power. The 55,000 men sufficient for Paris
to bring back the national representation into the
al, besides, a series of decrees of public security;
of War immediately order up to Paris 20,000
s proposal was unanimously agreed to; and thus,
the insurrection broke out, the Government had
rs to bring 75,000 bayonets to the support of the
of 130,000 men. General Cavaignac carried the
vernment into execution as rapidly as quarters
Lamartine every day inquired as to the arrival
was told, "The orders have been given, and the
ovement." Taking into account the effective
Garde Mobile, the Garde Republicaine, and the
s, the effective number of the garrison in and
at the end of June was 45,000 men. The steps
ment to break up the useless Ateliers Nationaux
truggle, and on the 23d of June the insurrection
obstinacy and protracted duration, together with

orator could do, to induce them to become the guardia
Provisional Government. The Parisians, however, were
but docile: and the lives of the republican chiefs were
any degree of safety, until they had put it beyond all d
the cause of the people would be secure in their hap
remembering how they had been duped in 1830, they
all professions of liberalism, however sincere; and alt
were soothed and charmed by Lamartine's eloquence, th
cions would still return as soon as his voice had ceas
light their ears. The more the orator had enchanted
more enraged they felt at the idea that all his fine wo
be nothing but cajolery. Their perplexity would hav
the highest degree comic, had it not threatened a ra
catastrophe. They insisted that the Provisional G
should, every quarter of an hour, report their proceedi
people. On one occasion Lamartine came forward and s
sens, I come to impart to you the ideas of the Provi
vernment." "We won't have any ideas—down with ideas
the mob. Another time Lamartine began thus: "Th
cessity of the Republic is order." "We won't have any or
with order!" exclaimed the impatient populace. Amon
rational of the Parisian republicans, few were more c
in February, 1848, than Lagrange. He was regard
father of the Revolution, and the consideration in wh
held by his confederates may be inferred from the fa
him the Lieutenant of the 5th Legion of the Nati
formally transmitted Louis-Philippe's act of abdicat
had been put into his hands by an officer of the chi
Provisional Government, although in dread of the not
cendiary principles of Lagrange, felt compelled to not
to some post of eminence, and for two days he figured
nor of the Hôtel de Ville. His official career, howe
the briefest duration, and terminated with a scene
alarming to all moderate politicians. On the Monday
the king's flight a grand council of all the revolution
was held, to dictate terms to the Provisional Governm
calm demeanour of Lamartine irritated in no slight
boiling, passionate nature of Lagrange, whose excitem
fierce that several members of the Assembly prepared t
in alarm. Lamartine alone blanched not, and the self
displayed in his replies only served to exasperate his
At length, infuriated beyond control, the Republican
drawing a pistol from his pocket, rushed towards Lam
exclaiming, "You are no true patriot!" pointed the wea
head of the minister. "What hinders me from taking t
—at once—upon the instant?" shrieked he, with redo
as the calm eye of Lamartine met his. "Your own c
coolly replied the minister, "and the utter uselessness
outrage; for should I fall, there will still remain my
who are resolved to a man to meet death rather than

E, GEORGE, Painter. One of the most successful (in oils), since the Dutch masters, of Still-life. Born at ton, near Colchester, March 24, 1802; he first exhibited at my in 1826; since 1835 he has been a regular contributor. tish Institution, his pictures have been more numerous, and seen to greater advantage. Flowers "from the garden just " fruits "fit to fill the golden vases of an emperor's feast;" from the lake just shot:"—all visitors of exhibitions are ith the excellence of Mr. Lance's imitations of nature in tment,—the truth, power, and harmonious wealth of colour n them. Elaborate, as well as gorgeous and effective com- many are. Carved antique cup or goodly tankard is the uriant fruit or gorgeous exotic. And in some instances e introduced. One of his most celebrated examples is ," in which a monkey, adorned with red head-gear, forms st to a varied display of still-life. A duplicate of this pic- s one of the three examples of this master in the Vernon He has also executed several historical and imaginative of great merit. One, "Melancthon," gained the prize at . Mr. Lance's present style tends perhaps to over-elabo- h, in compliance with the taste of his admirers. Less ssays of his art are reported to contain even higher quali- those shown in the after-stages. A considerable portion mired Velazquez, the "Boar Hunt," in our National whole groups of figures, mules, etc., and the greater part ndscape,—are in reality the work of Mr. Lance. The learn from his printed evidence before the Parliamentary ee, evidence to which the artist still adheres, in contra- n Mr. Stirling's statement in his "Velazquez and his "restored" the picture some twenty years ago, while in ley's possession, or rather that of the liner, who, by applying a heat, caused portions of the original painting to peel off, the canvass in many parts entirely bare. This combined e and Lance has since been "cleaned," much to its disad-

NDOR, WALTER SAVAGE, Poet, is the son of Walter Esq., of Ipsley Court, in the county of Warwick, by his ife Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Charles f Tachebrook, who added to the fortune of her husband a of upwards of 80,000*l*. Walter Savage Landor, the eldest s marriage, was born at Ipsley Court in 1775, and was sent, ly age, with a private tutor (the late Dr. Sleath, of St. or education to Rugby. When he had reached the head ool he was too young for college, and was placed under e tuition of Mr. Langley, of Ashbourne. A year after he Rugby he was entered at Trinity College, Oxford, where rell, the poet, was his private tutor. He had, indeed, the every advantage that money could procure for him. In e the Peace of Amiens, he repaired to Paris, and saw Napo-

leon made First Consul for life. In 1806 he dispose
estates in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, which had
family for seven hundred years, and on which he ha
7000*l.*, besides building a house which cost him 8000*l.*,
gust of his tenantry, one of whom had absconded, 3000*l.*
and in the first fever of his irritation he ordered the
demolished and the property to be sold. In 1808, on th
rection in Spain, he raised a body of troops at his
and joined Blake, the viceroy of Gallicia. The "Mad
mentions a gift from him of 20,000 reals. For these
received the thanks of the Supreme Junta, and soon af
to England had the commission of a Colonel in the S
conferred upon him. On the extinction of the Constitu
dinand, Mr. Landor returned to Don Cavallos the
approbation, as well as his commission; declaring that,
was "willing to aid the Spanish people in the asser
liberties against the antagonist of Europe, he would ha
do with a perjurer and a traitor." In 1811 Mr. La
Julia, the daughter of M. J. Thuillier de Malaperte, Bar
ville, first gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charle
was residing at Tours when, after the battle of Wate
of 4000 Englishmen, having no reliance on the good faith
left the neighbourhood. In the autumn of that year
Italy. For upwards of seven years he occupied the P
in Florence, and then purchased the celebrated villa

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kingdom,—the domesticated part of it more especial
discrimination of character and graphic power of tra
vas what he saw. When only a lad of fourteen, he
the excellence soon universally associated with his n
in 1817, and during the following eight years, his
traits of "A Scotch Terrier," or "Favourite Spaniel,"
Cat," and "Wanton Puppy;" or studies developed int
and "Scenes" set from animal life; "Fighting Dog
(1819), "Rat-Catchers" (1821), "Impertinent Pu
by a Monkey" (1822), or, again, the "Prowling
"Lion disturbed at his Repast," or "Enjoying" i
"Hunting of Chevy Chase" was followed by his electi
of the Academy, when he was twenty-three. Amon
morable of his pictures which followed, possessi
beyond mere portraiture, were, in 1827, "Highla
from Deer-stalking," "The Monkey that had see
in 1828, divers scenes from the Highlands; in 18
Highland Whisky Still;" in 1830, "Highland Mu
Vernon Gallery, and "Attachment"—the dog keep
his dead master on Helvellyn. In all these picture
fied that "watchfulness of Nature" and patient labo
out;" the characteristics of Landseer's early career
success. In 1831 he was elected R.A. Some of his
came next: "Poachers Deer-stalking;" "Little Red
(1831); "Hawking" (1832); "A Jack in Office;
Scott and his Dogs" (1833); "Bolton Abbey in th
(1834); "The Drover's Departure" (1835); "Retu
ing" (1837); and "The Old Shepherd's Chief
sentiment of which picture Ruskin has so eloquently
"Modern Painters." Landseer's pictures are of
simple portraits of animals, and those which have

h so gifted a hand. At no period, however, has he pai
ures more poetic in feeling, as in expression masterly,
"Pastoral Scene" of 1845, or those with which he took
ic by surprise in 1846,—"Peace" and "War," now in the
Gallery. The scene from the "Midsummer Night's Dream
851), "Titania, Bottom, and Fairies attending," is in fancy one
s most felicitous works:—a unique version (on canvas) of that
ult subject, and a marvel of execution. Perhaps his least
ssful works, notwithstandin[illegible] power displayed, are such
'an Amburgh and his Anim[illegible]" (1847), the "Dialogue at Wa-
" (of 1850), both commiss[illegible]ed by the late Duke of Wel-
n; and "Royal Sports on Hill and Loch" (1854), commis-
l by the Queen. In each case the genius of the painter is
ted by his task. Very different are his *con amore* human
its, as that of his Father (1848), a masterly piece of reality
rt. Comparatively powerless, when taken out of his own
nt, it is in the delineation of strongly-marked character in
witness his Scottish Shepherds, Scottish Bagpipers,—and of
's humour, so to speak, in animals, that Landseer is altogether
roachable. His gifts have been always highly appreciated.
vourite of the aristocracy and of royalty, as well as of the
, he has realized by his art an income only equalled, (among
). by so fashionable a portrait-painter as Lawrence. Of the
llers' windows he has long had the monopoly, succeeding
in that species of supremacy. For the copyright of the
land Drovers," the first of his pictures (of any consequence)
ed, he only received 200 guineas. Publishers have since
ager competitors for his copyrights. For that of the "Peace"
War" he received from Mr. Graves 3000 guineas, in addition
1500 paid for the pictures by Mr. Vernon; for the "Dialogue
terloo" another 3000. In reality, however, it is only a few of
tures which are intrinsically fitted for engraving. Landseer
nighted in 1850.

NSDOWNE, HENRY PETTY FITZ-MAURICE, MAR-
OF, a Whig Minister of State, was born 1780. He was
ed at Westminster, at the University of Edinburgh, and at
y College, Cambridge. In 1802 he became Member of Par-
nt for Calne, and sat for that borough till 1806, when he was
ed for the University of Cambridge. In the ministry of
the Talents," which held its ground only from February 1806
il 1807, he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. From 1807 to
he sat for the borough of Camelford, when he succeeded his
rother as Marquis of Lansdowne. He was Home Secretary
August to December, 1827; Lord President of the Council
Whig ministry, from November 1830 to November 1834;
April 1835 to September 1841; and again in July 1846. His
hip has been for many years the acknowledged chief of the
s, with whose *history his public* career is identified. As
of his party in the Upper House, he is possessed of an intimate

uaintance with every subject of debate; an ample command of gnage, and a pleasant equanimity, which the most violent attacks his adversaries cannot disturb. In 1853 he accepted a seat in Cabinet under Lord Aberdeen, without office. When that inet was broken up he was consulted, as a disinterested and erienced statesman, both by his sovereign and the principal lic men who were called to take part in the formation of the new ernment.

LARDNER, DIONYSIUS, D.C.L., Encyclopædist and Writer Science, is the son of a solicitor practising in the Dublin Courts, was born in that capital, April 3, 1793. He received the ordi- y education obtained in Irish schools at that period; and at the of fourteen was placed in his father's office, where he remained ut four years. Disliking the profession, he entered himself at nity College, Cambridge, in 1812. In 1813 he gained the first ze in Aristotelian logic, a subject with which he had been wholly cquainted before the previous November. He next gained fifteen sixteen prizes in metaphysics, pure mathematics, natural philo- hy, astronomy, and moral philosophy; and in 1817 he received degree of Bachelor of Arts. From this period until 1827 he nained in the university as a resident member; and in the in- val published three treatises on geometry, trigonometry, and the ferential and integral calculus; in addition to the first six books Euclid, with a commentary, followed by a treatise on solid geo-

co-operate. The plan was communicated by Dr. Lardner
nd and publisher, Mr. John Taylor, himself a man of
le literary attainments. They next secured the co-opera-
sers. Longman and Co., the publishers, and some of the
ost literary and scientific men of the day, as contributors,
om were Scott, Southey, Mackintosh, Moore, Herschel,
Lindley, Powell, etc. At Dr. Lardner's request, Sir John
rote for "The Cabinet Cyclopædia" his celebrated Preli-
scourse upon Natural Philosophy, the greatest work of its
the days of Bacon. Herschel likewise prepared for the
ell-known "Treatise on Astronomy." Sir David Brewster
d a treatise on optics, the department of physics in which
ained the highest rank. Dr. Lardner wrote for the series
pon hydrostatics and pneumatics, heat, arithmetic, and
Soon after the commencement of the publication of the
lia," Dr. Lardner was compelled, by pressure of other
its, to resign the superintendence of the work, which
ver, since been completed in 135 volumes. Meanwhile
r was an occasional contributor to the "Edinburgh Re-
other periodicals, of papers on physical science, and its
to the industrial arts. Between 1830 and 1840, he was
ged by railway companies in the scientific and engineering
ts of the evidence upon their bills passing through Par-
In 1840 Dr. Lardner left England for the United States,
remained until 1845. In the interval he lectured to
udiences in every principal town of the Union, and ex-
tour to Cuba. These lectures were subsequently pub-
two large volumes, of which fifteen editions have been
his return to Europe, in 1845, Dr. Lardner settled in
re he has since resided. In 1850 appeared his elaborate
ilway statistics, entitled "Railway Economy." In 1851
r wrote for the "Times" a series of papers upon the Great
, since republished in a volume. He next undertook
itary course of treatises, under the title of "Handbook of
hilosophy and Astronomy," the second edition of which,
mes, appeared in 1855. In 1853 he commenced a series
n physical science, and its applications to the industrial
led "The Museum of Science and Art," the publication
in cheap periodical volumes, started with nearly 50,000
s. He has since completed a volume on animal physics,
a popular view of the structure and functions of the human
those of the inferior animals. Several original papers
read by Dr. Lardner to the Royal Astronomical Society,
ished in their "Transactions." Dr. Lardner has been
ried: first to Miss Flood, a descendant of Henry Flood,
m in Irish Parliamentary history as the contemporary
Grattan. By this lady Dr. Lardner has one surviving
ommissary-General in the British army. The Doctor
secondly, the only child of the late Lieutenant-Colonel
the 12th Lancers, by whom he has two daughters. Dr.

ardner resides in Paris, and holds, we believe, the importa
ppointment of Foreign Correspondent to the "Daily News."

LAUDER, ROBERT SCOTT, R.S.A., Painter, was born at
lver Mills, near Edinburgh, 1803. The "Arabian Nights" sug-
ested some of the young painter's earliest attempts at design.
avid Roberts was the first to give him advice and encouragement.
n exhibition of the works of Scottish painters which he visited
hen some fifteen years old confirmed his resolution to be a
ainter. His friends, ignorant of art and artists, had no
ower to forward his aims; but an introduction to Sir Walter
cott secured his admission as student in the Trustees' Academy,
here he remained four or five years. He next proceeded to
ondon, studying for three years at the British Museum, and in a
rivate *Life* academy. In 1826 he returned to Edinburgh, was
ected Associate of the new Scottish Academy, and resumed his
udies in the Trustees' Academy; often taking the master, Sir William
llan's place, as teacher. Greatly improved powers of execution
ow marked his pictures:—cabinet portraits, and scenes from Scott.
n 1833 he paid a visit to Italy, where he remained five years; taking
unich on his return. For the next ten years he resided in
ondon, exhibiting at the Academy many clever pictures from
cottish history and Scottish romance. His best have been from
cott: "The Bride of Lammermuir;" "The Trial of Effie Deans;"
Meg Merrilies;" "Claverhouse ordering Morton to be Shot"

assed through Albania and Roumelia, and made
ntinople. In that city he was at one period the c
f a London daily newspaper. He subsequently t
h various parts of Asia, and learned the languages
Ara ia. He is said to have studied the habits and
dialects of the East so well, that he might almost
staken for an Arab. In all his journeyings he con-
in a most economical way; eating and drinking cheer-
the country afforded, however unpalatable it might be.
ings, he seems to have lingered with peculiar satis-
l those spots believed to have been the sites of an-
nd when he found himself at Mosul, near the mound
he has described the irresistible desire he felt to
fully the spot to which history and tradition point
place of the wisdom of the West." A Frenchman,
ta, had been making excavations at the cost of his
and had found a great number of curious marbles.
l for the opportunity of making similar discoveries.
Constantinople, he laid his views before our am-
:, Sir Stratford Canning, since ennobled by the title
ford de Redcliffe; and that gentleman, with a de-
lity that will long redound to his honour, offered in
the cost of excavations at Nimroud. In the autumn
ayard set off for Mosul, began forthwith his labours
viously undisturbed; was rewarded by an unexpected
:cess; and ultimately exhumed the numerous won-
ens of Assyrian art which now enrich the British
ıe English Government and the authorities of the
ım have acted in a niggardly spirit towards Layard;
the public have rewarded him, not only by their
by the abundant patronage of his works on Nineveh,
of which have been sold. Layard was named at-
embassy at the Porte; and in 1852, among the
quent upon the dismissal of Lord Palmerston from
)ffice, through the intrigues of Lord John Russell,
ppointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Af-
afterwards he was returned to Parliament for
ıd in the following year was presented with the
e City of London, in consideration of his enterprising
nongst the ruins of Nineveh. On the fall of the
et, Lord Derby offered to confirm him in his Under-
of State until the return of Lord Stanley to England,
ve him a diplomatic appointment. This offer Layard,
he advice of Lord John Russell, declined. Under
n's administration he was offered appointments not
at which he had before held; but as they were of a
ıove him from the field of Eastern politics, which he
own, he had the honesty to decline them. In 1853
to Constantinople *with Lord* Stratford de Redcliffe,
ing to his post; but differing with his chief, returned

the course of the year to England. In Parliament he became
e advocate of a more decided course of action than any to which
ord Aberdeen could reconcile himself, and he delivered in the
ouse several energetic speeches on the Eastern Question, which
ade a deep impression on the public. In the autumn of 1854 he
ain proceeded to the East, as a spectator of the important events
en taking place in the Crimea, and witnessed the gallant fight of
e Alma from the maintop of the Agamemnon. He remained in
e Crimea until after the battle of Inkermann; making himself
quainted with its actual condition. Layard was one of the most
gent among the members of the House in demanding the Com-
ittee of Inquiry into the state of the Army; and he subse-
ently took a leading part in the investigation, to which also he
ntributed his evidence. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's
ministration he was again offered a post; but as it was not in con-
xion with the foreign policy of the country he adhered to his old
axim, "the right man in the right place;" declined associating
mself with the new Government, and became one of the leaders
the Administrative Reform Association. In that capacity he
ought before the House of Commons, in June 1855, a motion
abodying the views of the new confederacy, which was rejected by
large and decisive majority.

LECONTE, JOHN L., M.D., an eminent American Naturalist,
as born in New York in 1825, and, after the usual course of study

Dijon," "St. Louis at Damietta," "The Raising of ghter," the "Education of Jesus," "The Last Moments " "Mary of Burgundy," "Luther when a Child," "St. ing the Princess Attalia," and "St. Bernard setting the Abbey of Clairvaux." He has also painted a conber of *tableaux de genre*. His chief attention had n given to works of a devotional character. Of his ers one of the most striking is the scene in Schiller's etween Moor, Schweitzer, and Schwarz, wherein the for- wounded by some Bohemian cavaliers whilst procuring captain, which he brings to him in his hat. The ver- Lecurieux's genius, no class of subject coming amiss rendered him extremely popular in France, if little country. Like Delaroche, Horace Vernet, and Delalongs to what is called the Renaissance or Romantic , which had its origin with Baron Gros' practical pro- the cold and classical school of David.

ROLLIN, M., Republican Politician and ex-Minister as educated for legal pursuits, and when embarked in n is said to have been employed frequently on becharged with offences against the Government. Beman of vehement character and extreme opinions, he, ndered himself conspicuous as an avowed represent- Communist interest. Having married an Irish lady, llin paid a visit to the "Emerald Isle" during the O'Connell's "monster meetings." He was present at le assemblage at Tara, and on that occasion was hailed ed multitude as a delegate from the Republicans of e Irish Republic. M. Ledru-Rollin, as an able and tor, took a prominent part in the Revolution which he throne of Louis Philippe; and having, by his speech ber of Deputies on the 24th February, 1848, been chiefly in bringing the Provisional Government into existnominated Minister of the Interior under the short- of "liberty, equality, and fraternity." When the period he election of a President of the new Republic, M. figured as a candidate; but the contest resulted in the he heir of the Bonapartes by an overwhelming majority; dru Rollin being third on the poll. Subsequently, the ant was implicated in a conspiracy to overthrow the dent's administration, and was reduced to the hard seeking safety in exile. M. Ledru-Rollin then came to l in 1850 published his book, entitled "La Décadence de a work characterised by considerable ability, but not complimentary to the nation whose time-honoured ad afforded him security in days of peril. When time d Sebastopol fell before the allied armies, M. Ledrunjunction with Mazzini and Kossuth, issued a long eclaring that the period had arrived for European

a name more in esteem with lovers of art than with
public. The most poetic of our painters of "domestic
those who have attained the highest excellence wit
paid a visit to Italy,—although an intelligent and eath
ator of the works of his predecessors in the art,—his st
dual and English; and has been one of progressive exc
the last forty years he has contributed to our exhibitio
displaying to initiated eyes unfailing command of ex
of the subtler qualities of his art, but not so well calcula
the popular eye as more showy merits and more tan
Hasty observers would inevitably overlook those delig
unpretending groupes, that quiet mastery of the lang
Beauty and feeling of the finest quality are ever ther
even the slightest accessory. Competent judges prono
have succeeded—in a modest "manner" of his own—
he has undertaken. His art is as refined as it is un
Of Shakspeare he is the only imaginative illustrator
In his scenes from "Don Quixote,"—those by which
widely known,—are shown qualities kindred to those
Sterne, Fielding, Smollett, and other congenial author
quately put on canvas,—often in a language more refin
own. In such trying task-work as the "Queen's Coronat
same fine qualities are discernible, triumphing over
mising material. As for his female studies and portra
them some of the sweetest English flesh and blood w

CH, JOHN, Artist, was born in London about 1816, and was l at the Charter House. The sketches of Mr. Leech, thrown vat abundance, are familiar to the English public in the " Punch," where they continue to afford the whole nation a musement; for which they seem to be amply grateful, if we ge by the amount of patronage bestowed on the periodical in ese facetiæ appear. Mr. Leech, like Cruikshank, is enti- to the higher praise of letting morality as well as humour e pencil. His " Pictures of Life and Character," which his best sketches from " Punch," have had a very wide cir- in their collected form.

EVRE, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES SHAW, Speaker ouse of Commons, was born in 1794. He was educated at ollege, Cambridge; called to the bar in 1819; and returned ment for Downton in 1830. In 1839 he was chosen of the House, on the retirement of Mr. Abercromby, and ition to Mr. Goulburn; the votes being 299 to 317. He n elected Speaker in 1841, 1847, and 1852. Before his ent to the chair he voted for short parliaments and inquiry Pension-list. He has represented North Hants since 1833. partner in Whitbread's brewery, with the head of which nected by marriage.

ON, MARK, Journalist, Editor of " Punch," was born 1808. Mr. Lemon was for some years a writer for the d as a member of the Guild of Literature and Art donned and Ruskin. When the knot of authors who established made up their party, Mark Lemon was one. From he was joint editor; but on the secession of Mr. Henry Mark Lemon succeeded to the chief post, which he has tained. He is the author of upwards of fifty dramatic nd has written in " Household Words," the " Illustrated nd other publications.

LIE, CHARLES ROBERT, R.A., Painter and Author, n in London,—not, as often stated, in America, but—of n parents, in the year 1794. In 1799 his father quitted and settled in Philadelphia, where the painter was edu- In 1811 the young painter returned to England. His ructors in England were both American-born artists: the e President, West,—who in all ways showed himself a nd to the youth,—and Washington Allston, a painter of ned taste, better and more justly known on the other side of ntic than on this. In 1821 Leslie was elected Associate of demy; in 1826, R.A. In 1833 he was appointed by the n United States Government, Professor of Drawing to the Academy at West Point; which post, after a trial of five he resigned, and returned finally to England. Leslie's is

spirit, genial yet searching, without formalism or technic evince independent judgment, and a power of looking trinsic in harmony with his career as an artist.

LEVER, CHARLES JAMES, Novelist, was born on the 31st of August, 1800. His father was a builder and respectability in the Irish capital; and the future having been at an early age destined for the medical studied with that view, first in his native country, an in France. When cholera for the first time made its in Ireland, Lever was selected as medical officer of a d North, comprehending the city of Londonderry and Coleraine and Newtown-Limavady; and his practice have been wonderfully successful. He was subsequentl Physician to the Embassy at Brussels, and while oc position made a brave dash at fame by publishing "Harry Lorrequer," which, on its completion, he ded G. Hamilton Seymour, then Envoy at the Belgian story, which was in the highest degree entertaining and which was read by many never guilty of reading a v before, made Mr. Lever a literary celebrity, and he c pursue his brilliant success. "Harry Lorrequer" was time passed on, by "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hi Commissioner," "Our Mess," "The O'Donaghue," " Eve," "Roland Cashel," "The Knight of Gwynne," tons," "The Dodd Family Abroad," etc. Mr. Lever' from first to last, characterised by Irish fun, humour, exaggeration; and although he has sufficiently proved ance with life on the Continent, whether the inhabits pied with peace or war, he is generally considered mo when the scene is laid in the "Green Isle." There however, that, taken as a whole, his works of romance a form some of the very pleasantest reading of which th ture of the day can boast. Mr. Lever, as a writer, has b as equally light-hearted and light-handed, gay, dashin frolicsome,—as being, in short, neither more nor l "Prince of Neck-or-Nothing Novelists." While en production of his numerous works of fiction, he, in his residence in the neighbourhood of his native city, a a time as Editor of the "Dublin University Magazine of work was no doubt found rather irksome by the brilliant Irish Novelist. At all events, he returned to t about 1845, and has, since that date, resided at Floren

LE VERRIER, U. J., Astronomer, and not many a young and modest man of science, silently carr works of enormous extent in the shadow of M. Arag and who one day astonished the learned world by th ment, that in an indicated point of space, and at a spec they would see a star unseen until then,—has been

er Columbus of the heavens. The discovery here
talled him as the first astronomer of France. Honours
e heaped upon him from all sides, and, with the aid
ffrage, the electors of the Manche sent M. Le Verrier
ive Assembly. They, doubtless, thought that a man
easily read the heavens would be able to see more
ny other into the affairs of the earth. The Royal
Society of London voted him, in 1848, a Testimonial
earches in the Problem of Inverse Perturbations,
discovery of the planet Neptune." He is President
athique Society of Paris, and has published in the
ndus," and the "Connaissance du Temps," many valu-
his researches on comets and upon planetary motions.

. H., Littérateur, was born April 18, 1817, in London.
ted partly abroad, and partly by the late Dr. Burney
On leaving school he became a clerk in the esta-
Russian merchant, but quitted that lucrative busi-
to medicine. His temperament did not, however,
stand the shock of witnessing surgical operations;
l anatomy and physiology only as branches of philo-
adopting literature as a profession. As a critic his
own firmer, for he can handle the literary scalpel
ightest trepidation. He went through an express
ning for literature in Germany, during the years
. He then returned to London, and has since lived
d a marvellous pen it is,—a golden pen, which has
tless will be again, dipped in indelible ink. It is the
writer, which can touch upon an unlimited range of
pen of a poet, the pen of a philosopher,—or throw
er, and say the pen of one who has a philosophic
the pen of a profound critic and brilliant wit. We
gret that its strokes have not oftener been thunder-
l of *sheet* lightning. It has sometimes been too soft,
the woomgs of too many Muses. But when life is
point of a pen, a man must look sharp to earn his
ns immortality may follow. Mr. Lewes has lived
principally in Germany and France. He is author
ical History of Philosophy;" "The Spanish Drama:
and Calderon;" a "Life of Robespierre;" "Ran-
vel;" "Rose, Blanche, and Violet," a novel; "The
a tragedy; and "Comte's Philosophy of the Sci-
ns contributed to the "Edinburgh," "Westmin-
n Quarterly," "British and Foreign," and "British
views; to "Blackwood," "Fraser," the "Classical
"Monthly Chronicle;" also to the "Morning Chro-
Atlas" newspapers. He was the editor of the
spaper from its commencement in 1849 until July
argaret Fuller met Mr. Lewes on one of her visits to
, and has recorded her impression of him as fol-

lows:—"The second time, Mr. C. had a dinner-party, at which a witty, French, flippant sort of man, author of a History of Philosophy, and now writing a Life of Goethe, a task for which he will be as unfit as irreligion and sparkling shallowness can make him. But he told stories admirably, and was allowed sometimes to interrupt Carlyle a little." Mr. Lewes has recently published his Life of Goethe, on which he has spent the labour of ten years. He is also an English edition of Spinoza on the stocks, and a "New Exposition of the Principles of Physiology."

LEWIS, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL, BART., Author, and Minister of the Crown, was born in 1806, the son of Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first class in Classics and second in Mathematics in 1828. In 1831 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. He was employed on the Commission of Inquiry into the relief of the poor and into the state of the poor in Ireland, 1835, and on the Commission of Inquiry into the state of Malta, 1836. On the resignation of his father in 1836, he was appointed a Poor-law Commissioner. He entered Parliament in 1847 as Member for Herefordshire, and was Secretary to the Board of Control from November, 1847, to May, 1848; when he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department. In 1850, he became one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, which office he held until the resignation of Lord John Russell's Ministry in Feb. 1852. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Herefordshire at the general election of 1852, and at Peterborough afterwards; but upon the death of his father, in Feb. 1855, he obtained the seat which the late Baronet had occupied in Parliament as member for the Radnor burghs. He has published on "The Romance Languages," "On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms," "On Local Disturbances and the Irish Church Question," "On the Government of Dependencies," "On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," and "On Methods of Observation and Reasoning in Politics." After the death of Professor Empson he was appointed editor of the "Edinburgh Review," which he resigned when he joined the administration of Lord Palmerston. Upon the second resignation of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer by Mr. Gladstone, in Feb. 1855, Sir G. C. Lewis was appointed to that important office, which he still holds. Since his accession to office he has published a most important and masterly work, entitled "Enquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History," 2 vols 8vo.

LEWIS, JOHN FREDERICK, one of our most original and brilliant Painters in Water-Colours, was born in London, July, 1805; he is the son of Mr. F. C. Lewis, the engraver and landscape painter. He first attracted attention by a series of drawings from animals in water-colours and in oils, which he himself engraved, remarkable for their truth and beauty. Ruskin

testified to this artist's "peculiar apprehension of the
s characters of animals," in their wilder state. "The
on of the brutal nature; the dignity and quietness of
mbs: the shaggy, mountainous power, mingled with
flowing stream; the stealthy restraint of strength and
ry soundless motion of the gigantic frame:—all this
to have been seen, much less delineated," before. He
l himself to foreign travel, and to portraying "the
y animal life" of the semi-civilized nations of the
ast. One of those artists he is, "who by Nature appre-
aracters of foreign countries more than of their own:"
ent of strangeness enhancing the interest of the cha-
eries whereof he has so intense a perception. To their
e has brought "powers of artistical composition like
great Venetians," and "a refinement of drawing almost
appreciable only as the minutiæ of Nature are appre-
he help of the microscope." Prolonged and repeated
ad by from t Italy and Spain. After his second visit to
53-4, a selection of his drawings from Spanish life and
published in lithograph, with which his name has
rsally associated; also a selection of drawings from
, made during a residence of some months within its
ers, years absence from England followed; commencing
hich two years were spent in Italy, the remainder in
ey, and Egypt. In 1851 he returned to England
d portfolios; and the following year made a sensa-
the art loving public by exhibiting his marvellous
The Hhareem,"—perhaps *the* most remarkable spec-
s art, of his rare felicity of eye and hand. It has
ded by other drawings of Italian and Oriental sub-
man Peasants at a Shrine," "Scenes in the Desert;"
use the words of an intelligent critic, "nothing can
characteristic truth to Nature, Italian or Bedouin, and
ous rendering—though always without labour—of all the
ories of the church, the dry, almost calcined sur-
desert, the furniture of the camels, etc. As for the
selves, they give one a better idea of the animals
than the actual, dump, coal losing Zoological Gardens'
His style may be described not so much as a highly-
in the common sense, as one of extreme accuracy of
and-coloured colouring. Every detail is designed so per-
prepare only the simplest process in the addition of
During his Continental visits Lewis employed himself in
ly the people and scenery, but also with equal
works of the great masters,—those most congenial to
us. In 1850 his admirable copies,—sixty four drawings
ours,—from some of the most famous examples, of the
ld Spanish schools chiefly, were purchased by the
demy, as the commencement of a gallery of copies
objets d'oeuvres of the old masters:—the latest instance of

that enlightened spirit which dictated the same
many years before of five of Etty's noblest piet
now endeavouring to realize in oil-colours wh
riness of the resources of water-colours he has fc
the latter; and with every prospect of success
Exhibition of 1855 a small oil-picture of his
Cairo," was hung, of course below the line, th
quick-sighted, open-hearted race, famed for co
names beyond the pale,—which nine visitors in
looked. But that modest canvas was the most
piece of *painting* in the whole miscellaneous c
delicate finish and other high artistic qualitie
influence on the mind: "a poetic creation of
and luxury."

LIEBER, FRANCIS, LL.D., Professor of I
the University of South Carolina, was born in
in the year 1800. At the age of fifteen he
sian army, served against Napoleon in the m
of 1815, and was twice wounded at Waterl
a soldier over, he recommenced his literary
came a pupil in one of those celebrated Germ
lished by Dr. Jahn. These gymnasia, when
vernment proved false to its solemn pledge t
liberty to the people, became seminaries of l
consequence of their political sentiments a
Kotzebue, Jahn and others, among whom was
arrested. Some seditious songs found amc
papers were published by the Government, in
imprisonment. Upon his release from prison
mously a small volume of poems, which he h
his captivity. Lieber completed his academi
universities of Berlin, Halle, and Jena. He
but contrived to escape the vigilance of the pc
Greeks in the agony of their hopeless struggl
he reached Rome, in spite of the papal poli
became a guest of the illustrious historian Niel
ambassador at Rome. In that city he wro
Greece," which issued from the German pre
turn of Dr. Lieber to Germany he was again
after a few months' imprisonment, he was set
so annoyed by persecution and the surveillance
he came to England. He resided in London
himself by writing for the German periodica
in the German language and various other bra
While in London, he published a work in Ge
and Lancasterian systems of education. Dr. L
the United States in the year 1827. In 1828
the editorship of the "Encyclopædia Americ
rate work involved the labour of five years. T

for the translation of a German work on Caspar of a French work on the July Revolution of 1830. ris, he published a translation of Beaumont and De work on the penitentiary system, with an introduction notes. These were translated into German. It may n evidence of the high repute to which Dr. Lieber had attained, that the trustees of the Girard College re- to draw up a plan of education for that institution. t residence in New York, Dr. Lieber removed to where he wrote his "Relation between Education "Reminiscences of an Intercourse with Niebuhr ;" and "Letters to a Gentleman in Germany." Both s were republished in Germany, in the letters under "A Stranger in America." The appointment to a in South Carolina called Dr. Lieber to Columbia, w resides. Dr. Lieber's works are numerous, and of subjects. His "Political Ethics," his "Essays nd Property," his work "On the Principles of the and his various essays on political, philosophical, ical subjects, fully justify his high reput tion for intelligence. In 1828 Dr. Lieber received the degree m the university of Jena, and subsequently from ersity, and he has also been elected a member of the ny.

BARON JUSTUS, one of the most eminent Chemists iers of modern times, was born at Darmstadt, May 12, oyish predilection for physics induced his father to om the Gymnasium at Darmstadt. He next studied at langen, from 1819 to 1822. By aid of a travelling ed him by the Grand Duke, he removed to Paris, tinued his studies, from the autumn of 1822 to 1824, ously with Mitscherlich. Here the young Liebig Institute his maiden paper on Fulminic Acid, which h attention. After the lecture, a grave-looking man, ssed, came up to Liebig, and conversed with him on his paper, and inquired as to his views and prospects. im he knew few persons in Paris, but attended the es. The unknown gentleman asked him to dine at the following Monday, where he would meet some of nent French chemists. Fearing to give offence, Liebig the grave gentleman who he was, but watched him the hall, and then inquired of the porter of the Insti- e of his new friend, which, to Liebig's chagrin, the know, and the day of the dinner-party arrived without emist having found out his kindly host. A few days was met by a chemist, who inquired why he had not iboldt's, where a party of chemists had been invited eet him; of course he immediately apologised to the mboldt, through whose influence he first took his

to the Baron; the remaining 400*l.* being expended
e of a Bill in his favour. The plate consists of five
er that each of the Baron's children may inherit a
e subscription list are the names of many eminent
l men of celebrity in almost every branch of science.
big has frequently visited England. In stature he is
size; he is of slight and delicate frame; his head
forehead is exceedingly high and broad, and the
l and expressive; and his countenance, though sharp
is animated and agreeable: but no description can
all-searching glance," characteristic of most men of
ost essentially of Liebig, when any important subject
sideration of thought.

, JOHN, one of the most eminent Botanists of our
e in the East of England, towards the close of the last
tor Lindley has laboured rather for the diffusion than
f botanical knowledge, and his own is rather exten-
se. His *chef d'œuvre*, the "Vegetable Kingdom," is one
not the very best, work of the kind in the English
a comprehensive view of the structure and uses of
the known world. Dr. Lindley is Under-Secretary
nager of the London Horticultural Society, and Pro-
ny in University College, London. Among his chief
are "Introduction to Botany," two volumes; "Ele-
tany;" "Natural System of Botany;" "Botanical
s;" "Treatise on Botany;" "Medical and Econo-
;" "Flora Medica;" "Medico-Botanical Atlas;"
First Principles of Horticulture;" "School Botany;"
any;" "Theory of Horticulture;" "British Fruits,"
s;" "Orchard and Kitchen Garden;" "Synopsis of
;" "Vegetable Kingdom," illustrated; and, with
ssil Flora of Great Britain," three volumes.

, ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD, LORD,
the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, born in 1812, has
himself by his literary works. He is the author of
Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land," 1838; "A Letter
on the Evidence and Theory of Christianity," 1841;
by Antagonism, a Theory involving Considerations
Present Position, Duties, and Destiny of Great Bri-
Sketches of the History of Christian Art," 1847; and
f the Lindsays," 1840. Neither Lord Lindsay's sub-
riews are calculated to attract so many readers as those
lar writers of the day; and he is accordingly one of the
nk who write, of whom it may be said with perfect jus-
s less read than he deserves to be. But several of his
tracted attention, and those who read them, read them
pleasure and interest. His style is graceful and
pleasant poetic glow and a tinge of chivalrous enthu-

Scotland likewise. Lord Lindsay is, indeed, an earnest
But his still deeper earnestness in the questions of the
seen through all his writings, of which the underlying s
no less interesting than the vivid and pleasant expressi

LINDSAY, WILLIAM SCHAW, M.P., Shipowner
cian, deserves a place amongst the "Men of the Time,"
account of his position as the head of one of the largest
houses in the metropolis; but from the encouragemen
remarkable career affords to the intelligent and indust
ing, as it does, that the maxim holds good in Commer
in Art, that "nothing is denied to well-directed ind
Lindsay is a native of Ayr, in Scotland. He was born
left an orphan at six, and when only fifteen years
menced his career; leaving home with three shillings
in his pocket to push his fortunes as a sea-boy! He
passage to Liverpool by trimming coals in the e
steamer. Arrived in that great commercial emporiu
himself friendless and destitute, and seven long weeks
before he was able to obtain employment.—four of
spent in such utter destitution that he was reduced to
of sleeping in the sheds and streets of Liverpool;
nothing but what he begged for. At length he w
enough to be engaged in the Isabella, West Indiam
were the hardships to which the cabin-boy of that
jected, that at times it might almost be questioned
change were for the better. But William Lindsay was
be discouraged by hardships. Pressing steadily onwa
three years after he first joined the ship in the humble
he was appointed to the position of second mate; bu
Fortune had begun to smile upon him, her face was n
unclouded; for in the same year he was shipwreck
both legs and one arm broken. The following
promoted to be chief mate; and in 1836, in his nin

road to London, and laid the foundation of that exten-
which now entitles him to recognition as one of the
inces" of the metropolis. Nor, amid all the bustle and
f a busy life, did Mr. Lindsay lose sight of his mental
. Devoting his spare evening hours, which thousands
mess or dissipation, to self-instruction, he speedily
defects of his early education, and stored his mind
y of sound information, which has been of essential
in his subsequent career. In proof how profitably
these hours of study, it may be stated that he has
rious pamphlets and letters on questions connected
pping interest, in which he himself holds so large a
as a more important work, entitled "Our Navigation
ile Marine Laws." No sooner was his position as one
shipowners and shipbrokers in the kingdom achieved,
lved to get into Parliament. He contested Monmouth
Dartmouth in July, 1852, in both of which he was
ristocratic influence and the unsparing use of other
ruption. Undaunted by these defeats, and determined
last, even if twenty times defeated, and to succeed too
d principle alone, he became a candidate for Tyne-
rch, 1854, and, after a severe struggle, was elected by
jority of seventeen. When engaged in the contest at
Mr. Lindsay gave the electors an account of his career
mercial position, which shows, in a striking light, the
f the operations of a large mercantile establishment.
ppeared, owned twenty-two large first-class ships; and
writer he had, in his individual capacity, during the
sured risks to the amount of 2,800,000*l.* In the con-
extensive export trade the firm of W. S. Lindsay and
in Friars, ship and insurance brokers, of which he
had, during the same year, chartered seven hundred
parts of the world, but principally to India and the
an; and as contractors, had shipped 100,000 tons of
0,000 tons of iron; whilst as brokers, during the year
eir operations extended to 1,200,000 quarters of grain!
took an active part in the formation of the Administra-
Association, and at the initiatory meeting at the London
osed one of the resolutions in an amusing speech, in
ailed his experiences connected with his subject, both
abroad. Mr. Lindsay married, in 1842, the sister of
l-Provost of Glasgow, and has one child.

LINDELL, JOHN, Painter, great in landscape and in por-
n London in June, 1792. He commenced life as a pupil
il with Hunt, the water-colour painter, for one—of John
father of the existing school of Water-colour Painting.
ed at the Academy in 1807,—two small landscapes; at
Institution, in 1808,—"Fishermen, a Scene from Na-
e Academy again in 1821,—Landscape and Portraits.

During the interval, many a view "in Wales" and elsewhere, "Morning" or "Evening" effect, or "Moonlight," or rustic scene of "Milking," etc., were painted. From 1818 to 1820 he had exhibited with the Society in Spring Gardens. Throughout the earlier and greater part of Linnell's career, portraits far out-numbered landscapes. By portraits, miniatures, engraving—by indefatigable industry, in short, in doing whatever he could get to do—the energetic artist subsisted, until, comparatively late in his career, the fair demand (for Art) came, and high prices, and conferred upon him fame and wealth. One who has since received his 1000*l.* for a picture *then* thought himself fortunate when the work he loved brought him a bare 100*l.* a year. At the Academy, landscapes were for twenty-five years the rare exceptions; at the British Institution, were more numerous. Simple, but nobly-treated themes, they long remained: "A View in Windsor Forest;" "A Sandy Road;" "A Heath Scene." Occasionally an incident from Scriptural history was introduced as a loftier keynote, to which the prevailing sentiment of such studies from Nature was attuned. The portraits were—what is so rare in portraits—works of art, and in a unique style: small in size, but deeply studied in character; simple and real. The execution was masterly: the finish and delicacy of miniature being united to breadth and freedom; the light and shade, colour, tone, characterized by singular power and depth, as well as brilliancy. Among his numerous portraits, some have an interest from its subject as well as its art: a 'Family Group—the Artist's Children," a miniature on ivory (1815)

ophet" (1854),—all unmistakably grand in feeling, :—for Linnell is a truly great colourist. Still more ombrances, perhaps, do the less ambitious titles of works awaken: "The Last Gleam before the Storm," Brook," "The Timber Waggon," "Barley Harvest," awthorn," etc. In 1852 Linnell took up his residence where he is in the centre of scenery specially congenial, ery variety of cultivated and waste land, of hill and hose sandy lanes supply him with foregrounds too r for Cockney taste. From his own neighbourhood, d the characteristics of his grander scenes. In "The rophet," for instance, the Scriptural incident is subor- a majestic scene, in which a mighty group of fire hill constitutes the principal feature." Linnell is not the Academy, and has never, it is said, gone out of come one. He enjoys one of the highest positions English painters, a wide circle of admirers, and large he wealthy manufacturers and merchants, who are in hief purchasers of pictures.

RANZ, a celebrated Hungarian Pianist, was born in an village of Reiding, in 1811. His father, an ac- Prince Esterhazy, possessed sufficient musical edu- ect the early development of the talents of his son. ear he made his first public appearance in a concerto a voluntary fantasia, when he excited general admira- pport of Counts Amadé and Sapary enabled the father o Vienna, where Czerny undertook his education, and him lessons in harmonics. After eighteen months of , Liszt appeared in a concert given by his father, ith brilliant success. He was then taken to Paris, in plete his education at the Conservatoire: where, how- ejected by Cherubini, as a foreigner. But the genius opened a path for itself. He played before the Duke nd soon became the favourite of the brilliant world of : can be ascribed only to the strictness of his father, constant practice, that he was not ruined. Still this life has, undoubtedly, exercised a decided influence sequent development. In 1825 an opera of his was he Academie Royale, but met with no substantial suc- in the meantime, made several successful tours through nts and in England. His father died in 1827, and om restraint, gave himself up to all the promptings of nature; sometimes to romantic fancies, sometimes nthusiasm, and not unfrequently to their very oppo- time he became a St. Simonist; then, inspired by the f July, he composed a "Symphonie Révolutionnaire," er, was never published. He at last heard Paganini, to have gained thenceforward a definite object. He the Paganini of the piano—that should be the object

his life—an object which, through the kind assistance and enco-
ement of Erard, he, in a great measure, attained, but at no small
rifice: the creative composer has been lost in the wonderful
st. His compositions are chiefly valuable as having brought the
of piano-playing to a height before undreamed of. His own
positions, however, striking as they are, have no sound basis,
are often feeble in invention. He seems never to have had
ure for continuous study in composition; but as a player he
st be allowed the merit of not confining himself to his own
positions. Bach, Handel, Beethoven, and Weber, have found
im a worthy interpreter; although here, too, he is liable to the
rge of having unwarrantably tampered with their productions.
a performer of the primitive staff no one has ever equalled him,
no one except Mendelssohn-Bartholdy can be placed in compe-
on with him. During the last few years he has travelled through
Europe, and has everywhere met with unbounded triumph.
e cities of Odenburg and Pesth presented him with the rights of
zenship; the Hungarian magnates gave him a sword of honour;
King of Prussia made him a member of the Order of Merit;
Faculty at Königsberg made him Doctor of Music; and so on
ough a long list of the minor German sovereigns. It must be
ther added, that he has not used his talents merely for his own
vate advantage, but has always been ready to employ them in aid
any object of public utility.

LOCKE, JOSEPH, Esq., M.P. for Honiton, born [illegible]

ELLOW, HENRY WADSWORTH, an American Poet, of the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, of Portland, Maine, re in that city, February 27, 1807. At the early age of entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick; and at the close l period of four years took his degree with high honours. nonths in 1825 he was a law student in the office of his having been offered a professorship of modern languages College, he was relieved from an uncongenial pursuit, to e, and prepare for the discharge of his new duties. He left home, and passed three years and a half travelling in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, and England. d to America in 1829, and entered upon the duties of his en, in 1835, Mr. George Ticknor resigned his professor- lern languages and the belles-lettres in Harvard College, there was no hesitation in calling to the vacant post llow, who had already acquired somewhat of a veteran's h but twenty-eight years of age. He now resigned his ip at Bowdoin College, and again went abroad, to become ughly acquainted with the languages and literature of urope. He passed more than twelve months in Den- len, Germany, and Switzerland, and again returning to the autumn of 1826, entered immediately upon his duties re, U.S. where he has since resided, except during a brief ope, made for the restoration of his health, in 1842. As been intimated, Longfellow commenced his literary early age. While yet an undergraduate, he wrote many d carefully-finished poems for the "United States' Li- ette," and while professor at Bowdoin College, contri- e valuable criticisms to the "North American Review." e published his translation from the Spanish of the poem of Don Jorge Manrique on the death of his father, th an introductory essay on Spanish poetry; in 1835 his r;" in 1839, "Hyperion," a romance, and "Voices of his first collection of poems; in 1841, "Ballads and ns;" in 1842, "Poems on Slavery; in 1843, "The ident," a play; in 1845, the "Poets and Poetry of Eu- "The Belfry of Bruges;" in 1847, "Evangeline;" in ranagh, a Tale;" and in 1849, "The Sea-side and the "The Golden Legend," 1851; and "The Song of 1855. Longfellow's poems have, together with great and dramatic beauty, a simplicity and fidelity to nature mend them alike to the rudest and to the most cultivated. ness and melancholy pleasure with which, in many of he dwells upon a poetical association, or an historical ive, however, proved a stumbling-block to many of his , who demand more freshness and an onward direction 's eye; an objection which his "Song of Hiawatha," iginal and truly American of all his writings, has gone se. No American poet has been so frequently reprinted ary as Longfellow. His works are eminently picturesque,

and are distinguished for nicety of epithet, melody of ve and scholarlike finish. He displays deep feeling, a rich i and a highly cultivated taste. He is the best known A of all American poets. Of Mr. Longfellow's latest poe appreciative critic remarks:—"Very pictorial is this pa ture painted with exquisite simplicity of style, and yet wi a breadth, and a durability of colour which plainly show liness of its parentage. About Longfellow there is mawkish sentimentality, no versified cant, no drivelling, gloom. His bold, broad brow, catches the sunlight fro points of heaven, and disperses it, glittering and through the homesteads of his readers. Longfellow i thiest, the heartiest, and the most harmonious of all th poets. True to nature, he is truest to himself. The m legend is made fruitful by the warmth and fervour of hi but when, as in this "Song of Hiawatha," he adopts intrinsically charged with the elements of social po genius, baring its broad pinions to the sky, shows us coa unmistakably how yearningly it leans to man and to piness."

LOUGH, JOHN GRAHAM, a self-taught Sculpt Greenhead, in Northumberland, is son of a small far boy he followed the plough, but showed the inborn t delighting to make figures in clay of the characters a he had read in such odd volumes as came in his wa "Homer," a volume of Gibbon, etc. A gentleman of hood, on his return one day from fox-hunting, sa "saw in a garden attached to Lough's father's cottag of models of legs and arms lying about. He alighted in; found the ceiling of the kitchen drawn all over, lying about in every direction." The gentleman's inter cited. He asked Lough to his house; showed him goo Michael Angelo, Canova; the former producing a deep on the aspiring youth. Despite a scanty education, foreign travel or by patronage, Lough in time became studying, in the first instance, from the Elgin marbles. exhibited at the Academy a bas-relief of the "Death of Tu Homer. In 1827 he excited a sensation by his ide "Milo," and by the circumstances under which it wa Haydon has, with some characteristic exaggeration an ment, given an interesting account of the difficult of money, of food even, and of firing,—through which h while devoting himself in obscurity to realise his ambiti "He declared solemnly to me that he had not eaten me months, and began the fourth. He said, every day at he felt the want, and used to lie down till it passed weak,—at last faint,—giddy continually. He had only and a half of coals the whole winter, and used to lie d his clay model of this immortal figure,—damp as it

[redacted]

-hours till he fell asleep." In the fourth month, "Peter
m deserves to be named, visited him: he was tearing up
s to make wet rags for his figure, to keep the clay moist,
the point of pulling it down. Mr. Coxe saved it," and
s. The sympathies of patrons and of artists were quickly
in his favour,—of the generous Lord Egremont among
rs; among the artists notably, of Haydon, a kindred mind,
nusiastically pronounced the "Milo" the "most extraor-
ary since the Greeks," and poured forth glowing auguries
ung sculptor's future. To his encouragement, and to the
of his conversation and criticism, the sculptor to this day
himself permanently indebted. Through Haydon's in-
ility, that of Cockerell, Bigg, and others, an exhibition
rk was arranged. It proved an entire success, attracting
hed notice and much admiration; the Duke of Wel-
mself giving an order for the "Milo" and the "Samson,"
llowed by others in succeeding years, which were well
but productive of few commissions. One of the kindest
rly friends was the late Mr. Joshua Watson; among the
to procure him commissions, and to the last never tired of
l offices. During eleven years Lough only exhibited once
demy.—"Duncan's Horses," in 1832. In the latter year he
in 1834, seven years after he first attracted public notice,
ne inevitable sculptor's journey to Rome. Every portion of
kindness of the late Lady Guildford and the late Duke of
berland enabled him to visit. In Italy he stayed four
s, however, at so late a period of his career, studying under
er. For the late Duke of Northumberland Lough executed
portant works in marble; and others for the Duke of
nd, Lord Brougham, the late Lord Grey, etc. Since 1838
been a regular exhibitor at the Academy, chiefly of busts
numental statues, varied by a few ideal works:—"Boy
Vater to a Dolphin," a "Roman Fruit-Girl," "Ophelia,"
anished," "Iago," etc. To the Westminster Hall Exhi-
1844 he sent his fine group of "The Mourners,"—a knight
battle, his charger standing over him, a female figure
beside. From the Royal Commission, however, or from
rnment, Mr. Lough has never received commissions. In 1845
cuted the statue of the Queen for the Royal Exchange, and
nent to Southey for Keswick Church; in 1847 a statue
Albert for Lloyd's; in 1848 a colossal statue to the late
nstings, erected (by subscription) over his grave on the
at Malta; in 1855 a statue to the late Bishop of Sidney,
ham), now placed in Canterbury Cathedral. There are casts
of his best works at the New Crystal Palace,—of his "Milo,"
"David," and several figures of a series from Shakespeare,—
"Titania,"—characteristic and graceful:—the "Puck" still
nanful. These last-named are from originals in the pos-
of that munificent friend of sculptors Sir Matthew White
who, at his house in Carlton Terrace, possesses ten full-

Lough sh... by Lough in marble, from Shakspeare, a s... elaborate ...bassi-relievi in marble from "Macbeth" and "... poet," and several groups in bronze from the same po... three colossal works in marble, and other smaller s... country-s...t. For the last sixteen years Mr. Lough has ... without a ...work in hand for his munificent patron.

LOVER, SAMUEL, Poet, Novelist, and Painter, ... most popular of our modern Irish worthies, is the ... respected ...member of the Stock Exchange, Dublin, in ... he was born, about the close of the last century. His ... desirous ... of bringing him up to commercial pursuits, and ... view took ...him into his own counting-house; but the b... boy's mind did not lie that way "at all at all." Poetry ... and music, and not figures, were his loves from his very ... "A pig, a shillelagh, and a knock on the head" (says ... writer in the "Dublin University Magazine") "were the d... in-trade of the comic-song writers of our earlier days, ... indispensable to end their verses with the senseless ... 'Whack, row-de-dow,' 'Smalliloo,' 'Pallilulu,' or 'Willeluh ... ation,' 'Lanelee,' 'Whack,' and 'Whack again.'" Mos... absurdities were written for the stage, and at a time ... Irishman played but a subordinate part in the dra... current, and were, until a very recent period, tolerate... plauded even in Ireland. At a public dinner given to ... Dublin, 1818, Mr. Lover, who had received a ticket from ... poet's friends, attended and sang an appropriate song ... the music as well as the words were his own, in hon... occasion, which was received with enthusiastic applau... encored again and again, and drew from Moore a brilli... in acknowledgment of the compliment. This was a ... for the young painter-poet, and helped to obtain fo... *entrée* to the best society in the Irish metropolis. After ... probation, in the course of which Mr. Lover wrote ... Legends and Tales illustrative of the Irish character, ... was accustomed to recite himself, he commenced bus... miniature-painter, and had the honour of painting ma... distinguished noblemen and gentlemen (the Marquis ... ley, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Brougham, Lord Clon... Paganini, among them... In 1836 he was elected ... the Royal Hibernian Society of Painters, of which he ... became the Secretary, and in the course of the same y... London, where he found profitable employment for his ... not for his pen. His engagements as an artist, however ... prevent him from completing his Irish Sketches by ... volume. He now became an extensive contributor to ... literature, and produced a series of very charming songs i... of the popular superstitions of his native country: "Ang... pers," "True Love can never Forget," "Molly Bawn," "... Dew," "The Four-leaved Shamrock," "Molly Carew...

afterwards he published the words of his
rm, as well as the novels of "Rory O'More,"
e "Treasure Trove." He is also the author
ded upon his own works, among which are
White Horse of the Peppers," "The Happy
re elaborate fictions Mr. Lover has been less
rief sketches of Irish life which obtained for
as a *raconteur*, and which, as recited by him-
quite inimitable. Finding that his sight was
his unremitting devotion to pencil and pen,
making his public appearance in London in a
l with his own songs and recitations. This
nced in 1844, with perfect success. The
to hear authors enunciate their own works
s to entertainments of far less merit than
l he accordingly became, for a time, one of
ors of his order; so much so, indeed, that
at his entertainment in most of the chief
n London with far greater success, so far as
n had preceded any of his previous efforts.
Victoria, where he was received with marked
and complimented by all classes of the people,
ed to the top of his bent." In 1848 he
where he once more appeared in an enter-
l of his songs and stories, and an epitome of
. This has proved a mine, in which there
ll seems still to be worked. Among other
peculiarly warm instance a dinner given
by no fewer than forty Irish Members of
House, illustrated by his portrait in the
ance. What more need be said to esta-
and a leading" man of our time?"

THE HON. ROBERT, M.P. for Kidder-
worthy instance of parliamentary success
was returned to Parliament in July, 1852,
ion of his addressing the House, in
the Budget, he was complimented by
men on both sides; and in the following
one of the Secretaries of the Board of
the son of the late Rev. Robert Lowe,
, where he was born, in 1811. He was
, and University College, Oxford; and at
he was one of the most vehement and
Liberal side. In 1833 he took his degree;
a Fellow of Magdalen; in 1836 he resigned
after he obtained a high reputation at Oxford
was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn,
sailed for Australia, and early attained a
Colonial bar. In 1843 Mr. Lowe was no-

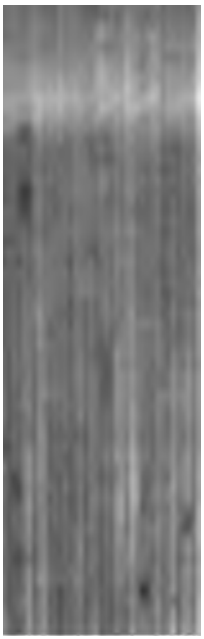
minated one of the Legislative Council, and greatly distinguished himself by his labours upon the Education and Land Committee reporting in favour of Lord Stanley's, or National System, which now forms the basis of the educational adopted in every part of Australia, except Sydney. He took active part in colonial political struggles, and in exposing administrative abuses of the Colonial Government, besides guishing himself as a successful law reformer, one of his being the abolition of imprisonment for debt on final process Lowe returned to England in 1850, and in 1852 commenced parliamentary career. "His colonial speeches," says the trated London News," "are distinguished by close reasoning felicitous illustrations and notations, ridicule and sarcasm powerful weapons in his calm hands; but in denouncing tyranny, or injustice, he can be terrible in vehemence." In 1855 he was created a Privy Councillor, and appointed Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, and shortly after the office of Paymaster-General.

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL, an American Writer is the son of an eminent Congregational clergyman, and was Boston in 1819. At the age of twenty he graduated at University, and afterwards studied the law, but never that profession. We believe he has always resided in city, and been constantly engaged in literary pursuits

GENERAL, Commander of the fifth Infantry corps of
my, and Aide-de-camp-General of the late Emperor.
y which this general is best known were rendered as
one of the three Russian army corps which took part
st of Hungary in 1849. Luders, who had, in 1848,
ushia with a corps d'armée, in violation of the Sultan's
l Transylvania in 1840, under the convention between
erors, with 40,000 men. On the 14th of July his
to those of the Austrian General Puckner, took
d on the 21st Hermannstadt. On the 31st Luders
, whose troops, imperfectly instructed, had also been
h marching, and fighting against superior numbers.
ans were defeated, and Bem himself wounded. At
of August, Luders again encountered and defeated
ibel army, and afterwards marched northwards, and
h Rudiger the movements which led to Görgei's
ne of the first acts of the new Czar was to give
mmand of the army corps in Bessarabia, under Prince

IR CHARLES, Geologist, is the eldest son of Charles
f Kinnordy, county Forfar, and was born 1797. After
ducation at Exeter College, Oxford, he was called to
occupied himself with the mysteries of geology in
those of the law. He was elected President of the
ety in 1836. His chief works are, "Principles of
lements of Geology," and "Travels in North America."
author of numerous papers in scientific journals, and
ve student of the science to which he has devoted his
s knighted in 1848. He became a second time Presi-
ological Society in 1850–51. As a geologist, Lyell
eat honour by his diligent collection of facts illustrative
ity of the laws of nature throughout the pre-Adamite
the opinion of many, this honour is not a little tar-
s obstinate adherence to an associated idea, that,
egative evidence of the progress of the organic crea-
ut the geological ages, we are entitled to believe that
e been animals of the highest kind in the primary
ertiary rocks.

RST, JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, LORD, ex-
d Statesman, although of Irish extraction, is a native
America, where he was born, in the year 1772.
England by his father, a painter, now best known by
of Lord Chatham," in the Vernon Gallery, young
ducated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1804
the English bar. Although understood to have been
ised with Liberal politics, he saw reason to change
entered Parliament under Tory auspices, and was
ral in the Liverpool administration from 1819 to



[redacted]

Fort Cornelis. After the glorious assaults on that
health became so impaired from the exertions he
that he was under the necessity of invaliding.
noticed on his arrival in England, Capt. Lyons was,
appointed to the command of the Rinaldo, in which
he distinction of carrying Louis XVIII. and the
to England. He was not again on active service
he was nominated to the command of the Blonde,
Mediterranean; and in the autumn of the en-
having for some time blockaded the port of Nava-
the movements of a naval part of an expedition or-
with the French in the siege of Morea Castle, the
the Turks in the Peloponnesus. During an arduous
days and nights, in very unfavourable weather,
surrender, he greatly distinguished
and led, he was almost constantly in the trenches,
loss of great guns and musketry. The
Lyons's exertions, added to the satisfaction
by his personality towards them, led to his
of the Order of St. Louis of France,
Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of
In 1831 Captain Lyons was removed
May, 1832, witnessed Ibrahim Pacha's
In 1834 he escorted King Otho
from Trieste to Greece. In 1835 he
received the K.C.H., and received the
Minister Plenipotentiary
Baronet for his civil services
1841, and a Military C.B. July 5, 1855,
the Blonde bears date Jan. 1850,
Sir Edmund was nominated se-
the Black Sea, where, dur-
having in 1855, on the
promoted to the chief
exploits in the Sea
the Order of the Medji-
popular in private life for his
understood to be a pleasant
Some years ago his
Duke of Arundel and Surrey, son and
which has probably contri-
to the Admiral's success.

HENRY EDWARD LYTTON BULWER, M.P., Poet and Novelist, second son of the late General Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, was born in the year 1805, with prospects very dif-
ferent from those which he has since commenced. While still in
was deprived by death of his father; but, fortunately
ment of his promising intellect, he was blessed with
care of the patrician family of Lytton of Knebworth

—who had inherited from her father, an accomplished sch
the friend of Sir W. Jones, a decided taste for elegant liter
did much to form the mind of her son. It was for the pl
his mother—at least, so runs the story—that the emi
and novelist, when only five or six summers had passed
head, wrote his earliest verses; some of which, by the l
imitations of those charming English ballads which Bish
had, in the previous century, restored to public favour, a
Walter Scott had, in his romantic boyhood, perused, as
us, with the eagerness of a young tiger devouring its pr
he had been educated at private schools, and pursued h
under two private tutors, Bulwer was sent to complete his
training at Cambridge. Whilst figuring among his e
those who deemed themselves such—at Trinity Hall, d
own horses, and indulging in the manifold eccentricitie
teristic of sumptuous fellow-commoners, Bulwer not
nalised his precocious talents by carrying off the Chancell
medal with his English poem on "Sculpture," but applied
ties with vigour and energy to the study and observati
under various aspects and in different localities. He ce
long vacation with pedestrian rambles over England and
and, moreover, travelled on horseback through a grea
France. Having previously exercised his powers by som
in verse, among which were "Weeds and Wild Flowers," an
the Rebel," the literary aspirant published, in 1827, "

is time he had been engaged with his "England
" a clever and somewhat caustic anatomy of the
r, which appeared in 1833. Having stood the
se and laudation which this essay brought upon
e ground with a new romance, "The Last Days
result of a visit to Italy,—a tale not of mere glow
, of the banquets, the festivals, and the pro-
nes; but strong in human interest, and vivid in
ter. After this came "Rienzi, the Last of the
excellence of which consists in that complete
er which, in portraying a hero, dares to exhibit
mishes which mingle with his noblest efforts;
small, unworthy, and personal, to prevent him
ipotence over the destinies of an inferior race,
human sympathies for him to the last. Never
progress of a revolution more cleverly sketched
balance more evenly held between a righteous
means; and this by fresh, vivid dialogue,
with their intense interest. The cha-
and brighter than in any previous work.
Rienzi's high-hearted and haughty wife—
with his tender, romantic, troubadour
under his warrior's suit of mail—the
nobles—and the citizens, with Cecco del
Fleish-smith, at their head. It would be
of greater boldness in conception, or more
than "Rienzi;" and it gave Bulwer
position among the novelists of the day.
appeared in 1837, and was
of the same story, entitled, "Alice,
" another of those altogether worthy of the
Athens," possessed high
have been commenced when its
executed at intervals during
shrewd, daring, and
all the graces of an orna-
"Leila, or the Siege of Granada;"
"Night and Morning," and
last succeeded "The Last
and one of the noblest
and "Zanoni," a powerful
of the Rosicrucian
"Harold, or the Last of the
impressive picture of English
Norman Conquest; and "Lu-
what too full of horrors
with satisfaction, or invested with
Bulwer, as a novelist, had now come to
fully. He had originally
difficulty; but, with a characteristic

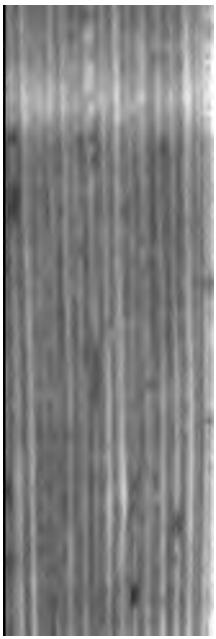
perseverance worthy of all praise, he had continued to
writing as an art until, with three hours' labour a-day—f
o'clock in the morning to one—he averaged twenty page
print. In these three-hour sittings many volumes had be
duced. He had, as a novelist, been before the public for m
two decades. He had tried, as it has been said, first the fash
novel, then the romantic and incidental, then the sentimen
then the historical; and he had been eminently succes
each line. He now resolved upon writing a domestic no
"The Caxtons" made its appearance in the columns of
wood." This charming story of familiar life, which was r
delight, which gave the world a new idea of the author
ham," and raised him enormously in public opinion, was su
by "My Novel, or Varieties of English Life,"—a work of
art, embracing a wider field, which few have perused with
fit, pleasure, and admiration. Meanwhile the voluminous
had not neglected other fields of literary labour. About
published "The Siamese Twins," a serio-comic poem. In
play from his pen, entitled "The Duchess de la Vallière,"
formed at Covent Garden; and although it failed, from
being one for which it was difficult to enlist the sympathi
English audience, his other dramas, "The Lady of Lyons,"
lieu," and "Money," had a very different and much more
fate. In 1842, "Eva, the Ill-omened Marriage," with ot
and poems from his pen, appeared; and, at a later peri

run, let us refer with brevity and candour to
ted in political affairs. It was, of course, as
the station and talent of the heir of the Lyttons
o Parliament as to Almacks, and accordingly,
ned to the House of Commons as member for
rith popular predilections he found his way to
hich the cause of the people was pleaded, and
in the ranks of "the English Radicals." He
ial capacity to link his name still closer with
rtions in favour of a law for the protection of
and of measures for relieving the newspaper
en of the stamp laws. Moreover, when Sir R.
1835, Bulwer published a pamphlet, entitled
an rapidly through more than twenty editions,
erable influence on the elections, won for its
and would have opened for him the path to
accepted the invitation to go forward. The
declined to pursue his political triumph; and
n of 1842 he was rejected by the borough
had represented for ten years. From that
s, he was excluded from Parliament. But in
i had been broken up and recast, he, having
Knebworth, with the estates of his maternal
sed by royal license, the historic name of
the political arena, with a pamphlet in the
John Bull," recommending a settlement of the
on terms of mutual compromise; and when
ted in 1852 he was a successful candidate for
t, and took his seat in the House of Commons
a supporter of Lord Derby. In his aspira-
ary success and political power, Sir E. Bulwer
to contend against such prejudices as ever in
beset the path of those who have proved their
fame by works of fiction. His parliamentary
s, however, which are thoroughly English in
n sentiment, have been eminently calculated
and he is now pretty generally recognised
tary personage, who, in the event of a minis-
ch advantage to the interests of the country,
ut in the administration of national affairs.
. Bulwer Lytton, as Honorary President of
ies of the Edinburgh University, proceeded to
and delighted the inhabitants with an inau
ress, distinguished by unrivalled power, displaying extensive
practical wisdom with poetic eloquence, and
easy with any oration of the kind that has
ent years.

M.

MACAULAY, RIGHT HON. THOMAS BABINGTON, M.P. oet, Essayist, and Historian, was born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, in the year 1800. His father, Zachary Macaulay, the son f a Scottish clergyman, having been sent, when a boy, to Jamaica, ecame so convinced of the iniquity of the system of slavery, that e endured for many years the unhealthy climate of Sierra Leone n order to aid in ameliorating the condition of the African race. fterwards figured as one of "the Clapham Sect," and performed ervices to philanthropy which won for him a monument in West minster Abbey. Meanwhile the embryo poet and historian, after graduating with high distinction at Trinity College, Cambridge; being lected to the Craven Scholarship in 1821; and becoming a fellow in 822; was destined for the legal profession, and was in 1826 called o the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Macaulay's sympathies, however, may be concluded, were from the beginning rather with the academic grove than with the noisy and bustling forum; and his talents ere hardly such as to fit him for the pursuit of forensic celebrity. bout 1824 he had given evidence of his literary turn and talent y some poems in the "Etonian" and in "Knight's Quarterly Magazine;" and in 1826 his article on Milton, in the "Edinburgh eview," indicated that an essayist of no ordinary brilliancy had risen to instruct and amuse the reading public. Ere long the aders of the Whig party, in recognition of his intellectual supe-

s of life and manners, founded on the heroic and
nts narrated by Livy; and remarkable for rapid,
tive, classical allusions, appropriate images, and
n the following year his Essays, which had previously
in America, were collected in three volumes; dis-
d erudition, a wide range of information, historical
et unrivalled, and passages of surpassing eloquence.
ribution to the great Northern Review is understood
e second part of his essay on Lord Chatham, which
tober, 1844, and was, in every respect, worthy of
did a series. When, in 1846, the Whig party, under
of Lord J. Russell, was restored to power, Mr.
ppointed Paymaster of the Forces, with a seat in the
r a time exercised the functions of that office. Un-
re was between the literary senator and his con-
ous disagreement on what they considered a vital
aving, in regard to the Maynooth Grant, expressed
ch they could not concur, and pursued a course of
ld not approve. The consequence was, that at the
they rejected Mr. Macaulay in favour of Mr. Cowan,
al bias and ecclesiastical views were much more
the majority. Under ordinary circumstances, his
have been the subject of lasting regret; but while
re deploring the fact of a man known to fame as a
nd orator, being thus displaced by a constituency so
intelligent, they derived no small consolation from
t he was to devote his leisure to the grand project
story of England. His peculiar qualifications for
arliamentary career, his official knowledge, his social
historical information, his familiarity with ancient
the art he was known to possess of writing what
read, as well as dealing skilfully with the less at-
f a subject, raised high expectations; and when, in
ent of two volumes appeared, with the title of "The
land from the Accession of James the Second," they
thusiastic reception, and elicited universal applause.
sentences with which he introduced his work to the
acaulay stated that he would cheerfully bear the
ring descended below what is called the dignity of
ould succeed in placing before the English of the
ury a true picture of the life of their ancestors. He
fice, and accomplished his object. By a judicious
rrangement of materials; by retaining only what
of itself, or could be rendered so by the artifice of
lorning his pages with biographical sketches of the
in the scenes he treated of, Mr. Macaulay succeeded
book which few can peruse without gratification.
ings as a political partisan, his sympathy with the
e great Whig connexion, his admiration of those
it powerful in the State, and his undisguised anti-



in the Royal Academy. In 1852, when a gen
he was [illegible] on the death of Mr. Macaulay [illegible] position [illegible] speech [illegible] which he [illegible] two orations deemed not quite worthy of h
In 1853, Mr. Macaulay's various speeches w
lished. In 1855, the third and fourth vol
of England were hailed with an enthusias
out for a popularity hardly less extensive
tended their predecessors. A recent write
Mr. Macaulay's style:—"In authorship the
analogous to the class of painters who exc
Macaulay is the Tintoretto of historians. F
free, his colour is rich and deep, and his
There is in all that comes from his pen a
illustration, if he rarely produces original
views of life. A more brilliant and interes
prose could not be named. Macaulay's gr
sidered critically, is found in his invention
which is decidedly his own, whatever he it
Without violating the properties of the Eng
has added some peculiar graces to his st
ginality, and increase, by the charm of nov
effect. Of all English writers, Macaulay is
If Carlyle thinks in German, Macaulay ma
according to Italian notions of grace. His sty

life. His morality is of that kind current in a select club-house. He wants classic simplicity of personal cha- nd a lofty moral purpose. Hence his rhetoric is cap- while his thinking is commonplace. Too often, when he to be profound, he *thinks by proxy*, and clothes in his h some idea of an unnamed intellect, more sagacious and ng than his own. The critic who would class Macaulay me or Gibbon, would rank Tintoretto with Angelo and

'LLOCH, HORATIO, R.S.A., an eminent Scottish Land- nter, was born in 1806, in Glasgow, where his father was eturer. He was named after Horatio Lord Nelson, whose lorious victory and death were then the theme of all He studied his art in his native city and at Edinburgh, exhibited, in 1829, a "View on the Clyde." In 1834 he e Exhibition of the Scottish Academy no fewer than nine all of which evinced his peculiar style of effect. In misty y mor- scenes he excels more especially. In 1836 he was an Associate of the Scottish Academy, and the following removed to Hamilton, to study the scenery of Cadzow t n- h- ourhood. While residing there he painted two e- e- ed pieces, the "Highland Loch," and "Loch- In 1838, in which year he was elected a member of the Academy, he exhibited a "View in Cadzow Forest,' which ally admired. In 1838 he went to reside at Edinburgh, one very head of Scottish landscape painters, and his ar- ally commanded large prices.

'LLOCH, J. R., Political Economist, Author, and Jour- s- born in Galloway, Scotland, about 1790. He was first the public, in a literary capacity, in connexion with "The Edinburgh Review," to which he became a contributor r- ny articles had been inserted, and of which he was subse- d- r for more than two years. He is now the author of Sc- on Political Economy,' "Dictionary of Commerce," nt- r- able Consequences of a Repeal of the Corn Laws," of the East India Company's Monopoly on Tea," "His- t- of the Bank," "Statistical Account of the British "Geographical Dictionary," "Observations on Duties on Coal," "Circumstances which determine the Rate of "Operation of Duties on Paper," "Treatise on Taxation Funding System," the "Literature of Political Economy," d- h- is a Member of the Institute of France, occupies a e- Government Statistic Office, and is in the receipt of a £200 a year for literary acquirements. He has, moreover, before the public as the literary executor of Ricardo and the Adam Smith. He adopted the doctrines of Free Trade long e "Manchester School" was heard of; and he enjoys the n of being the greatest political economist now living.

MACDOWELL, PATRICK, R.A., one of the most p
minded Sculptors of our time, was born at Belfast on t
August, 1799. His father, a tradesman of that town, not
with the moderate profits of his business, was, unhappily for h
duced to dispose of it, as well as of all his convertible prope
invest the proceeds in a speculation which eventually involv
in ruin. His losses preying upon his mind, he died prem
leaving his wife and only child in a great measure unp
for. At eight years of age, the boy was sent to a school in
kept by a gentleman who united in his own person the pro
of an engraver and a schoolmaster, and under whose tuitio
mained four years. It was here that the first symptom
taste for the fine arts began to develope itself. After scho
his cherished relaxation was to make copies of such prin
master's collection as attracted his fancy. He owed this
to a drawing which had been accidentally discovered upon
of a sportsman in full costume accompanied by his dogs; t
of certain stolen visits to the window of a neighbouring pa
and of sufficient merit to attract the attention of the worthy
When he was about twelve years of age, his mother was in
leave Belfast and settle in England, where she had fr
whom she looked, in all probability, for some assistance
educating her child; and after two more years of schooling
clergyman in Hampshire, she apprenticed him to a coac
whose trade, to his infinite disgust, he was constrained to

right, who expressed a wish to purchase it, and
ded in her efforts to promote his success. It
ed that Mr. MacDowell made his first essays on
, choosing for illustration a passage from Moore's
Angels" for his maiden effort. The first commis-
he was entrusted for a group in marble was from
r, formerly member of parliament for Sligo. The
alus and Procris, and the conception and style of
uch as to fix at once Mr. MacDowell's position in
The work which fully established his fame, however,
g figure of "A Girl Reading," which was sold at
of the Royal Academy, and was afterwards repeated
and munificent patron of art the Earl of Ellesmere;
MacDowell immediately after the exhibition of the
ve him a commission for a copy. Shortly after-
m Beaumont, of Yorkshire, became so warmly im-
beauty and merit of Mr. MacDowell's works, that
nmissions for two large groups; stipulating, how-
ould do nothing for any one else for three years.
arrangement might appear at a first glance, it has
swback to the success of the artist whose interests
to promote. His "Girl Reading" brought him
ns which he was unable to undertake, and when
terminated by the death of his patron, many per-
have been glad to employ him were left under the
his hands were still tied by a similar engagement.
t, no patron like the public at large. The works
. MacDowell for Mr. Beaumont, however, greatly
utation, and caused him to be appointed, without
n his part, to the rank of A.R.A. In 1840 he was
laving nearly completed his first large group for
"Love Triumphant"), that gentleman was desirous
should visit Italy, and offered to supply him with
ds. It is hardly necessary to add that this pro-
sal with gratitude, and after an absence of eight
which time he visited everything worthy of re-
ch of art that was to be seen in Italy, he returned
completed his "Love Triumphant." To this suc-
at Prayer," "Cupid," "Early Sorrow," "Psyche,"
Virginia," and "Eve;" all of which formed leading
Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations in 1851.
cDowell was entrusted by the late Sir Robert Peel to
he national statues of British Admirals (Lord Ex-
for the decoration of Greenwich Hospital. With
e is little fitted for the sort of active and noisy
ch is now the order of the day; and he has con-
ed a fair share of those public works to which
a sculptor so pre-eminently entitles him. Not
or Wellington monuments, numerous as they have
to his share. His genius appears to have been

ittle understood or appreciated by the civic and other functionaries who form for the most part the committees of taste, to whose judgment public works in London and the provinces seem now to be abandoned. We are indeed surprised that any artist of established reputation will condescend, by taking part in a competition in which the best and purest model is almost invariably rejected, to subject themselves to the decision of such judges. Mr. Macdowall has only one child, a son, whom he is educating for a sculptor, and who has already given promise of treading worthily in his steps.

MACINTOSH, J. L., Journalist, Editor of the "Morning Post." Mr. Macintosh is one of the senior members of the body of London journalists, and his pen has done good service to the aristocratic section of the community, to which the "Morning Post" has long specially addressed itself.

MACKAY, CHARLES, Poet and Journalist, born in Perth in 1812, but having been removed in infancy to London, may be almost regarded as a Cockney. He gained a valuable portion of his education in Belgium, where, in 1830, he was a witness of the stirring events of the Revolution. In 1834 he published a small volume of poems, which was the means of introducing him to the notice of John Black, the editor of the "Morning Chronicle," through whose instrumentality he became connected with that paper. After remaining on the "Morning Chronicle" for about nine years, during which time he published another volume of poems, the principal

e public, acted as editor for four or five months, rendering it inconvenient for him to appear as editor h no joke to conduct a Liberal newspaper—Mr. quished the post of responsibility to Mr. J. R. le resumed it, however, after an interval of two years, to exercise the editorial functions until compelled by sign them in 1847; continuing, however, to write on the paper, then placed under the management of Mr. ssell. Mr. Maclaren possesses a philosophical intel- ful statistician, accomplished in geology and physical nd an elegant writer. Under his hands "The Scots- onsidered as the leading political journal of Scotland; ng been from the first Whiggish and anti ecclesiastical. on is the author of "A Treatise on the Topography of e Geology of Fife and the Lothians," 1839; and of fe papers scattered throughout public journals. He re- nd in , where his personal character is much esteemed.

ISE, DANIEL, Painter, born at Cork, January 25th, 1811. ceived an early age in the establishment of Mr. Newen- ker of Cork, his friends not venturing to commit him to r of an artist, for which he had exhibited great aptitude and predilection. At the age of sixteen he left the bank, and d to himself to artistic studies. His first money is said been earned by drawing the portraits of all the officers 4th Light Dragoons. He afterwards made a pedestrian ough Wicklow, sketching the scenery through which he In the course of this excursion he was benighted, and to pass the night on a mountain, with stones for a bed and for a coverlet. He returned the bearer of a collection ape, drawings, and characteristic sketches of the Irish ; of the versatility of his talents and the genuality of his many amusing illustrations have been preserved. It is re- upon one occasion, when a masquerade had been got charitable society, he added considerably to the funds by ng an itinerant artist, throwing off grotesque sketches ers present, which were rapidly sold on the spot for ft of the institution. For several years he studied anatomy r. Woodroffe, proceeding in his studies from drawing to n. In 1828 he came to London, presented a trial draw- Royal Academy, Somerset House, and was admitted. In ar he gained Sir Thomas Lawrence's medal in the School of the Academy, and was admitted into the *Life*- where he also obtained the medal for the best copy of inting by Gandee. During this period he drew sketches in- le, many of which were caricatures of well known cha- for "Fraser's Magazine," to which he was also a poetical tor. In the summer of 1830 he went to Paris, and studied ouvre and Luxembourg galleries. In 1831 he made his he attempt in historical painting, and won the gold medal

of the Academy by his "Choice of Hercules." The Ac
pension for enabling artists to study three years in Italy
at his command, but he preferred to remain in England
he revisited Cork, returned to London, and painted his "A
Eve," exhibited in the next year with his "Love Adv
Francis I. with Diana of Poictiers." In 1834 he produc
Installation of Captain Rock," and illustrated Bulwer's "Pi
the Rhine." In 1835 appeared "The Chivalric Vow of th
and the Peacock," in which what may be called the highly
character of his style first became prominent. From t
forward his works were very numerous. The following are a
most successful: "The Choice of Hercules;" "Mokanna
his Features to Zelica" (Lalla Rookh); "Puck disc
Bottom" (Midsummer Night's Dream); "Henry VIII.'s
with Anna Boleyn at the Masque;" "Allhallow Eve in
"Francis the First and Diana of Poictiers" (Love Ad
"Installation of Captain Rock;" "Chivalric Vow of the
the Peacock;" "Interview between Charles the First and C
"Macbeth and Witches;" "Bohemian Gipsies," "Myrrha
napalus;" "Robin Hood and Richard Cœur de Lion in t
wood;" "Christmas in the Baron's Hall" (procession of
Head); "Banquet Scene in Macbeth" (for Lord Chesterfi
Blas and the Parasite" (for Her Majesty); "Scene fro
of Midas" (for Her Majesty); "Gil Blas dressing *en*
"Salvator Rosa painting Massaniello;" "The Knight's F

for Art Manufacture; among others, one for a very elaborate table, now in course of execution for the Duke of Sutherland. His beautiful designs for the "Seven Ages" were originally intended for the embellishment of a porcelain tray. Maclise was elected Associate in 1835, and Academician 1840.

LURE, SIR ROBERT JOHN LE MESURIER, KNT., R.N., the Discoverer of the North-West Passage, is the son in Maclure of the 89th Regiment, who served with Aber- in Egypt, and who was by the side of that truly British en he received his death-wound at Aboukir. The elder married, in 1806, Jane, the daughter of Archdeacon Elgee, f Wexford, but survived his marriage only four months. John Le Mesurier Maclure, the posthumous child of this as born at Wexford on the 28th January, 1807, at the e of his grandfather, where he remained for the first four his life under the care of his mother, who, before she had the age of nineteen, had been a wife, a widow, and a wife in a year. The sponsor for the infant was General arter, hereditary Governor of Alderney; a man of large and amiable disposition. A warm intimacy had long sub- ween the elder Maclure and the General. They were ellers, and Captain Maclure is said to have saved the life eral whilst they were on service together in Egypt. In nship originated a promise, that if Captain Maclure should ot have a son the harmless children of his own he would provide for him. This promise he redeemed; receiving into his house when only four years of age. There he d until he was twelve, when an unlooked for change in the General's family. After three and twenty years s marriage, his lady presented him, in three successive rs three sons, the youngest of whom is now the inheritor their large fortune and munificent spirit—a spirit which recently manifested by a donation of 10,000*l.* towards the of a church at Alderney. The General did not, however, ht of the orphan. He sent him to Eton, and thence to ort; but the military profession proving distasteful to him se discipline of the place at that period may have had ng to do with his escapades, he left the college with three of rank, sympathising adventurers, who were his fellow- s, and proceeded to France, determined never to enter the f Sandhurst again. This rash deviation from the path ad been chalked out for him was, of course, far from being ble to his benefactor, who, however, does not appear to have an fr m him his countenance. On the contrary, he allowed choose his own profession; and his strong predilection in favour of the sea, the appointment of midshipman in old ship the Victory was obtained for him. During the ten years he served in various ships, in different parts of

the world. In the Hastings, 74, under Captain
Home Station: in the Niagara, Captain Sandom, o
Canada: in the Pilot, in North America, and the V
the Romney receiving-ship, in the Havannah; an
the Coast Guard: but our business is almost
his Arctic services. In 1836, having served six y
and passed his examination for a lieutenancy, he
Admiralty to seek employment. On entering the
sea-lord exclaimed—"Maclure, you are just the
There is an expedition fitting for the North Pole
The proposal took him by surprise, and he request
in order to give it some consideration. Havin
mate-room, he sat down on a chair to meditate.
coming in at the moment, asked him what he ha
He told him. "Well," said he, "I saw Nelson sit
chair, thinking, just like you, what he should do,
they offered him. Do you do the same." Mac
suggestion, and volunteered to join the expediti
sail under Sir George Back. Any detailed accou
Arctic, even did our limits permit, would be whol
a work like this. A brief catalogue of these expe
even, must be considered irrelevant. They are as
Captain John Ross, in the Isabella and Investig
Buchan and Franklin, in the Dorothea and Trent
in 1818; of Franklin's first land expedition, in 18
first voyage in the Hecla and Griper, 1819–20;
voyage in the Fury and Hecla, 1821–23; of Clav
Spitzbergen and Greenland in the Griper, 1823;
in the Griper, 1824; of Parry's third voyage i
Fury, 1824–25; of Franklin's second land expedi
Captain Beechey's voyage to Behring Straits
1826–28; of Parry's fourth or Polar voyage in
of Captain John Ross's second voyage, in the Vi
Back's land journey in search of Ross, 1833–35;
in 1836; of Dease and Simpson's discoveries on t
America; of Dr. John Rae's land expedition,
Captain Sir John Franklin's last expedition in
Terror, 1845–51. The following are the Govern
searching expeditions:—that of Sir John Ross a
the Enterprise and Investigator, 1848–49; of the
Star; of the second voyage of the Enterprise
under Captain Collinson and Commander Mach
Plover, under Captain Pullen, 1848–51; of the L
Sophia, Mr. Penny; of the Resolute and Assistan
Austen, 1850–51; of Sir John Ross in the Felix
1850–51; of the Resolute and Assistance, 1850–
can searching expedition, Lieutenant De Haven,
the Prince Albert, Captain Forsyth, 1850. It wa
expedition undertaken since 1819, under Sir Geor
Maclure took his first Arctic service, at which tim

and had passed his examination for a lieutenancy. ad already distinguished himself on the American where he discovered the magnificent river which and which empties itself into the Polar Sea after a miles. Immediately on his return he was, by the ographical Society, appointed to command an expe- for this voyage that Maclure volunteered to accom- ate. Captain Back set out on the 14th June, 1836, ixty men, in the Terror, a sailing-vessel, whose sub- th Sir John Franklin is still so painful a mystery. unusually severe, and by October they were com- in within sight of land, but unable to reach it. roke up the ship was nearly sunk by a submerged ter working upon it day and night the crew managed r, and the vessel righted. Within a week of home d by a hurricane which had well-nigh wrecked them, been so violently injured that it was scarcely pos- r afloat. On the 3d September, 1837, they reached, ulty, Lough Swilly, and ran the ship ashore, when an immense leak, from the effects of which she dered in two or three hours. Maclure's promotion y followed immediately. He was appointed to the ship destined to convey Lord Durham to Canada, the Canada station captured a notorious freebooter, n. dead or alive, 5000*l.* had been offered by the Go- capture having, unluckily, been made on the Ame- e river, the Government refused the payment of the in Sandom, however, appointed Mr. Maclure to the of the dockyard, and subsequently placed him in f the Romney receiving-ship at the Havanna, where til 1846. He afterwards served in the Coast Guard; James Ross, who had not long returned from the Ant- ing been appointed to the command of an expedition r John Franklin, Lieutenant Maclure again volun- ervice, and was nominated to be his first lieutenant. nected with Sir John Franklin's expedition are too ed recapitulation. Certain Admiralty officials, who ch of their importance from their connexion with peditions, were determined, at whatever sacrifice to h attempts should be made. They were well aware e advantage, in a commercial point of view, could consummation of their wishes; but they sought to of having directed a successful expedition; and such with which they inspired their officers, that the to their vanity, Franklin, declared that "it would be disgrace if the flag of any other nation should be the North-West Passage before our own." The the Erebus and Terror, a hundred and thirty-eight ave been sacrificed, along with their noble com- vagaries of Admiralty red-tapists. Franklin sailed

Enterprise and Investigator. To the last-mentio
Mr. Maclure was attached; and it sailed for its des
12th of June, 1848. It reached Barrow's Straits in
found a further advance impossible. By Octobe
refuge in Leopold Harbour, a position which com
Great Arctic highways. During the winter, sledge p
the ice in all directions; but although at Fury Be
the provisions which had been left there, sixteen yea
John Ross, they heard nothing of the missing expl
device that could be thought of was adopted in turn
that of letting loose foxes with inscriptions round
acquaint Franklin and his party with their position
quitted Leopold Harbour, and tried to penetrate
huge barriers of ice pressed around them on every
dered their efforts fruitless. They arrived in Engla
when Lieutenant Maclure was immediately promo
of Commander. The expeditions to the Pacific a
were equally unsuccessful in finding any trace of
Terror, although they ascertained clearly that they
been wrecked along that track; Captain Kellett th
to the Sandwich Islands, leaving the Plover to wi
Straits. The Admiralty now determined on anot
and Maclure's services were a third time volunteere
In January, 1850, he was appointed to the comma
tigator, a ship destined to rank in celebrity with th
of Drake. Captain Collinson, his senior offic
the Enterprise, and their instructions directed ther
the Pacific to Behring Straits, and thence, if prac
ville Island. Another expedition was to take the
Bay, to search Wellington Channel, and reach Melv
from the westward. Since Parry had passed thro

must have sailed. A piece of English elm, which in the channel, confirmed him in this notion; but not explore the open sea merely with boats. Captain to go up in one of the steamers to search the sea ... r was declared by Captains Austen and ... escape detected of the whole squadron; ... expedition turned homeward without the discov- ... Franklin or the North West Passage. Another subsequently despatched, under the command of Sir ... r, to Wellington Channel, following the track opened ... ; but with no other result than the discovery of ... and more ice. Thus, since 1850, no fewer than fifteen ... consisting of thirty vessels and above a thousand men, ... ployed in the search from Baffin's Bay to Melville ... more important discovery than the slight traces left ... land; and Captain Penny's investigation of Wellington ... small expedition to which Captain Maclure was ... ordered to reach Melville Island from Behring ... vement which no ship had hitherto accomplished. ... sailed from Plymouth on the 20th January, 1850, ... three years, with a complement of sixty-six men in ... vestigator commanded by Captain Collinson, the senior ... Enterprise by Commander Maclure. The two ships ... ed to press forward to the Sandwich Islands, refit ... hen use every exertion to pass Behring Straits and ... by the 1st of August. The Enterprise and Investi- ... rted by a gale in Magellan's Straits, and never met ... Investigator proceeded alone to the Sandwich Islands, ... r the Enterprise nor the Herald. Captain Kellett ... Behring Straits, having given up all hope of meet- ... r the Enterprise or her consort. Maclure went on

country, with fine rivers, lakes, ranges of hills two sand feet high, valleys verdant with moss, and throu of deer and musk oxen. Divided from it by a str tract of land, with ranges of volcanic hills and verda they named after Prince Albert. The strait he Prince of Wales. All he had toiled for seemed reach; for through this strait he arrived within twe Barrow's Straits, and, in fact, in the waters of the A north-west wind set the whole mass of ice drifting t Barrow's Straits were effectually barred from him. his ship to a floe of ice eight fathoms deep, he drif the strait some miles, and was finally frozen in o tember, two months after he had entered the ice; plished," says Sir Edward Parry, "the most magn navigation ever performed in a single season;" th from 900 to 1000 miles that had never been naviga the Atlantic side Parry had reached Melville Islan years no one had accomplished so much. No on path before:—

"He was the first
That ever burst
Into that silent sea!"

Winter was now setting in, and preparations were the officers and crew to leave the vessel, should she ice. The question which suggested itself was, did exist between the ship and Barrow's Straits. The postulate would decide at once and for ever the ques West Passage. Maclure took six men with him a travelled five days. On the sixth they pitched t shore of Barrow's Straits. Opposite lay Melville erected a cairn fifteen feet high, inscribed with the

ow for the night. The next morning he found
l the ship some four miles, but contrived to reach
in safety, after frightful perils of various kinds,
twenty-four hours' fast. Winter had now set in, and
y were all chained to this spot. The Enterprise
in her first attempt to pass Behring Straits; on
nber she succeeded; but Maclure had advanced to
miles, and had nearly achieved the great object of
ith the return of spring sledge-travelling was re-
ing-parties organised. We cannot follow Captain
the details of this most interesting portion of his
g's Island he found the remains of an immense
over an entire range of hills, although a tree is no
ath in the Arctic regions beyond the 66th degree
Prince Albert's Island he discovered a primitive
s, who had never seen an Europeans before. His
these people was the only communication he and
with any human being for three years. For ten
stigator remained immovable in the ice, and the
length compelled to cause its disruption by gun-
re thus enabled to pass through, but could not
ats during the whole summer, and tried in vain the
th side of Baring's Island. Nothing could exceed
h they were exposed in these attempts; locked
in huge masses of ice, from which they could only
by blasting—using at one time so much as 225
der. They were, however, once more completely
ir provisions became so reduced that they were
with half rations. But for their hunting-parties
perished. Expecting that provisions had been
at Melville Island, Captain Maclure sent a
arch of them, but after travelling eighteen days
Captains Austen and Ommaney, with their powerful
and and supplies, had not given them a thought.
972 passed away without any prospect of release.
ained to half a pound of meat a day, in a climate
ld have consumed four. On the 8th September,
ir imprisonment in the ice, Captain Maclure came
at sending half the crew home in the following
taining with his officers and the ship so long as
e of extrication. That proving impracticable, he
his way home in 1854 by sledges, to Port Leopold
s, where he would be likely to fall in with ships or
ssel was still sound, and he would not desert her
favourable season might enable her to run through
so perfect the North West Passage. Fortunately
powder and shot, and their hunting parties brought
ber to keep them from starvation. We cannot con-
more honourable, to England in particular and to
ral, than the cheerfulness of Maclure's crew under

ity and most severe labours and privations. In
ity provisions they kept Christmas right merrily.
ulated the gay assemblage," says Maclure, "I could
eply impressed with the many and great mercies'
f the little spot in which the ship obtained a tempor
ty Bay") "extended towards us by a kind and benefice
, to whom alone is due our heartfelt praises and thank
all the great benefits we have hitherto experienced."
h March the men were told off who were to proceed hom
full allowance of provisions given them. They were div
two parties; one by sledge to Melville Island, and there
sible, to Beechey Island, in the hope of meeting ships and
the second to proceed by Mackenzie River to the nearest
station. The 15th April was fixed for their departure.
what he had good reason to believe might be his last word
his old Commander Sir George Back, the only personal favo
sults of the Admiralty is, that his commission be antedated
October, 1850, the day on which he discovered the Passag
Admiralty he writes—"If no tidings of me are heard ne
Port Leopold, it may be concluded that some fatal catast
happened; either that we have been carried into the Pol
smashed in Barrow's Straits. In that case, *let no ship pro
relief, for we must all have perished from starvation; let
rished in quest of those who will then be no more!*" Of this
of Captain Maclure's despatches Sir Roger Murchison has
—"Since Captain Cook, no officer has written despatche
be more indelibly impressed on the minds of Englishmen
was now near at hand. On the arrival of Captain Kell
ville Island he found, to his surprise, the notification lef
Maclure, in April 1851, of his discovery of the Passag
condition at that date. A sledge-party was according des
the Bay of Mercy, under Lieutenant Pim of the Resolute.
ings of Maclure and his companions on its arrival may be
but can hardly be described. The sick were first removed
companions followed. In sixteen days the whole party
veyed in safety to their destination; but Captain Maclure
to return to and remain with his ship. His subsequent
modest account of his adventures are well known to all
5000*l.* has been awarded to him by Parliament, with a corr
amount to his officers and crew, as a reward for their galla
He received the honour of Knighthood in 1855. 800*l.* was
for erecting a monument to Franklin and his crew.

M'MAHON, GENERAL OF FRANCE, and Captor
lakoff, was born about 1807, and derives his descent from
which, after figuring with distinction for many centuries i
risked and lost all for the last of our Stuart kings. The
carrying their national traditions, ancestral pride, and hist
to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old
their adopted country, and obtained, with the rank of

lorat castle and extensive estates of Sully. The General's
Count de M'Mahon, who was an officer of high rank, a
man, a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis, and a personal
harles X., espoused a lady of the ducal house of Caraman,
er sons and four daughters. Of this numerous family,
est is the hero of the Malakoff. General M'Mahon
t entered the military service of France in 1825, as mem-
school of St. Cyr, was in 1830 sent to the Algerian wars;
2, while acting as aide-de-camp to General Achard, took
e expedition to Antwerp. He attained to the rank of
1833, and after holding the post of aide-de-camp to
erals, and taking part in a severe African campaign,
ich, in 1837, he received a bullet-wound in the chest at
e, the gallant officer was, in 1840, nominated Major of
talion of Foot Chasseurs. Returning once more to sig-
valour in the Algerian wars, M'Mahon became, in 1842,
Colonel of the Foreign Legion; in 1845, Colonel of the
e Line; and in 1848, General of Brigade. For a while
l'Mahon occupied the position of Governor of the pro-
ran, and afterwards in the division of Constantine; and
in 1852, he was advanced to the rank of General of Di-
aving stated enough to indicate that General M'Mahon
l himself—

"No carpet knight so trim,
But in close fight a warrior grim,
In camps a leader sage,"

ten on to that splendid achievement which spread his
ghout Christendom. When, in 1855, the amiable and chi-
mrolaert left the Crimea, General M'Mahon, being then in
is selected by the Emperor Napoleon to succeed him in
and of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies
n assaulting Sebastopol on the 8th of September, they
o General M'Mahon the honourable and perilous post of
se works of the Malakoff. "Soldiers of the First Division
s of the Guard," said the gallant warrior, inspired with
ence of victory, "you are at last about to quit your
to attack the enemy hand to hand. On this decisive day
ral has confided to you that most important task, the
the Malakoff Redan—the key of Sebastopol. Soldiers,
army has its eyes upon you, and your colours planted
ramparts of that citadel will be the answer to the signal
the general assault. Your bravery is a guarantee for the
hich will immortalise the numbers of your regiments. In
rs the Emperor will tell France what the soldiers of Alma
man can do. I will give the signal by the cry of 'Vive
r.' Our rallying word shall be 'Honneur et Patrie.'"
d with this spirit-stirring address, the soldiers sprang
ith that heroic bravery characteristic of their nation, and
trampled difficulties, and a most exciting foot-to-foot com-
aded in effecting a lodgment in the anterior part of the

Malakoff. The enemy showered down a storm of projectiles of all kinds upon the assailants; but the brave Bosquet supported with his Guards; and Pelissier, standing on the Mamelon, his military reputation trembling in the balance, exercised all his characteristic energy in pushing forward the reserves; and, feeling that the fall of the Malakoff would be decisive of success, gave his whole attention to retaining possession of the ground. Matters were, indeed, somewhat critical; but resolution and energy overcame all difficulties. Bosquet was struck by the ball of a shell. Another General took his command. A powder magazine exploded; and the Russians, hoping to profit by this accident, immediately advanced in dense masses, and, disposed in three columns, simultaneously attacked the centre, the left, and the right of the Malakoff. But measures of defence had already been taken in the interior, and General M'Mahon opposed to the enemy those troops whom nothing could intimidate. After the most desperate efforts the Russians were compelled to make a precipitate retreat. General M'Mahon remained master of the Malakoff; the tricolored flag waved in triumph from its battlements. The Emperor's decree has since elevated him to the dignity of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

M'NEILE, THE REV. HUGH, Minister of St. Jude's, Liverpool, Canon of Chester, was born in 1795, at Ballycastle, in the neighborhood of Belfast. He was originally intended for the law, but resolved to devote himself to the church, and studied divinity at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1821 he married the daughter of the late Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Magee, whose family he had been tutor: this gave him a position, and his intense hatred, as an Orangeman, of the Romanists made him an eager and vehement speaker at the Reformation. He afterwards spent a few years of his life in London, where, however, he failed to produce the effect he anticipated. About 1828 or 1829 later he became the Rector of St. Jude's, Liverpool, where he acquired immense influence, and has become virtually the spiritual dictator of a very considerable circle of admirers. He has published several sermons and controversial pamphlets. His most popular sermons was that delivered on the occasion of Prince Albert's visit to Liverpool. His eloquence is of a high, impassioned and declamatory character, and he is gifted with a fine person, presence and a sonorous voice. Whilst in London, he frequently preached at the Charlotte Street Chapel, Fitzroy Square, and tried to make an impression upon the religious classes, In the meantime being in full possession of the field.

M'NEILL, SIR JOHN, G.C.B. and F.R.S.E., the son of John M'Neill, Esq., of Colonsay, Argyleshire, and brother of the Right Hon. Duncan M'Neill, Lord Justice-General of Scotland, was born in 1795, and in 1831 was appointed Assistant-Envoy at the court of Persia. In 1834 he became Secretary of the Embassy at

ny Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that 1834, he received the Persian order of the Lion and 1839 was created a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the 1844 he returned home. During the time that he he East he became thoroughly acquainted with the y, and resources of the Asiatic nations; and the signal which he even at that period pointed out the aggressive Russia, was acknowledged even by those who were un- icipate in all his apprehensions of danger. Soon after rom Teheran he was placed at the head of the board o superintend the working of the new Scottish Poor- 1845, and in 1851 conducted a special inquiry into the the Western Highlands and Islands. In February, as chosen by the Government of Lord Palmerston to the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of sariat of the army in the Crimea.

ADY, WILLIAM CHARLES, Tragedian, was born in rch 3d, 1793. His father was the manager of a pro- pany, and lessee of several theatres; but, desiring a ofession for his son, sent the future actor to Rugby. ebrated school he acquired considerable reputation by l attainments, and gave promise of future celebrity at which he was at that time destined by his parents. In enth year, whilst expecting to proceed to the University his father's affairs became deeply embarrassed. It is offers of assistance, such as would have enabled the acready to continue his academical career irrespective ly misfortunes, were at this time made by friends, but ere declined. Be this as it may, the son now resolved father with those talents which the latter had made o improve. He exchanged the quiet of the school for ent of the theatre, and in June, 1810, made his first at Birmingham in the character of Romeo. Having well as talents, he was soon recognised as a valuable saw his exertions in behalf of his father crowned with Till Christmas, 1814, Mr. Macready remained with his pany as a leading actor and stage-director; performing applause at many of the chief towns of the midland rn counties. In the two following years he visited the Ireland and Scotland; increasing his reputation, which ought sufficient to warrant him in making his appear- e London stage. Accordingly, on the 16th of Septem- e came before a Covent Garden audience as Orestes in ssed Mother." His *début* caused much excitement in the rorld, and Kean, among other eminent actors, witnessed ded his performance. At the conclusion of the tragedy istressed Mother," the announcement of Macready's re- was hailed with three rounds of applause. Notwith- is favourable *début*, Macready had a hard battle to fight

or many years. Kean, Kemble, and Young were the great favourites of the town; and the monopoly which limited the performances of Shakspeare's dramas to the two patent theatres narrowed the arena of competition. Clubs were formed, the bond of which was an engagement to prevent the intrusion of new-comers upon what was considered the domain of established favourites. Under these circumstances, he was compelled to refrain from assuming a number of Shakspearian characters in which he has since become a favourite with the public. His Virginius, Mirandola, and Rob Roy, were pronounced very masterly personations. After his triumph in the first, he speedily took his place as a Shakspearian actor. On removing from Covent Garden to Drury Lane, he became the original representative of the respective heroes of Mr. Sheridan Knowles's Caius Gracchus and William Tell. He reappeared at Drury Lane in 1826, and from that time to the present moment has continued to hold that high rank in public estimation which he has never forfeited. Mr. Macready had undertaken in turn the management of the two patent theatres, and sustained considerable pecuniary injury in his endeavour to elevate the character of dramatic amusements. In 1826 he went to America, and in 1828 visited Paris, where he was enthusiastically received. In 1849 he paid a second visit to New York, where the jealousy of Forrest, the American actor, led to a riot, in which the Astor Opera-house, in which Macready was performing, was attacked by the mob, and the English actor only escaped with his life. The military were called out to suppress the disturb-

[redacted] most complete "Geographical Dictionary of Spain" is from [redacted] of M. Madoz. Upon acceding to office, he found the [redacted] finances in a state of complete disorganisation; the revolu[redacted]ring at once enormously enhanced expenses and diminished [redacted]. As a bold expedient, he has proposed that the Govern[redacted]should assume and realise the property of the Church,—a mea[redacted]which has created immense excitement in Spain.

MAGNÉ, M. French Minister of Finance, is one of the many [redacted] of the new régime of whom the European public know [redacted]tle. He was a member of an obscure family in Périgord, [redacted] introduced to public life in Paris by Marshal Bugeaud, a [redacted] of the same part of the country. Originally appointed a [redacted]n the Treasury, he rose to become Secretary of Finance. His [redacted] administrative ability was remarked by M. Fould, who is [redacted]nerally said to have been the founder of his political fortunes. [redacted] member of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, M. [redacted] occupied no leading position as a debater. Occasionally, [redacted]ver, he made practical speeches, which were always listened to [redacted] attention. His ministry of Public Works, which he held for a [redacted]derable time, is generally admitted to have been very success[redacted]. It has been his lot to conclude many most important treaties [redacted]the great railway companies, and during his career of office he [redacted]rsonally inspected not only all the principal lines of France, [redacted]ose of other countries, to enable him to avail himself of [redacted]rovements. His known talents augur well for the new adminis[redacted]n of finance, but it is objected by members of a certain party in [redacted]ce that he is likely to be too much under the influences of M. [redacted]. He received his present appointment in January, 1855.

MAHONY, FRANCIS, Journalist and Author, one of the Editors [redacted] "Globe," born in Ireland about 1805, left at an early age for [redacted] Colleges in France and the University of Rome. Returning [redacted]rical orders from Italy, a short experience of their Irish ex[redacted] seems to have decided him to resume literature as his [redacted]. Uniting in an eminent degree ripe scholarship, wit, a [redacted] pen, and a racy style, he was, under the *nom de plume* of [redacted]r Prout," gladly enrolled amongst the band of able men who [redacted] years ago—in the hey-day of Dr. Maginn—contributed to [redacted]'s Magazine." He spent some years in travel through Hun[redacted]Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt, and has written several books; [redacted]his chief literary labours have been devoted to, and his chief [redacted]ause has been exerted in, the columns of newspapers. He [redacted]nated the Roman correspondence of the "Daily News;" con[redacted]ing to the columns of that journal a series of articles full of [redacted] feeling, sparkling wit, and zeal for the cause of Italy, in the [redacted]ery of which he has not spared anointed wrong-doers. He [redacted]xamined by the Parliamentary Committee on the Mortmain [redacted]s in 1851, principally as it regarded their effect in the Roman [redacted]es.

MANTEUFFEL, BARON OTHO-THEODORE, P
President in the Government of the King of Prussia, and M
of Foreign Affairs. The name of M. Manteuffel has been
manently associated in England with the pro-Russian poli
Court of Berlin throughout the Eastern war. It would
be paying him far too high a compliment to believe that h
thing more than the tool of those from whom that poli
reality received its impress and direction. M. Manteuff
nominally president in the councils of the King of Prussi
Prussia itself is a constitutional country but in name.
seended of a family belonging to the landed gentry or pet
in Prussia, which has several members in the military or ci
of the government. Otho-Theodore was trained for the
Poor-Law Administration, and filled a subordinate office wh
Brandenberg was called to power in the autumn of 1848, an
with the duty of suppressing the revolution. Brandenb
have had great difficulty in finding colleagues of name or
he did not consider such men necessary. His sole reliar
the sword of General Wrangel. He appointed Manteuffe
of the Interior, and as the kingdom seemed to be ma
star the new minister found appropriate field for his
administrative activity, which gained him the good will
party among the aristocracy and amongst the classes. His
is that of being a favourite. In December, 1850, he w
third minister of Foreign Affairs upon the fall of Count
and of Otterstedt immediately succeeded to Austrian
questions of German policy for which Prussia had consent
[illegible] two years and a half. The
Prussia [illegible] German has never recovered
[illegible] Convention 1851. Manteuffel was made Prussia
[illegible] Memorandum. The course which the Prussian Ca
[illegible] the war between Turkey and Rus
was [illegible] Manteuffel's share therein is to
[illegible] the [illegible] of the Prussian Co
[illegible] to [illegible] Westminster Review has treat
[illegible] following words:—"With us, Otho
Manteuffel is Prussia [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] Count Von Orlof, [illegible] Count Buol, M. N
[illegible] [illegible] in the Russian [illegible]
[illegible] with Baron Brunnow the Russian em
[illegible] and Count Bernstorff the Prussian em
[illegible] Baron Manteuffel, the Prussian [illegible]
[illegible] Count Von Arnim, Count Von Hatzfeldt
[illegible] of these politicians, one of the same disposition. Th
minister [illegible] Russia, by his social position, is a
believer in the secret plan for the annihilation of th
army to the Czar, and would have been happy to [illegible]
proved to be the brother of the king. Prince Charles
[illegible] the same writer says:—"He is without comparable
and when he took the reins of power he was, owing to

hose branches of knowledge which form the
of making up for such deficiencies he keeps a
l journalists to cram him with facts, quotations,
with ready-made speeches; and afterwards he
nsulships. He has shown some talent, at the
oing the press, and managing public opinion
There is a perpetual squabble," the reviewer
urnals and that of the Junker party, and there
of the ministers having tendered his resigna-
but a pantomime to deceive the public."

M L., one of the leading Democratic Politicians
s, was born at Sturbridge, Worcester county,
mber 12, 1786. As his father was in com-
es, the son was enabled to obtain a liberal
he had completed his academic course entered
here he graduated with high honour in 1808.
p his residence in Troy, in the state of New
ued and commenced the practice of the law,
ent part in the political discussions growing
Jefferson and Madison; heartily approving
defending their administration with zeal and
g over of war with Great Britain. Mr. Marcy
to Governor Tompkins, and served with
r part of the struggle. About the year 1816
was rewarded by the appointment of Recorder
But on account of his forming a close con-
Buren, and his opposition to Governor Clinton,
his office in 1818. In 1821 he became Ad-
State, and Comptroller in 1823, when he
which he has ever since resided, becoming a
of 'the Albany Regency,' which for many years
of the democratic party in New York. In
e one of the Associate Justices of the Su-
ed that office on his election to the United
He remained in the senate about two
the mean time been elected Governor of the
ntered upon the discharge of the duties of
in 1833. Mr. Marcy was twice re-elected
each re-nomination by his party in 1838 he was
ity, and it was that time had no political
ceeded to the presidency in 1845. He was
of Secretary of War in the cabinet, which
ed those of during Mr. Polk's adminis-
and Mr. Marcy discharged them with
He resigned his office in 1849, on the accession
He ranks high as a writer, and has the repu-
ed political tactician. He was one of the
s for the presidency before the recent demo-
Baltimore, but upon the election of General

...would sell, the Washington Cab...
...ought to be taken." It immediately ap...
...ed to part with its finest for...
...and Macy were not bold enough ...
...and Buchanan were recalled.

MARKHAM, FREDERICK, General, wa...
...and is son of Admiral Markham, whose ...
...k for nearly half a century. Markha...
...as an ensign in the 33d Regiment, whe...
...following year, and became Captain in ...
...ank he accompanied his regime...
...saw much active service during th...
...In the latter year he was severely ...
...subsequently he was promoted to be ...
...the command of the 33d Regiment ...
...his corps was ordered to India, and ...
...it to that country, where he landed in t...
...marched forthwith to the north-west pr...
...which was in a disturbed state. When tho...
...the Punjaub, and the fortress of Moultа...
...enemy, the 33d Regiment was ordered ...
...Lieutenant-Colonel Markham received the ...
...Infantry. During the entire campaign he ...
...by his energy, and by the efficient manner i...
...were performed. For the six years he comm...
...was a pattern in camp and quarters to the ...
...brigadier his reputation was not behind what ...
...was the leader of a battalion. At the close ...
...gained the well-merited rewards of being ...
...Camp to the Queen and a Companion of the Ba...

ch a choice. The very first officer thus distinguished
l Markham, who was at the same time nominated to
a division of the Bengal army. When, however, the
blic and the English press began to canvass every fresh
to the staff of the Crimean army, orders were sent out
Markham to join the head-quarters before Sebastopol
ay. Within thirty days of receiving this order, in the far
of India, he reported himself at Sebastopol, and received
mand of the Second Division of the army; and when it
own that General Simpson's health was such as to render
ome probable, General Markham was generally spoken
here likely to succeed him in the command of our army
ece. It was, however, ordered that it should be other-
fter enacting during the assault on the Redan a part
not be said to have added much to his military fame,
arkham left the seat of war for the peaceful shores of

ERA. ALPHONSE DELLA, General of the Piedmontese
e of the East, and formerly Minister of War, is member
ich it has given many soldiers to his country. The
ther, who was wounded in Russia in 1812, is now a
ral; another, Albert, who was a subaltern officer in
ed himself assiduously to the affairs of the island of
here he acted as lieutenant of the king until 1848; a
ister, made his *début* in the military career by the
ent of riflemen into the Sardinian army; a force which ren-
dered services in 1848 and 1849, and he worthily gained
f general at the point of his sword. Alphonse della
was then a major in his branch of the service in 1848;
ich in having thrown great impediments in the way of
ecuring his earlier years. He became a Lieutenant-
1849, and Minister of War in 1852. The confusion
the Sardinian army fell after the disasters of 1848 ex-
ed to the old officers, who were quite perplexed by
ordinary events, and the generals who saw their labour
ed by enchantment, succeeded inexperienced innovators,
ed on work of disorganisation by the defeat of Novara.
ments after that battle were completely dispersed,
some brigades which after the combat reckoned their
hundreds, and the acts of pillage which followed close
heat of the Piedmontese troops, and upon the really
conduct of those troops in Lombardy, prove clearly
these disorders ought not to be imputed to the soldiers
to the bad organisation of the Sardinian army. It was
la Marmora's work to take up these remnants of the
e of Piedmont. The drill and discipline, the con-
the regimental staff, the scale of pay, have all under-
lerable modification, and the cultivation of the military
the minister's incessant care. When the new army

was about to be brought to the Crimea, the General gave of his confidence in his task by leading it in person; and of Hardwicke, himself an officer, said in the House of Peers the Sardinian treaty was under discussion, that "he could the satisfaction of the British army that General della Marm a man of high ability, whose soldier-like qualities would ne esteem; that he possessed, moreover, so much openness, fr and nobility of character, that he would be always accessible communications, and receive them in a congenial manner: the General was a good soldier, and also a perfect gent his deportment." About the beginning of May, 1855, Gen Marmora, attended by a staff of officers, all wearing p green ostrich feathers, made his appearance at the seat of was received by Lord Raglan with the consideration due to his character and career. The eminent Sardinian's sy his generalship were, ere long, put to a severe test; but was, in both respects, satisfactory. Indeed, of the cap which he had administered the military affairs of his co of the skill with which he could guide his countrymen a roar of guns and the excitement of conflict, no better pr have been given to Europe than the events which ter the memorable victory of the Tchernaya.

MAROCHETTI, THE BARON. A truly great Sc worthy successor of Torelli and Torrigiano,—men who kn

le for truth and spirit, as are the details for accuracy. iption was set on foot to secure the work, in bronze, nd the first names put down for this subscription mutual honour of all — artists' names; that of the Gibson heading the list. Originally, the proposal in Hyde Park, as a memorial of the Great Exhi- in front of Westminster Hall. Last year a cast erimentally in Palace Yard. Around the pedestal uted, in bronze, relievi of the principal events of Altogether, it will be quite an epic when finished. ice he has been in England, has executed by com- asgow,—where he has found many and influential er equestrian statue of the Queen. It was inaugu- when a banquet was given to the sculptor, at which n justly described him as "a man of a million." A for Glasgow, from the same gifted hand, was on that of. To the exhibitions of the Academy, Marochetti l a portrait bust of Prince Albert (1851), one of Lady er, and several others, of ladies: all these are of great l, intellectual, and of rare sweetness in execution. on of 1854 was a "Child and Greyhound:" the child, l, of simple yet exalted character; the modelling of less, tendinous, full of strength, swiftness, grace. s stood a characteristic and surpassingly beautiful lon. Mrs. G.'

.L., WILLIAM CALDER, R.A., Sculptor, born in urgh, where he was educated; and for some years rt. He next studied under Chantrey in London, ly; and in 1836 visited Rome. He first exhibited Academy in 1835; took up his residence in Lon- ly in 1839. In 1842 he was elected Associate of the 844 of the English Academy, and in 1852, R.A. s one of the few who have resisted the attractions acrative branch of his art, portrait-busts. He has l his great skill as a modeller of the figure to poetic l with gradual success. From the Art-Union he has t out help in a course always difficult. The "Broken ," "Rebecca," and other models in plaster, were Union prizeholders: and the former executed in purchaser's order. A reduction of the "First Whis- (1845), was chosen by the holder of a 300*l.* prize. "Girl reposing" obtained the Art-Union premium of copies in Parian being distributed among the sub- of his best works for refinement of feeling and of Sabrina" (1847), well known from the good porcelain d by Copeland. The original marble had to wait ore it found a purchaser, in 1855, in George Moore, New Houses of Parliament, Marshall—one of the employed—executed the fine statue of Clarendon (in

1847), and subsequently that of Lord Somers. He has
selected for important statues erected by public subscripti
in bronze to Peel at Manchester; others proposed to be
public sites, to Jenner, Campbell, and Cowper. The public
however, in the last poetic name has been too languid
adequate funds,—even after a lengthened canvass. C
statue was long denied admission to Poets' Corner, for
money to pay the fees demanded by Dean and Chapter
astic black-mail, which the churchmen in the end rel
Jenner's statue,—to which there were many foreign subs
has lately been cast in bronze.

MARSTON, WESTLAND, Poet and Dramatist, wa
Boston, in Lincolnshire, January 30, 1819. His father, wh
dead for some years, was a Dissenting Minister, a man of g
eloquence, and learning. His mother was a descendant
mers, a family formerly well known in Southern Lincoln
was articled to an uncle who was a solicitor in London; b
on the completion of his legal education, that he was in po
a slender competence, he relinquished law for literature.
of our most successful living dramatic authors. His p
they are really acting ones, are full of poetry of a very
His five-act plays hitherto represented are, "The Patrici
ter," a tragedy; "The Heart and the World," a play; "S
a tragedy; "Philip of France," a tragedy; "Ann Bla

ion of the term. Several of them were sent for a short time
my school, where as regards knowledge the teacher and the
were about on a par; but as soon as they were old enough
the children were sent to the silk-mill. So, at eight years
Gerald went into the factory, rising at five o'clock in the
r, and toiling there till half-past six in the evening; up in
' dawn, or in the winter before the daylight, and trudging to
s through the wind, or in the snow: returning home shiver-
ler the cold, starless sky, on Saturday nights, with 9*d.*, 1*s.*,
d., for his whole week's work; for such were the respective
s of the wages earned by the child-labour of Gerald Massey.
' mill was burned down, and the children held jubilee over
' boy stood for twelve hours in the wind, and sleet, and mud,
g in the conflagration which thus liberated him. Then he
straw-plaiting, — as toilsome, and perhaps more unwhole-
ham factory-work. Without exercise, in a marshy district,
iters were constantly having racking attacks of ague. The
l the disease for three years, ending with tertian ague. Some-
our of the family and the mother lay ill at one time, all
with thirst, with no one to give them drink, and each too
o help the other. "Having had to earn my own dear
says Massey, "by the eternal cheapening of flesh and blood
rly. I never knew what childhood meant. I had no child-
Ever since I can remember, I have had the aching fear of
hrod-lang in heart and brow. The currents of my life were
oisoned, and few, methinks, would pass unscathed through
-nes and circumstances in which I have lived; none, if they
s curious and precocious as I was. The child comes into the
like a new coin, with the stamp of God upon it; and in like
r as the Jews sweat down sovereigns, by hustling them in a
get gold dust out of them, so is the poor man's child hustled
seated down in this bag of society to get wealth out of it;
en as the impress of the Queen is effaced by the Jewish
s, so is the image of God worn from heart and brow, and day
the child recedes devil ward. I look back now with wonder,
at so few escape, but that any escape at all, to win a nobler
h for their humanity. So blighting are the influences which
nd thousands in early life, to which I can bear such bitter
ony." Thanks to the care of his mother, who had sent him
penny school, Massey had learned to read, and the desire to
ad been awakened. Books, however, were very scarce. The
and Bunyan were his principal resources; he committed many
es of the former to memory, and accepted all Bunyan's alle-
s *bond fide* history. Afterwards he obtained access to "Ro-
s Crusoe" and a few Wesleyan tracts left at the cottage. These
nted his whole reading until he came to London, at the age
ven, as an errand boy; and now, for the first time in his life,
s with plenty of books, and read all that came in his way. A
ing awakenment ensued,—the delightful sense of growing
ledge,—the charm of new thought,—the wonders of a new

world. "Till then," he says, "I had often wondered why I liv
all,—whether

'It was not better not to be,
I was so full of misery.'

Now I began to think that the crown of all desire, and the sum
existence, was to read and get knowledge. Read! read! read! I w
read at all possible times, and in all possible places; up in bed t
or three in the morning, nothing daunted by once setting the b
fire. Greatly indebted was I also to the bookstalls, where I have
a great deal, often folding a leaf in a book, and returning the
day to continue the subject; but sometimes the book was gon
then great was my grief! When out of a situation, I have
gone without a meal to purchase a book. Until I fell in lov
began to rhyme as a matter of consequence, I never had the
predilection for poetry. In fact, I always eschewed it; if
met with any, I instantly skipped it over, and passed on,
does with the description of scenery, etc., in a novel. I
loved the birds and flowers, the woods and the stars; I felt
in being alone in a summer-wood, with song, like a spirit,
trees, and the golden sun-bursts glinting through the ver
roof; and was conscious of a mysterious creeping of the blo
tingling of the nerves, when standing alone in the starry mi
as in God's own presence-chamber. But until I began to r
cared nothing for written poetry. The first verses I ever wro
upon 'Hope,' when I was utterly hopeless; and after I had
I never ceased for about four years, at the end of which

meanwhile, he had been engaged in other literary
of new thoughts, and bursting with aspirations for
tarted, in April 1849, a cheap journal, written entirely
en, entitled, "The Spirit of Freedom:" it was full
stness, and half of its weekly contents were supplied
assey himself, who acted as editor. It cost him five
ring a period of eleven months;—two because he
burning candle far on into the night, and three
e tone of the opinions to which he gave utterance.
rald Massey is a teacher through the heart. He is
the passions, and leans towards the tender and loving
nature. He takes after Burns more than after Words-
Elliot rather than Thomson. He is but a young man,
as had crowded into his few years already the life
. He has won his experience in the school of the
ly earned his title to speak to them as a man and a
red with "the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn, the
Thus far we are indebted to "A Biographic Sketch"
"The Ballad of Babe Christabel, and other Lyrical
1 edition, 1855). What follows is from the pen of
, who himself holds a high rank amongst the singers
"Robert Burns," says Alexander Smith, in a lecture
Poets of England, "taught Scotchmen that poverty
s are unable to stifle genius: Massey has taught the
to Englishmen. The future career of one who has
from poverty, and strength from privation, is one
nen must look with interest, and some, perhaps, with
. That it will be a brilliant one we have little doubt.
ung, and may reasonably expect a long life. His
ric poetry: of this he seems to be aware; and he is
likely to waste his best years in walks of art foreign
and genius. Great praise has already been his. His
, we take it, a vain and giddy thing, which will be
l with its own accomplishings; indeed, to men like
r lies more on the other side. Let the eagle soar ever
r still soars the heaven! We hope that when he dies
nany songs behind him in the hearts of the people of
ngs which will assist them in the work of the day, and
the night beautiful."

, DAVID, Author, also Professor of Literature at Uni-
ge, London, was born in 1823 in Aberdeen, educated
College in that city, and subsequently at the Uni-
nburgh. He is one of the great workers in the world,
nymously in the profession of Journalism, where so
almost unknown to those whom they delight and in-
few can build up a fame commensurate with their
re are many thus toiling, of whom the world seldom
e, who possess brilliant and solid intellectual capa-
s would win a wide renown could they conserve and

concentrate them on some public work. In the first rank of these unpublished writers and teachers is David Masson; of whom Thomas Carlyle has written so gracefully and so truly:—"Nobody can know him without feeling that he is a man of truly superior qualities, calculated at once to secure success in his undertakings, and the love of his fellow-creatures by the way. A man of many attainments in scholarship and literature; and with a natural fund of intelligence, delicate, strong, and deep, such as belongs to very few, even among scholars and men of letters. A man of beautiful and manly character withal; ardent, vivid, vercacious, and yet altogether quiet, discreet, and harmonious; likely to be distinguished, I should expect, at once by love of peace, and by falsity and steadiness in doing work. For he is full of what one might call central fire, which is singularly well covered in, and tempered into genial warmth, of many useful and beautiful kinds." David Masson commenced his literary career at the age of nineteen, as editor of a Scottish provincial newspaper. He came to London in 1844, with more general literary intentions. He remained there about a year, contributing to "Fraser's Magazine," and other periodicals. He then established himself in Edinburgh for two or three years, as a writer for Edinburgh and London journals and reviews, and having special engagements with the Messrs. Chambers. He returned to London in 1847, where he has chiefly resided since. In 1852 he was appointed to the Chair of English Language and Literature, then vacant by the resignation of Professor Clough. A more enumeration of articles contributed by him to the "North

earnestness and industry. Whilst in that establishment induced, by two Capuchin friars of his acquaintance, me a member of their order, and repaired with them to y, where he remained until appointed to Cork. He was d in Dublin on Easter Sunday, 1814, by Dr. Murray, been, for some time previous, under the care of the Very ed Celestine Corcoran. His manners and address were, a early period of his career, highly polished and agreeable; h so, indeed, as to impress strangers with the notion that been educated in France; and they were so much the vogue aw the *élite* of his neighbourhood to his friary. There (says thor of "Ireland and its Rulers,") the devout *belle* went to mass later by an hour than it could be heard in any other in Cork. The father was usually at the door to welcome his s and, whether rich or poor, he had ever the same bland and encouraging word for all. No Catholic clergyman in l has ever exercised so wide an influence in the confessional has done; and if the number of persons who sought his l be admitted as a test of his capacity, he must be regarded of the greatest spiritual guides in the church of which he is er. With so much power in his hands, it is no slight praise to that he has never exerted it, save for good—we think we must say, for unmixed good. Such was the man to whom totallers applied to assist them in their well-meant en- rs. He had made himself known and esteemed as a most friend to the poor. He had established a religious society ong the sick and indigent, and had enlisted in its support es of young men of the middle classes. This institution was upon the plan of those which originated with Vincent St. So beneficial, indeed, was its influence, that the Poor-Law ssioners, who visited Cork in 1834, paid especial attention emplation; and one of them accompanied Father Mathew visits to the poor, to acquaint himself with the practical g of the society. In 1838 a meeting of Teetotallers took at the Infant School in Cove Street, Cork, when it was ed to send a deputation to Father Mathew, entreating his and co-operation. His reply was favourable, and a Total rance Society, of which he was unanimously elected the ent, was formed, at which thirty-five new members took ledge at his hands. On the following day the town was ted, several hundred took the pledge, and from the 10th ril to the 14th of June, 1838, no fewer than 38,000 persons among his converts. In the course of five months 131,000 registered their names, making an aggregate of 150,000 as from Cork alone. "The prestige in favour of Father ew," says the "Dublin Review," "was greatly increased by act, that those who took the pledge improved rapidly in h—a circumstance easily to be accounted for, but which t more referred to the miraculous powers of their leader, and d to produce for him a corresponding increase of popularity.

The success of the movement at Cork induced him to ac
invitation to visit Limerick. The excitement occasioned
presence was almost unequalled. Crowds from the farth
of Connaught hurried forward to meet him, until the
into the city became so great that fears were entertained
public peace. And the next that arose was as to the means
the multitude were to be fed. Bread reached three times
nary price, and everything else increased in proportion. Be
generosity of the leading citizens of Limerick, many wo
perished from hunger. The house, from the steps of
worthy father administered the pledge, was that of his si
there he stood for many hours admonishing the thous
presented themselves before him. The private resources
Mathew were at no time large, and were soon absorb
sacrifices demanded of him by the great cause in whi
embarked. One of his chief sources of income had b
tillery at Castlehade, in Tipperary, which he broke up,
large rent for the premises when it was offered by p
desired to devote them to the same business again.
brothers were largely engaged in the trade; one of his
married to an eminent distiller; but, regardless alike
pecuniary interests or those of his family, he persis
course which his sense of duty appeared to have prescri
The only person of importance, who regarded the
with anything like a feeling of invidiousness, was the

Christians, for earnest devoutness. He was fre-
d with the "Evangelical Dissenters" of his day
objects of Bible Societies and similar schemes of
e. Mr. Frederick Maurice was very young when
ity College, Cambridge. John Sterling became a
at the same time (1823), and they migrated toge-
r college of Trinity Hall. Whilst at college, they
terms of the most intimate friendship; and in after
d by their having married two sisters. John Ster-
d that he owed more to his friend than to any other
idge. Whilst Mr. Maurice was at Trinity Hall, one
was so much struck by the manner in which he
inations, that he advised the authorities of his col-
a fellowship. He was then a Dissenter, and had not
although he had passed the preparatory examina-
out the degree, he could not be admitted to a fel-
itor communicated to him that, upon his taking his
a fellowship vacant at his disposal. He told the
not prepared to declare himself a *bonâ fide* member
England, without which he could not take a degree.
ited, that as he was a young man he might change
ear or two, and that therefore he might keep his
ege books, which would afford him the opportunity
Cambridge whenever he chose to take his degree;
the same time, to defray the small annual payment
at purpose. Mr. Maurice, thanking him for his
ed the favour, as he did not wish to have a bribe
hanging round his neck in that manner. Within
time he became a member of the Church of Eng-
worthy of remark, that he did not go to Cambridge
ree, which he might have done by the residence
o, but went to Oxford and took his degree there.
rval of leaving Cambridge and visiting Oxford, he
eriod editor of the "Athenæum;" and about the
s degree he wrote a novel called "Eustace Con-
years he has made himself notable as a writer of
s, in some of which expression is given to opi-
e with the leading tenets of the Church of Eng-
hodoxy has also been called in question, in a
ter Hall by the Rev. Dr. Candlish, which has
ished. Although, in consequence of these "he-
s," he has been obliged to vacate the Professorial
College, his popularity with those holding more
ith in the Church and out of it, has greatly in-
forts, in connexion with the Rev. Charles Kingsley
rds the education of working men, deserve, even in
, honourable mention. He has published many
ectures," "Sermons," "Theological Essays," and
The more recent of his labours are "Learning
six lectures, and "The Religion of Rome," four

lectures delivered in the Philosophical Institution of Edi
1854.

MAURY, MATTHEW F., Astronomer and Hydrogra
of Richard Maury, was born in Spottsylvania county,
January 14, 1806. His parents removed to Tennessee
was three or four years of age. They were in modera
stances, and being in a newly-settled country with a
nine children, they could only afford them a plain
In 1825, Matthew obtained a midshipman's appointme
navy, and was appointed to the Brandywine, then fitti
Washington to convey General Lafayette to France. R
that vessel to the United States, in the spring of 182
sailed in her to the Pacific. There he joined the
sloop, and having circumnavigated the globe, returned
his native land, after an absence of about four ye
passing his examination, he was again ordered to
station, as master of the Falmouth. He commenced
"Navigation" in the steerage of the Vincennes, and com
the frigate Potomac; to which he was ordered as actin
when the Falmouth was about to return to the Un
From the time of his first entering the navy up to th
had been a close student. Proceeding upon the princip
everything bend to his profession, he taught himself
language by studying a course of mathematics and

vent Garden Theatre during a pantomime, and it lent that he facetiously attributes his great love of , and his taste for dramatic literature. He was estminster, where Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett and Mr. d (both magistrates now) were his schoolfellows. ran away from school—twice was he pardoned; but e birch—at that time a large branch of the tree of the chosen instrument for inculcating in boys the eness—made but little impression on his tender nts sent him to sea; it being a cherished paternal n half-a-century ago that there was no school of effectual as that of the cockpit of a man-of-war. The school was such, that on the second day everything len; and when he came back in a twelvemonth from stitute was he that the very shirt he had on belonged iddy," who called two days afterwards to reclaim it, not spare it any longer." To complete the boy's was articled to his father, at whose office he did ee long subpœnaing years. He then went to Wales, attention from clients to sheep; and finished his reculations amidst the goats and mountains by coming on, and taking, in partnership with Mr. Gilbert Queen's Theatre. Their joint fortune was sixpence ew manuscript pieces. At that theatre he produced g Minstrel,"—a farce that has been acted oftener of the present day. Previous to this he had assisted in Figaro in London," the father of "Punch," and the modern satirical publications. As, several years after-l, Mr. Henry Mayhew framed, built, and manned was the first to launch it into popular favour, to him edit of being the parent of the two cleverest satirical have enjoyed the greatest longevity and success in He was the first to prove in journalism that satire ucted without personality, and that humour did not sist in sneering at morality. Others have profited hich he laid down for the navigation of "Punch," most of the crew that sailed with him at first still old ship, yet he, their original commander, is no helm. A quarrel with the proprietors made him he publication, and since that period Mr. Henry ublished works in his own name; his reputation, if gaining largely by the exchange. He has written stage—he has engaged in educational controversies ributed to papers and magazines innumerable—he Pharaoh's host of reviews and periodicals, all of which g since swallowed up in the (un)Red Sea of lite-n his time has known all the ups and downs that "Bradshaw's Guide," the pages of a literary man's uth, the list of his works would be almost Alexandre-its length; but amongst the most popular may be

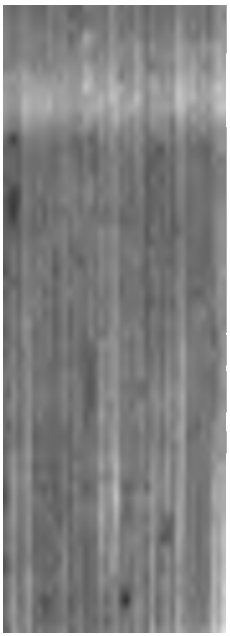
enumerated "The Greatest Plague of Life, or the Adventu
Mistress in Search of a Good Servant;" "Whom to Mar
How to get Married;" and "The Image of his Father."
written in conjunction with his younger brother Augus
joyed an extensive popularity; and "The Greatest Plagu
more copies than any other serial since the days of "Pi
Then there were a variety of Christmas books, such as the
of Industry," and the "Magic of Kindness;" besides inn
almanacs and minor publications, both comic and serious,
he was generally aided by the suggestive pencil of h
George Cruikshank. However, the *magnum opus* of M
Mayhew is, undoubtedly, the series of investigations he co
in the "Morning Chronicle," under the title of "Lond
and the London Poor." These brought to light, out of th
and cellars, and all the dark corners of the metropo
Misery is apt to crouch and hide itself, so startling a ma
lations, as to the struggles, privations, and heroic sacrif
poorest of the working classes, that Mr. Mayhew may
have discovered a new world—a new London in the ve
London, of which no Londoner was previously aware.
blished by himself, as it were, a Committee of Inquir
state of poverty in the metropolis; and visiting the p
women, the half-starved tailors, the broken-hearted pr
their own desolate homes, took the evidence from thei
[redacted]

obliged to abandon the grand plan on which he
et the seal of his fame he has been engaged on
orks, amongst the most successful of which have
nt-Boy Philosopher," the "Wonders of Science;"
r productions, with all the glittering brightness
them, appear pale when examined in the pure
le work that his genius endowed, as a rich man
l, to receive the complaints and heal the wounds
poor. Mr. Henry Mayhew has had two great tri-
, and triumphs gathered in totally different paths
has been the originator both of "Punch" and
and the Poor." Mr. Mayhew belongs to a family
nished by their literary acquirements. An elder
was one of the first labourers in the field of cheap
arted the "Penny National Library," to supply the
l books at a penny a number. There were "Penny
Penny Grammars," "Penny Blackstones," "Penny
The speculation, however, was a losing one, and,
ourse, was abandoned. There can be no doubt that
of the "Penny Magazine," as it was unquestionably
the Educational Series of cheap publications, since
successfully by the Messrs. Chambers. Amongst
, Mr. Thomas Mayhew was the editor of the "Poor
and at the time of the Reform Bill a reward of
by Government for his apprehension. Beloved by
n, not a workman was tempted by the bribe to
ther brother, Edward, was for several years of his
r of a strolling company; combining in his own
opposite appointments as Edmund Kean once did,
night and scene painter by day. In addition to
own carpenter, his own musician, and frequently
r; and, when he had nothing else to do, would
n writing his own pieces. Of these, the farce of
may be mentioned as the most favourable speci-
years past Mr. Edward Mayhew has devoted him-
, contributing largely to the magazines. He has
ted with the "Morning Post," and other news-
per of Fine Art Critic; and has published several
art subjects, which are standard works of reference,
most varied knowledge. One of his younger bro-
on the "Punch" staff; having fought in that
the commencement of its earliest campaign. He
several quaint little books, which touch on a number
ts, from the visible representation of the "Tooth-
ch of "Letters left at the Pastrycook's." Another
is must also be mentioned. He was associated
Henry, as one of the "Brothers Mayhew," in the
he Greatest Plague of Life," and other works. He
by his contributions to the current literature of the
ion of a large share of picturesque, descriptive,

and humorous power. His pen has the gift of word-p
writing as it were in colours, and reproducing the scene
rally before you as though you were looking at it through
obscura.

MAZZINI, GUISEPPE (JOSEPH), a chief of the De
party of Italy, was born in the year 1809, at Genoa, w
father was a medical practitioner, and during the latter pa
life a university professor of his science. He was edu
the law at the same university, and resolved to do what
to awaken his fellow-men to political life. He accordin
lished the "Genoa Indicator," in which, under the veil o
discussion, he ventured on questions touching the future
The Italian Governments, lately troubled by Carbonar
then united in a league against liberal opinions. Mazzi
Carbonaro; he hated secret societies; but the authoriti
termined to allow him no voice, and his "Indicator"
pressed. He then established the "Indicator of Livourn
not suffered to continue his labours; for before he ha
his studies he was arrested on suspicion of being conn
Carbonarism; and although the judicial functionary befor
was brought declared that nothing was proved against h
carried off to a fortress at some distance from the tow
only released in order to be shipped off into exile. He
up his abode at Marseilles, where he became the foun

ie, in consequence of the disclosure of a practice of letters of refugees in the London post office by the rnment at the request of foreign ambassadors,—a hich Mazzini was a victim. It was Sir James Graham, etfulness alike of his character of a British minister our of an English gentleman, stooped to become the of the vile espionage of Austria and the Pope, and new descriptive phrase to the English language, not the out—that of the "Grahaming of letters." During of exile Mazzini was a resident in the British metro- pported himself by his contributions to the leading l journals. Upon the outburst of the French Revo- bruary, 1848, Mazzini conceived that Paris was the e of action, and, accordingly, he went thither. He ngland for a short time; and then Lombardy having the Austrians, he repaired to Milan, where he set up ed "L'Italia del Popolo." Having little political sym- Charles Albert, and distrusting him as the liberator of ceed at Milan until the defeat of the king. When n had Milan, the people wished to make Mazzini t to entrust the defence of the city to him; but the re already at the gates, and nothing remained for the ept flight. Mazzini took refuge in the canton of ecticut, wh nce, shortly after the expedition into , he was again expelled. Rome had now declared ed, and Mazzini was at once elected Deputy to the Assembly for the town of Leghorn, where he landed, id with acclamations. After spending some time at ttempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, repaired to Rome. From that moment he became ber of the Roman Republic. On March 30, 1849, ber, with Armellini and Saffi, was appointed a Triumvir, with dictatorial powers, the full powers of the young ublic vested themself to organise an army of 50,000 and to prepared in every way to govern and defend On April 26, General Oudinot arrived at Civita ecchia from Toulon, and not having been expected, effected ding ity. On April 27, Oudinot's army began to march to Rome. Three days afterwards a ree ommunes was issued, providing for the security of the French students at Rome. Such was the spirit ic ens and their Government prepared for the French army, when on the point of being exposed s and cannons of 30,000 besiegers. The first attack of the troops of Oudinot took place on April 30. A rwards, a Neapolitan army of 15,000 men, commanded of Naples in person, invaded the Roman territory, to Albano, about fifteen miles from Rome. On ond attack and repulse took place; and it was not that, in consequence of the proposition of M. Lesseps,



left Rome, where his presence could no long
[illegible] the cause of h
[illegible] labours
[illegible] struggle for
[illegible]
[illegible]
address [illegible] Republicans, ca
[illegible] Macaulay, Macgregor, and Ledr
Whatever be the result of the contest in w
[illegible] engage, no one wh
[illegible] the course of events in Ital
[illegible] of the party and
Mazzini.

MELVILL, THE REV. HENRY, B.
[illegible] Horne, graduated at Cam
[illegible] Camden Chapel, Camberwell,
as a preacher of unrivalled eloquence and
[illegible] the Duke of Wellington he
to the Tower, and subsequently to the "Go
Melvill had the honour to be selected to p
of Commons on the occasion of the Genera
which he received a vote of thanks. He h
[illegible] as an active member of
and is [illegible] contemporaries as

MELVILLE, HERMAN, the Author
works, was born in the city of New York.
father was merchant, and a son of Thoma
[illegible] party of 1776. When about

nation. Accompanied by a fellow-sailor, he separated mountains, intending to escape into a neighbouring ed by a tribe of friendly natives. But, mistaking their three days' wandering the fugitives found themselves valley, occupied by a warlike race, taking their name that locality. Here Mr. Melville was detained in a ent captivity for about four months. His companion peared, and was supposed to have been murdered by He had long given up all hopes of being restored , when his rescue was effected by a boat's crew from a r. Shipping on board this vessel for the cruise, he ahiti the day the French seized the Society Islands. ; ashore. Several months passed in the Society and nds afforded Mr. Melville opportunities for observing nduced by missionary enterprise and foreign inter- the native population. For some months he resided , in the Sandwich Islands. The frigate United at that port, offered the safest and quickest passage Mr. Melville shipped aboard as "ordinary seaman," at Boston in October, 1844, after a homeward cruise onths. He thus added to his knowledge of the mer- ailing service a complete acquaintance with the inner -of-war. With this voyage home ended Mr. Melville's n 1847 he married the daughter of Chief-Justice aw. Until 1850 he resided in New York, removing ter of that year to a farm in the neighbourhood of achusetts, where he now resides. Mr. Melville has e eight or ten works, all more or less popular; among e, or a Peep at Polynesian Life, during a Residence of in a Valley of the Marquesas," was published in Lon- 1846. It immediately appeared in the United States, translated into several of the European languages. It rked success, and the writer suddenly acquired a sub- tation. "Omoo, or Adventures in the South Seas," ap- 7, in London. In 1849, "Mardi, and a Voyage thither," m, or the Adventures of the Son of a Gentleman," were n 1850, "Whitejacket, or the World in a Man-of-War;" "Moby-Dick, or the Whale." His latest production r the Ambiguities," an unhealthy mystic romance, in njured up "unreal nightmare conceptions, a confused ria of distorted fancies and conceits, ghostly abstrac- ful shadows;" altogether different from the hale and and fresh sea-breezes of his earlier productions. It failure, and has not been reprinted in this country.

HIKOFF, PRINCE ALEXANDER-SERGIUS, lately in-chief of the Russian forces in the Crimea, was born 789. The Menschikoff family, although now one of the al in Russia, is of recent origin. Its founder, Alex- n of a pastry-cook, rose by the favour of Peter I. to

importance in the state, and under Catharine became yet m
and powerful. The family estates were confiscated by I
but restored by Paul I. to the father of the present pri
name of Alexander-Sergius Menschikoff was inscribed on
of the Russian army in 1805, but at that time the young p
at Dresden, where he remained two or three years, pro
study civil and international law. Shortly after his return
he was sent to Vienna, as an attaché of the Imperial emb
He accompanied the Emperor Alexander in the capacity o
camp during the campaigns of 1812–1815, and at their
attained the rank of a General. After the Peace of Paris
ardent promoter of the Greek *hetaria*, professedly aiming
storation of the Greek Empire, but in fact seeking to r
dream of Peter I., and to secure Turkey to the house of
The failure of the Greek scheme detained Menschikoff
from the court of Alexander, but on the accession of N
he was recalled to St. Petersburg, and at once employed
portant service. The Czar had encroached on the domin
neighbour the Shah of Persia, and occupied the territo
the north and north-east of lake Goktcha. Desiring to le
secure it by a treaty, Nicholas sent Menschikoff, to
close of the year 1826, to Teheran, to negotiate with t
The Russian envoy, after vainly trying the arts of cajo
himself remarkable by an ostentatious contempt of the c
much prized by Eastern courts, marching in jackboots in
scene—a course of conduct which enraged without intimi
Persians, and the negotiations were abruptly broken off.
koff had arrived at Tabreez, on his return to Tiflis, wh
suddenly arrested and held prisoner for some time. By
vention of the British ambassador he obtained his enlar
the end of a month, and renewed his journey. The ca
Paskiewitch was the sequel of his unsuccessful missio
lost not only the disputed territory, but the khanate of E
Nakhitchevan, having besides to pay an indemnity of
roubles. Menschikoff attended the first battles of this ca
an amateur. On the outbreak of the war with Turkey in 1
Menschikoff received the command of an army corps, and w
Anapa, a Turkish coast-fortress. The Ottomans, it was ap
might be able to raise the tribes of the Caucasus again
On the 23d of June the place surrendered. Menschikof
sent to Bulgaria and ordered to operate against Varna: th
of his troops compelled him to choose a point of attack in
could receive support from the Russian fleet. It was s
however, that the ships could not approach near enough
tress to render any important assistance, and that the
rely almost entirely on itself. A division of the Imperi
arrived, and Menschikoff hoped to carry on the siege wi
when an incident occurred which for a time interrupted h
career. One evening, as he was returning to his quar
giving his orders to the troops, he turned—perhaps to ma

erhaps to review the dispositions of the siege—
lf in a favourite attitude, with his legs extended
standing when a round shot from a Turkish battery
, and left a groove in each of his thighs. He
nand to Prince Woronzoff, and was long unfit for
t. After his recovery, he was nominated Vice-
of the naval staff of the empire. In this capacity
lf to the creation of the Baltic fleet, which, as it
nay be said to owe its origin to Menschikoff. In
nted Admiral of the Fleet, and two years after-
Marine. During a portion of this time he admi-
nment of Finland, to which he was appointed in
er months of 1852, the journals of Europe began
to the prince's presence in the south of Russia
s, marked as it was by unusual concentrations of
nt naval and military reviews. M. Ozeroff, Rus-
es at Constantinople, was at that time disputing
specting the claims of the Czar to certain privi-
ith the Holy Places in Palestine. As is known, he
peu namely, in March 1853) Prince Menschikoff
tantinople, with special powers from the Czar,
gave from the first a menacing character to his
accompanied by eleven persons of rank, among
neral, two colonels, and two captains of the Im-
great state which these persons assumed, the
expenditure, the prince's haughty and systematic
sh ceremonial, and the presence of the Russian
vant in the Bosphorus, quite overcame the rea-
putation, who believed in their hearts, and declared
, that the days of Moslem ascendancy were at an
while dazzling the populace by displays of mag-
overawe the Divan by a stern exhibition of
ul Vezir and all the chief functionaries of the
l day for his reception, when all were in gold
l, appeared in a paletot and an old round
e sent word that he should not recognise the
ter Foreign Affairs, and the able and enlightened
compelled to resign that post. Shortly after-
ed at his own desire, to confer with the ministers
Divan; but disdaining to reply to this invitation
palace of the Sultan, who was in a state of pro-
tion, and who at the moment had no minister
erince addressed his majesty in a most menacing
him take the advice of those who could tell him
to war with Russia. His negotiations with the
ter course with the French and English ministers,
lupliety. The prudence and magnanimity of the
nt enabled the Porte to satisfy all his require-
the Holy Places, and the ostensible object of his
gained. It was then that he asserted that as-

tounding claim, by which it was demanded that to 12,000,00
Sultan's subjects should be given a right of appeal from Constan
to St. Petersburg. The demand was rejected, and on the 21s
Menschikoff sailed from the Bosphorus for the Crimea, thu
nating a mission which from first to last was a mystery and
rage. In 1854, Menschikoff was appointed to the supre
and military command in the Crimea. It must be admitted
that important post he faced with great energy the storm
drawn down upon his country. His abilities as a comm
troops in the field do not appear to have been equal to his
tion; and the battle of Alma must have enlightened him
real quality of French and English troops, when compared w
of Russia. It may be admitted, that he exhibited grea
and inexhaustible resources in the defence of Sebastopol.
affords no example of defences and works of so extensive
ter, thrown up by a besieged garrison in the presence of a
enemy; and it is something for this amphibious command
that whereas on the 26th of September the place was alm
and only defended by the vessels in the harbour, five mon
and in spite of repeated attacks, the town was stronger th
It must not, however, be forgotten, that Sebastopol was d
time successfully defended; it was only effected by the s
that very object which the fortifications were constructed t
it was at the expense of the Russian Black Sea fleet, five
of which were left in Sebastopol harbour on the 5th of M

ole Mégère" (1833), an admirable picture of man-
ilomba" (1840). Of decided value are his descrip-
merous travels, which have mostly been undertaken
ses of archæological investigation. To these belong
un Voyage dans l'Ouest de la France" (1837), and
respecting Provence, Corsica, and other parts of

NICH, CLEMENS-WENZEL-NEPOMUK-LO-
Metternich, for forty years one of the most powerful
urope, was born at Coblenz, May 15th, 1773, and was
trasbourg and Mayence. In 1790 he obtained the
r of the Ceremonies at the coronation of the Emperor
1794 he visited England, became Austrian ambassador
and in 1795 married the grand-daughter and heiress
own minister Kaunitz. His diplomatic career com-
Congress of Rastadt, where he appeared as a deputy
phalian nobility. In 1801 he became Austrian ambas-
en; and in the winter of 1803–4 was at Berlin, where
a treaty between Austria, Prussia, and Russia; and
nt as ambassador to Paris. In this capacity, in 1807,
he treaty of Fontainebleau. On the commencement
veen Austria and France, in 1809, he hastened to join
court at Comorn, and after the battle of Wagram
lion as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Metternich con-
gotiation which purchased a respite for the empire
an archduchess; completing his work by conducting
press of the French to Paris. The decided impulse
ternich to the policy of Austria in the parley of
he conferences of Prague, was the signal of Napoleon's
10th of August, 1813, had been assigned as the
which France might accede to the liberal offers of
ers. That fatal term passed by, and Count Metter-
same night in framing the Austrian declaration of
h later, the Grand Alliance was signed at Töplitz;
ober had closed, the Emperor Francis raised him to
a Prince of the Empire upon the field of Leipzig.
ed armies invaded France, Metternich took an active
nagement of affairs. He signed the treaty of Paris,
s proceeded on a mission to England, when the
Oxford conferred on him an honorary degree. When
f Vienna opened, Metternich, then in his forty-second
n to preside over its deliberations. He assumed at
conjuncture that primacy in the diplomatic affairs
nd Europe which he retained, by the courtesy of
the close of his career; and which, at certain periods
tration, extended to a real predominance over the
of Europe. His power became so great, that, from
England allowed her foreign policy to be wholly
system of the Austrian cabinet. The accession of

Mr. Canning to office broke this bondage, and England resu
her independent voice to protest against the abuses which
hitherto been committed with impunity in Europe. It is
a reproach to him, that in the war which broke out be
Russia and Turkey in 1828 the Russians were allowed to
Austria between the Black Sea and the Hungarian frontier; a
for a considerable time the fortresses of the Lower Danu
establish their ascendancy in Moldavia and Wallachia: and, t
by the treaty of Adrianople, to master the mouths of that
which is the artery of the Austrian dominions. In 1830 the F
Revolution filled Austrian statesmen with alarm. The first
mation of Francis, when the intelligence reached him, was
ist verloren!" and "All is lost!" seemed for a moment to
the maxim of his minister. Metternich, however, soon learn
secret of the new French king's character, and a tacit underst
arose between the Governments of Austria and France.
events which agitated Europe in consequence of the Rev
of July, met, of course, a strenuous resistance from the A
minister. Italy was filled with Austrian troops; in Poland,
nich had for an instant carried on a negotiation with the in
patriots, but their speedy defeat placed him again in the ca
of their foes; in the Low Countries he laboured to supp
pretensions of the King of Holland; in Spain, he thought
while to expend incredible sums to enable Don Carlos t
on a desperate contest in the name of legitimacy; in G

ell broke out into a loud laugh, which seemed to unfortunate statesman. On the morning of the at the station of the Gloggnitz Railway, under the assars; went by rail to Wiener Neustadt, and from orf, where, apparently, he hoped to find a refuge. s, however, were not realised; and he then fled to of the seats of Prince Leichtenstein, on the frontiers d subsequently to his own property, Kopstein. here a week to recover himself, he went to Dresden nd started in the first train to Leipzig the next would not, however, touch at Leipzig, but left the to it, to proceed thence to Schkeuditz, then by the agdeburg and Hamburg, to go finally to England. imself in the *fremde buch* (strangers' book) under err V. Meyer and lady and suite, merchant, from igland — the last hope of the exile, princely or e found a secure abode until time and the follies olutionary leaders had worn off something of the tached to his character. He left this country, and months in Belgium. At length the population of ought to be coerced sufficiently to admit of his re- he autumn of 1851 he made a progress in semi- lendid palace in the Rennweg at Vienna. Metter- en re-admitted to an official position.

EDERIC-AUGUSTE DE, (properly DEMETZ), the founder of the well-known Institution at Met- most successful Reformatory Schools for juvenile erly held an appointment as a judge in Paris. ty his attention was painfully attracted to the reformation of young criminals, by the numbers ght before him. "Many of these," says he, "were my desk, and as there were at that time no esta- the reformation of juveniles only, I was obliged to prisons, where they were associated with grown-up of them the most hardened of their class; and where, reatment for children was the same as for adults, equently, I knew to be utterly unfit for them." For- this time, through the instrumentality of M. Lucas, al of prisons, there was formed in Paris the "So- age," with a view to attempt something towards stem- ble tide of juvenile depravity, which threatened to nitude of the most appalling description. Of this Metz soon became one of the most active members. f experiments more or less successful in ameliorating lition of young criminals, the Society, desirous of l farther in its good work, and having unanimously conclusion that the establishment of agricultural nies, was the most promising if not the only feasible ng up habits of industry in the objects of its care,

deputed M. De Metz and the late M. Léon Faucher to p
Belgium and Holland, for the purpose of inspecting the
colonies there established for similar purposes. After
some time to the careful inspection of the various estab
they arrived at the "capital fact," that a great error had
mitted in planting those colonies in remote and sterile
having apparently in view more the amelioration of the so
reformation of humanity; and were convinced that it was
oppose any obstacles to the love and habits of industry,
stead of being repressed by combating with an ungrate
quired to be cherished and made attractive by speedy an
tory results, and not, as one of the Belgian colonists ex
that "every blade of grass should cost a drop of swe
this time M. Faucher returned to Paris, leaving M. D
finish the inquiry alone. After visiting various other
amongst others Rauhe Haus, near Hamburg, in whic
confirmation for many of his views, M. De Metz r
France, and the establishment of Mettray was comm
the invitation of the Viscount de Courteilles, the expe
stitution was formed on his property in the neighb
Tours. The progress of the experiment will be best
De Metz's own words:—"M. de Courteilles and myself
the institution of Mettray in July, 1839, by assembl
three youths of respectable parentage, whom for six
occupied ourselves in training for teachers. We thu

s champs! If your children remain captive, it is discovered the key of their hearts.' During the l of workmen came to Mettray, with flags flying nding, and, meeting the youths returning tired their pickaxes on their shoulders, thus addressed , do not be such fools as to work any longer. ; it is ready for you without labour.' The *chef* ng the lads, and who behaved with the greatest immediately cried, 'Halt! form in line.' The med to march like soldiers, immediately formed. pped forward and said to the men, 'My friends, to labour; you have a right to rest; but leave em learn now, and when their turn comes they do.' The men gave way, the youths marched y was saved—saved, as I believe, by our habit of . Had those lads been walking homewards with- k of sheep, the men would have got among them, or two, and the rest would have followed; but, they met the attack in one body, and thus it was fall. Recorder of Doncaster, has printed a very t of a visit to Mettray, and of the system there least valuable portion of which is the account of by those who devote themselves to this "labour ary" of the most simple description. M. De Metz ith his officers and pupils, partaking of the same Recorder himself supremely happy in the exercise nd of deeds of mission, at the cost of sevenpence ople on which the reformatory operations are ay have thus, perhaps, been sufficiently indicated. pecting to the better feelings of our nature that ress has been achieved. The rule of the estab- of strict discipline, but of unvarying kindness. ger is received as if he were admitted into a organisation of the school is closely assimilated. ger he finds a paternal protector, an unwearied t, and he soon discovers that his own personal ally connected with his attention to the rules M. De Metz is about sixty years of age, of middle ose firmly knit men who seem formed for enduring ere is little in his appearance to indicate the re- ss, except the high forehead and dark eye, expres- ng, and in his dress only the morsel of red ribbon nder of the Legion of Honour. M. De Metz is a rmly energy. His power of enduring fatigue is e occasion travelling from Naples to Paris, a jour- days and seventeen nights, without stopping. In rs he continues to exhibit this remarkable en- ains work at four o'clock in the morning, writing bed. At five he gets up and begins the active

This wonderful power of labour is one grand

ceded and led up to the culmination of art in the fifteenth
so swiftly followed by its decline—the self-elected title of
phaelites," has, perhaps, excited even more objection and
hension than would have followed their pictures alone.
is still slow to be convinced that it is the *principles* of
painters, not the painters themselves or their errors, that
endeavour to revive: above all, the principle of looking t
their inspiration, and of painting everything direct from N
to the minutest detail, and with the minutest accuracy.
time the artists tried to enforce their views by the pen as
brush, in a periodical, "The Germ, or Art and Poet
which only struggled through a few numbers, and ha
the eye of the public. The principal pictures exec
Millais under the influence of his new convictions have
1850, a mystical picture of our Saviour, and the "Feri
by Ariel;" in 1851, "Mariana in the moated Grange."
Woodman's Daughter." The unquestioned talents and
painter of these pictures drew admirers; their hardne
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"Huguenot" and "Ophelia" showed a great advan
aroused even greater discussion, and increased
Though the sense of beauty remained still deficient,
were far better pleased with the honest reality of his p
with the unmeaning prettiness and clever generalities
have had so much. It was the extreme to which th

ed the appointment of accountant, in which situation for five years. When the contest in the Church of come to a close by the decision of the House of Lords rarder case, in 1839, Miller's celebrated letter drew the attention of the Evangelical party, and he was he most competent person to conduct the "Witness" he principal metropolitan organ of the Free Church. ves its success to his able articles, political, ecclesiasological Notwithstanding the engrossment of such an Mr. Miller has devoted himself, with characteristic e prosecution of scientific inquiries. His first work, nes and Legends of the North of Scotland" (1835) ly popular: it has gone through several editions and ublished in America. He is also known in Scotland, of "A Letter from one of the Scottish People to the rable Lord Brougham and Vaux, on the Opinions his Lordship in the Auchterarder Case," and as the he Whiggism of the Old School, as exemplified in the and Present Position of the Church of Scotland." But e have given to Hugh Miller a world-wide reputation d Red Sandstone, or a New Walk in an Old Field" e Impressions of England and its People, and "Footrints." More recently he has published an autoraphy, entitled "My Schools and Schoolmasters," giving his own self-education and the means by which he ained a place of his position.

, THOMAS, Poet and Basket-maker, was born in the ough, in Lincolnshire, August 31st, 1809. Educated ft, Hogg, and Cunningham, he is self-taught. Fortune, as he has himself stated, enabled him "to a tolerable hand, and to read the Testament tolerably." was a basket-maker; but having written some verses the notice of Rogers, the banker and poet, Miller s first assisted to start in a new walk of life. He a considerable number of books, more or less successful are "Royston Gower," "Fair Rosamond," and each work containing three volumes. Besides s written "Gideon Giles," "Godfrey Malvern," and sworth," the last of which appeared in "The Illustrated News," a paper to which he has also contributed "Sketches of London." His country books are, however, ler of his works. They are, "A Day in the Woods," the Country," "Rural Sketches," "Pictures of Country Country Scenes." To these may be added, his "History Saxons" (a strange subject for him to have selected), Shadows of London Life," "The Language of Flowers," e of poems. His works for youth are, "The Boy's Book," "Fortune and Fortitude," "Old England,"

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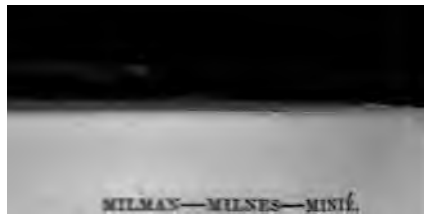
Though the sense of beauty remained still deficient
were far better pleased with the honest reality of hi
with the unmeaning prettiness and clever generaliti
have had so much. It was the extreme to which
system of idealising and generalising Nature had bee
its utterly barren results (in ordinary hands), which
novel "Pre-Raphaelite" attempts, however crude, t
in wholesome humility, and in instant attention and
est. In 1851 Mr. Ruskin came to the support of the
enthusiastic approval, freely expressed in letters to
and in a subsequent pamphlet on Pre-Raphaelitis
and explanations renewed in his "Lectures on Ar
Painting," of 1853. Mr. Millais' latest exhibited
been, "The Order of Release" and "The Proscr
(both 1853), evincing more mature powers of
execution than he had hitherto displayed. For
shown a faculty which is the characteristic of our
Order of Release" has in its handling none of t
ration of the Pre-Raphaelite manner which often
appearance of fixity. It is in parts very freely pain
crease of its resemblance to Nature. It is now bein
Cousins. In 1853 the Academy, to its great credit,
an Associate.

MILLER, HUGH, justly celebrated as a Chris
was born in 1805, at Cromarty, in Scotland, and labo
fifteen years as a common quarryman, storing his m
by close reading and observation with the facts an
nature. A bank having been established in his

ıteered at an early age. We have no details of
ıy. We know only that he has attained to the
iron, and that he superintends a department of
e at Vincennes. Many important improvements
e been made during the last quarter of a cen-
it approaches in practical value to the invention
very which has given not only an enormously
ır greater certainty of aim than had ever been
ıusket. Since the supercession by the "Brown
ıs machinery of the arquebus, no improvement
of fire arms has approached in completeness
ey, as an engine of war for the infantry sol-
ıon of the Minié rifle. It has, indeed, left
l, and must soon supersede every other arm of
tely as the percussion cap and hammer have
random concussion of flint and steel. From
ıstics, it appears to be certain that the ave-
t ammunition, etc. of killing an enemy, under
is about 200*l.*, and of wounding him, 60*l.*
ose days a random fire, if indeed the piece
explode anything beyond the priming; and
out of twenty the ball went over the heads
which it was directed. Everything but the
of the gun was blind chance—pure guess-
oldier had pulled his trigger, he had done
unless its butt end should happen to be in
n he might do tolerable execution. The ab-
200*l.* worth of ammunition in destroying a
s to have awakened military men throughout
e necessity for some great practical improve-
n, and on this, as on many other occasions,
ıs the ball. The ironical saying, "they man-
ıtter in France," has become an undeniable
ıth, an indispensable appendage to the Minié
ıme extent of its inventor, has completed a
s of fire arms which is absolutely without a
y of weapons of war, and which seems to sup-
ıct perfection in this department of science.
ıe 'Daily News' has given an account of an
ıguished inventor at Vincennes. He and his
ıte an elegant *salon*, which proved to demon-
ır le Chef du Tir, "was no stranger to the
e room was hung with paintings by modern
ıcellence; but before the curious visitors had
ıe minute by, M. Minie made his appearance, in
h the cross of the Legion of Honour among
ı his breast. He at once conducted his visitors
they saw at a glance that they were in the
workman. He was evidently no novice as an
who had worked out every detail of his inven-



and "Original Poems for my Children." He has, moreover, b contributor to various periodicals.

MILMAN, THE REV. HENRY HART, Author an was born in London, February 10, 1791. He is the youngest Francis Milman, physician to George III. He was educ Burney's academy at Greenwich, at Eton, and at Brasen Oxford. In 1817 he took orders, and becoming at once a and a dramatist, was appointed vicar of St. Mary's, Ba published the play of "Fazio." This drama was acted t success, especially at Covent Garden, where Miss O'N trained the character of the heroine. In the early part appeared his next work, "Samor," an heroic poem in books. Of this poem, a writer in the "Quarterly" sai every page, there were 374) exhibits some beautiful expressi pathetic turn, some original thought, or some striking ima 1820 he published another poem, entitled the "Fall of Je founded on the narrative of Josephus. In 1821 he wa Professor of Poetry to the University of Oxford. He s published at brief intervals, "Anne Boleyne," the "Mart mark," and "Belshazzar." Mr. Milman has written in "History of Christianity," a "History of the Jews," "N Illustrations to Gibbon's Decline and Fall," and a number in the "Quarterly Review." Having been some time rec Margaret's, Westminster, he was, in November 1849, pre the deanery of St. Paul's.

MILNES, RICHARD MONCKTON, Poet and State in Parliament for Pontefract, which borough he first re in 1837. He was born in 1809, and is the eldest son Pemberton Milnes, Esq. of Frystone Hall, and Bawtry, b the Hon. Henrietta Maria, fourth daughter of Viscount Mr. Milnes graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge He has published "Memorials of a Tour in Greece," volumes of poems, after the manner of Wordsworth: his "Time," his "Lay of the Humble," his "Long Ago," an "Old Ale" are admired specimens of his poetic genius; a more recent poem he shadows forth the spirit of "Young En which party Mr. Milnes was, a few years ago, a repre Mr. Monckton Milnes is in politics a Moderate Conserv [illegible] he proposed the retention of a low duty on foreign c he would not consent to restore the old Corn-laws. He is an enemy of liberty of conscience, and "considers religious the birthright of every Briton." Mr. Monckton Milnes m 1851, the Hon. Annabella Hungerford, youngest daugh second Baron Crewe.

MINIÉ, M., the Inventor of the well-known Rifle wh his name, was born about 1800, in Paris. He began life as

er, state that one of these balls is of remarkably inge-
ation. I believe it is calculated to give the least pos-
of resistance to the air. M. Minié illustrated its force
ence. He took up an iron tube, and standing at one
room, blew this leaden bullet with such force that it
the opposite wall. It was curious to see how closely,
ime, it reached the same point in the wall, when blown
l tube—rising or falling a little, of course, in proportion
of the breath used each time. In reference to this ex-
l. Minie related to us an incident, which I think may be
shed. He took some of these balls, together with a
Tuileries one day, and submitted them to the Emperor.
dated whether or not his Majesty thought well of the
but the doors of the rooms in the palace soon bore
he practical tendencies of the Imperial mind. M.
enthusiastic soldier, burning to see the war in the
ed with success, and hoping, from his little workshop
ress of Vincennes, to send forth the invincible argu-
hich the Czar is to be conquered. He is in the hands
gn who is in reality his own war minister, and whose
city in this capacity have been long ago acknow-
his interest enemies. The advantages of a vigor-
ster, prompt to decide and to operate, cannot be better
han by M. Minie's experiences in the arming of the
ent. The Emperor, in deciding the question of arms
troops, at once appealed to the man in his dominions
ssarily the best qualified to give advice. The ques-
s always filtered through councils and ministries. M.
ment. He gave his notions, and the reasons for
. The conclusions were at once weighed, and, with-
adopted. The Imperial Guard was armed by M.

SA, FRANCIS FERDINAND GEMMEN, DUKE OF,
ancis IV., whose father was the Archduke Ferdinand
His grandmother was the only daughter of Duke
II., in whom expired the male line of the celebrated
As his father took good care to support, during a
rty two years, all popular institutions in the duchy,
had little to do since his accession in 1846 but enjoy
of his state, sometimes at home and sometimes in
was born June 1, 1819, and married March 30, 1842,
Adelgonde, daughter of the ex-king Louis of Bavaria.
married to the Comte de Chambord, the Legitimist
the crown of France.

COUNT, a French Statesman and ex-Minister, was
0, and is descended of an illustrious legal family. At
ement of the present century he entered the service of
er the First Consul, as Auditor of the Council of State,

and filled subsequently high administrative functions un
Emperor. He was afterwards made a Pair de France, a
long period was regarded by educated Frenchmen as one
foremost and most considerable men of France. He is r
man of the world than a *littérateur*, or a man of science; h
more of a scholar and a man of science than M. Thiers, un
stands all questions of diplomacy and administration bet
either Thiers or Guizot. Molé was an opponent of the Revo
February, which balked him of power, as his name h
selected by Louis-Philippe as the head of a new ministry
hour before that monarch was compelled to abdicate. He
included among the representatives of the people in the Co
but sat in the National Assembly, where he was recognis
leader of that monarchical party which sought to fuse
rests of the elder and younger branches of the House of
and unite all the friends of kingly government for a con
lution.

MOLTKE, ADAM-WILLIAM, COUNT, a Danis
man, is one of a noble family which has furnished s
tinguished men for the service of the State. Adam wa
1785; he is the son of Joachim Godske, count Moltke, wh
the public service by the most humble portal, and hav
wards administered public affairs at a most critical p
raised the national credit, died in 1818, leaving an im

until then the civil and military power had been
mountaineers were willing: but that was not
ruler must ask the consent of his protector at
his was given, on the condition that, upon every
new chief should journey to St. Petersburg and
office by the Russian Emperor. Herein lies the
of the savage Montenegrins. Their ruler is the
Czar on the Adriatic coast. The late Vladika
sor draws, 4000*l.* per annum as a pension from
aniel Petrowitch signalised the commencement of
ing Turkey on the west, just as the ambassadors
and France, were distracting the Divan by their
nds. Omer Pacha was sent against Montenegro,
servance of propriety by a population which had
tion in Europe, and having defeated the moun-
l sanguinary encounters, stood within a day's
ital. The Czar followed his movements with a
marked to Sir Hamilton Seymour,—"It may be
t should any attempt at exterminating this people
Pacha, and should a general rising of the Christ-
onsequence, the Sultan will in all probability lose
this case he falls to rise no more. In such a
at that I will not allow a pistol to be fired." The
ent, which was very apprehensive of a religious
at of its population of the Greek rite, and at the
of asserting its influence at Constantinople, sent
or to the Porte, and giving an undertaking that
the Montenegrins should cease, obtained the
a. By advice and threats, supported by a strong
Vienna Cabinet has kept Daniel Petrowitch, who
fighting men, moderately quiet, and deprived the
xiliary. The present ruler has assumed the title
ares as Prince Daniel I. in the "Almanach de
born in 1826; is of small stature, and on that
y his people, who, however, are fully sensible of
ing under a ruler who does not need taxes or com-
ds a good income in the country. The "Prince"
ttinye, the capital village of the principality, on
y, 1855, to the daughter of a merchant of Trieste.
aged to ride on horseback from Cattaro to Cet-
rendered the road impassable for all kinds of
cession was led by 240 Montenegrins, who fired
their store of powder was exhausted; the flag-
d then the bride, with her six body-guards. The
al Baron Mamula, with their suites, brought up

RY, THE REV. ROBERT, Poet and Preacher,
in humble life, and was not intended for the
struck with some of his early literary perform-

ances, sent him to the University. He was at one time a
preacher; his poems have had an extensive sale. They are
Omnipresence of the Deity," "Satan," "Luther," etc. etc.,
more remarkable for fluency and command of language than
or originality. Some of them had, however, the distinction
severely handled by Macaulay in the "Edinburgh Review,"
sequently abused by Lockhart in the "Quarterly." Mr. Monty
sermons, many of which are published, partake of the same
teristics as his poems. He preaches at Percy Chapel,
Street, Bedford Square.

MONTI, RAFFAELLE, Sculptor, born in 1818, (accor
Mrs. Jameson's "Crystal Palace Handbook"), in Milan. He
under his father, Gaetano Monti of Ravenna, also a
sculptor, in the Imperial Academy at Milan, where he
the gold medal for a group of "Alexander taming Buce
In 1838, having exhibited a group of "Ajax defending the
Patroclus," he was invited to visit Vienna, where he gain
sive patronage. Nor was he less fortunate when he ret
1842, to his native city; which he enriched by various
works. In 1847 he came to England, and exhibited at C
besides other minor works, the veiled statue for the
Devonshire, which attracted much attention during the
Returning to Milan, he joined the popular political par
1848, as one of the chiefs of the National Guard of M

a were likenesses of each other. Mr. Morse made his profession. In 1813 he exhibited at the Royal ture of "The Dying Hercules," of colossal size, igh praise from the connoisseurs; and the plaster made of the same subject, to assist him in his the prize in sculpture the same year. On his ce he settled in Boston, but met with so little at he removed to New Hampshire, where he found ainting portraits at fifteen dollars per head. He is friends to remove to Charleston, South Carolina, proved more profitable. About 1822 he took up New York, where he found his works and talents reciated. Under a commission from the cor- nted a full-length portrait of Lafayette, then United States. In 1829 he paid a second visit remained here three years. On his return to packet-ship Sully, in 1832, a gentleman was de- eriments that had just been made in Paris with net; the question arose as to the time occupied id in passing through the wire, stated to be about in length. On the reply that it was instantaneous experiments of Franklin), he suggested that it to any distance, and that the electric spark could s of conveying and recording intelligence. This h drew some casual observations of assent from keep hold of Professor Morse, who proposed to a which he had originated; and before the end of d drawn out and written the general plan of the hich his name will be inseparably connected. His to effect a communication by means of the electro- uld leave a permanent record by signs answering and which, though carried to any distance, would h any place that might be on the line. His first a strip of paper, saturated with some chemical would be decomposed when brought in connexion ong which the electric current was passing; and phabet by marks, varying in width and number, de upon the paper at the will of the operator, and void separating the wire at the different points of

On his return to New York he resumed his pro- ting all his spare time, under great disadvantages, of his invention. Finding his original plan in- vailed himself of the action of the electro-magnet a mode of using pens and ink, as in the ruling- hese he had five, with the idea of securing the ers from one of the pens. These he abandoned after a trial of various means for obtaining the end ing by experiment that he could obtain any requisite ver, he adopted the stylus or steel point for indent- d it is this which he has since used. After great

the alphabet being made by the deflection of the n
on the contrary, is a recording telegraph; but, fr
and delicate machinery, has been found impracti
lines. At a convention held in 1851 by Austri
Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, for the purpose of a
system of telegraphing for all Germany, that of Pr
by the advice of Steinheil, the one selected. In
his patent at Washington, and set about getting
practical operation. In 1844 the first electric t
pleted in the United States, between Baltimore
Since then he has seen its wires extended all
to the length of more than fifteen thousand mi
equalled elsewhere in the civilised world.

MULREADY, WILLIAM, R.A., Painter,—a
English School,—was born at Ennis, in Ireland, i
mitted student of the Royal Academy when only fo
before which he had won the kind notice of B
and the prediction "that he would distinguish h
his earlier pieces, were, it is said, in subject a
pretension than we are accustomed to associate
class of which a few samples were given at th
works in 1848:—sketches for "Polyphemus and I
Trinculo, and Stephano;" the "Disobedient P
tures of modest size and merit, and still more m
succeeded them; careful studies, honest, and in
reminding us of the Dutch masters:—"A Cott
St. Alban's;" a "Carpenter's Shop;" a "Gra
Gable;" "Horses Baiting;" the "Kitchen-Fire," a
of these pictures—painted by the youth of twe
and comparatively unnoticed at the time,—exc

"The Wolf and the Lamb" (1820), purchased by
RV.; "The Careless Messenger" (1821); "The Con-
" (1822); "The Widow" (1824); "The Origin of a
(1826); "The Cannon" (1827). Later works—"The
Sage" (1833); "The Last In" (1835); "The Sonnet"
"First Love" (1840); "The Ford" (1842), suggest still
kingly how much consummate technical power is required
to express in art the simplest theme. In all tech-
cellence Mulready's has been one continuous course of
ve improvement, until the very last year in which he
l; although the elaborate finish of his latest style tends,
to excess. As a *painter*, his art is perfect; for luminous
r of colour, for "delicacy and completion" of drawing.—
as unerring, and what artists call large in manner, as
e great Italian masters; showing that it was choice, not
which confined him to small canvasses. An untravelled
triumphant over all the greatest difficulties of his art,
laurels, it is said, at that supposed necessity to a
education,—a visit to Italy. "Know what you have to do,
," is according to Mr. Ruskin, his favourite apophthegm.
l as this artist has been in perfecting his powers of ex-
a very simple range of subject has throughout suf-
e strife and humours of schoolboy-life, or of the vil-
supplied the material: in later as in earlier years.
from picture of "A Street Preacher" is made in 1809; a
drawing of the very same in 1822. Pictures finished in 1830
(e.g. Last Minute), or in 1840 ("Fair Time"), were first
; twenty or thirty years before; gradually ripening under
. On the method of production comparatively few works
finished for the exhibitions; seldom more than one
In 1840 he executed twenty designs for an illustrated
of the "Vicar of Wakefield." From this source have
ndred drawings of his most pictures: "The Whistonian
" (1844), "Choosing the Wedding Gown" (1846);
Fast Sophia (1847). From his perfect command of
ge at his art, Mulready's careful sketches for his pictures,
in outline or in colour, have a value possessed by the
of scarcely any other modern painter, reminding us rather
those of the masters. His Academy studies from the *Life*,
among the finest of their class: of rare power of drawing, and
ery of colour, although only executed in red and black
, are of a picture of this class, "Women Bathing," exhibited
evidenced the rare mastery attained in an opposite field to
n he had won his fame: of a kind unexampled among
ers of Domestic. In 1848 an exhibition of his works
ed at the Society of Arts,—a great boon to the lovers of
e: since that date he has exhibited little of importance. The
allery is rich in examples of his genius; as is also the col-
Mr. Sheepshanks. In the Royal Collection, and in that of

Sir Robert Peel, there are fine examples of earlier date. Mulr pictures do not engrave advantageously.

MUNTZ, GEORGE FREDERICK, Merchant and Pol Reformer, M.P. for Birmingham, was born in 1794. He wa of the chiefs of the Birmingham Political Union that exerte great an influence upon public opinion when the first Refor was under discussion in Parliament. He was prosecuted alleged riot at the church-rate meeting in 1837, and althoug victed in the first instance, the proceedings were reversed gal when a higher legal tribunal was appealed to. Mr. Mu Radical Reformer, and has advocated his views, not only of mouth in Parliament and at public meetings, but also pen in various published pamphlets. He is said to have large fortune by the invention of a mixed metal, cheap copper, and adopted to ships' sheathing. He has strong on the Currency question.

MURAT, LUCIEN-CHARLES-JOSEPH-FRANCOIS LEON, PRINCE, and Pretender to the Crown of Sicily, on the 16th of March, 1803. His father, Joachim Murat an innkeeper in the south of France, after figuring with tinction in the wars of the French Republic, allied himself Imperial house of Bonaparte by espousing Napoleon's beautiful and ambitious Caroline; and when Lucien, the

re to "play for kingdoms and crowns;" the Italians being into no fewer than ten political parties, and even the s into two sections; one of which prefers Prince Lucien's himself. Under these circumstances Murat expressed his nts to his sister's son, the Count Pepoli of Bologna, in a hich runs thus:—"Since it appears that I am the only solution, I am forbidden all initiative. He must be a fool kes from the fact of his being born on the steps of the throne crown belongs to him, or who considers an entire people as age—as his property, just as a private individual would a sheep. Let Italy call upon me, and I shall be proud to r. I will add, that she will never find others who will serve er than myself. Her enemies are mine, and there is a territ unt to settle between us. But, if Italy makes another choice, not the less pray for her happiness; and I shall be ready to last drop of my blood to contribute to her success. Happy he shall be the elect of Italy! His mission is easy. Be , and remember this maxim, which is not the less true be- s old—'*Noblesse oblige.*'"

RCHISON, SIR RODERICK IMPEY, D.C.L., one of the le and active Geologists of the present day, is the eldest Kenneth Murchison, Esq., of Tarradale, Ross-shire, where born in 1792. He was educated at Durham Grammar- and at the Military College of Marlow; and received the y degrees of M.A. from the Universities of Cambridge and . He was an officer in the army from 1807 to 1816; in Spain and Portugal with the 36th Foot; afterwards on of his uncle, General Sir Alexander Mackenzie; and lastly, an in the 6th Dragoons. "After having served his country dier," says an able writer in the "North British Review," urchison brought into the field of science all the ardour of fession, and after twenty years of unremitting toil placed in the highest rank of modern geologists. When the more ormations on the earth's surface had been well investigated, had been placed beyond a doubt that their age could be ned by their imbedded fossils, it became a problem of the nt rest to extend the same law to the older sedimentary ; to trace the later formations downward to the oldest; to the formations which contain the earliest traces of life, and to distinguish the strata which compose them ose which had been deposited when no living thing moved the waters." So early as 1831, Mr. Murchison applied to a systematic examination of the older sedimentary in England and Wales, and after five years' labour he ed in establishing what he calls the Silurian system, com- ing a succession of strata which lie beneath the old red ne, and seem to be in close approximation to the deposits ceded the existence of plants and animals. This system from its occupying those counties which formed the

ancient kingdom of the Silures) is divided into the Upper S
consisting of Ludlow and Wenlock rocks; and the Lower Silu
Caradoc and Llandeilo rocks. The same succession of th
sedimentary strata was found in the west of Europe, and i
and South America; and Mr. Murchison next traced the ex
of the Silurian system to the mountainous kingdoms of Nor
Sweden, and particularly to the vast empire of Europea
where the relative position of the older rocks has suffered
no disturbance from the intrusive agency of fire. Under th
tenance of the Imperial Government, Mr. Murchison, in
with Professor Sedgwick and M. de Verneuil, in 1840, ent
a geological survey of the Russian Empire; having p
explored several parts of Germany, Poland, and the Car
as intermediate between the British and Russian depo
he next examined the Paleozoic rocks of Scandinavia
sults of the entire Expedition were published in two large
in 1845. In 1841, upon the presentation of the fir
upon this geological survey to Nicholas, emperor of R
majesty presented Mr. Murchison with the decoration
cond class of St. Anne, in diamonds, which, however, th
Office in England meanly refused him permission to wea
Emperor, as if aware of the slight thus put upon hi
England, presented him with a magnificent colossal vase
avanturine, mounted on a column of porphyry, with th
tion: "Gratia Imperatoris totius Rossiæ, Roderico

n-miners to emigrate to New South Wales, and there
d from the alluvial soil in the manner that they ex-
from the gravel of their native country. Later in the
Sir Roderick addressed Earl Grey, then Secretary for the
tating his views as to the existence of rich gold-fields
ny. Sir Roderick has served four times as President of
ical Society and the Geographical Society; he is a Fellow
al Society and the Linnean Society, and is Member of the
of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Copenhagen, etc. In 1855
ck succeeded the lamented Sir H. De la Beche in the
rector of the Museum of Practical Geology.

T, ALFRED DE, a French Poet, son of Musset Pathay,
his life and works of Rousseau, was born at Paris in 1810.
s were developed at so early an age, that before he had
twentieth year he had become one of the leaders of the
school. His first work was the "Contes d'Espagne et
1830, comprising many things quaint and wonderful.
Le Rêve dans un Fauteuil" (1833), and the "Comédies
et Proverbes," to my boundless, along with much that is gro-
"Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle" (1836, rewritten
gives many interesting particulars relating to the intel-
development of the author, besides furnishing a glimpse of
and his "Years of Young France." He has also published
et Proverbes en Prose" (1840). A collection of his
was published in the same year, under the title of "Poë-
tes." His letter and passionate reply to Becker's "Rhine-
the occasion of a sharp newspaper controversy.

APHA RESCHID PASHA, *alias* RESCHID PASHA, the
est of the political servants of the Sultan, was born at
pli in 1802, and is the son of a wealthy Turk. In his fif-
year he lost both his parents, he was taken in hand by
who had married his sister, and was governor of one of
provinces. He subsequently accompanied his brother-
Morea and Brussa, of which his patron became suc-
cessively. In 1822 Ali Pasha was called to Constantinople,
Grand Vizier; but upon the outbreak of the Greek
n, having advised the employment of mild measures
surgents he was deposed and banished to Gallipoli.
appears to us, he was afterwards sent to the Morea, to
rebels and took with him Reschid, who shared the pri-
hardships of the campaign. Ali Pasha not being more suc-
ful than his predecessors, was deposed, and died of grief.
found a protector in the person of Selim Pasha, whom,
was appointed, as private secretary, in the campaign
Russians. He continued his services under Izet Pasha,
retary of the Turkish plenipotentiary, was one of the
s of the treaty of Constantinople. For this service he was
the rank of an Amedji. He was shortly afterwards sent

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consisting of Ludlow and Wenlock rocks; and the Lowe
Caradoc and Llandeilo rocks. The same succession
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sarcophagus mounted on a column of porphyry, with
tion "Gratia Imperatoris totius Russiæ, Roderic
Geological Russian Exploration, 1842." After three ye
labour, Mr. Murchison completed his survey of Ru
Emperor conferred upon him the Grand Cross of th
Stanislaus, and upon his return to England, thus
authorised he was permitted to accept and wear the
and received the honour of British Knighthood.
Murchison has since published his "Siluria," an ela
of 523 pages, containing a faithful outline of his pr
with a detailed description, and condensed practica
view, of the older sedimentary rocks and their charact
remains. In this work the author demonstrates by s
classic evidence, that the Silurian system is an indep
which appears to have been formed in various parts
one and the same time, of the same rocks and mine
buted by the same animals and plants. Sir Roderick
established this system, with incontrovertible evidence
tain and Ireland, Germany, France, Belgium, North A
Portugal, Sardinia, Cape of Good Hope, the Himala
Hindostan, Australia, South America, the United St
Islands, etc. Sir Roderick Murchison has contribut
one hundred memoirs to the Transactions of var
bodies. In 1844 he instituted a comparison betwee
Eastern Australia and those of the auriferous Ural M
as a result, he was the first who publicly declared h
gold must exist in Australia. In 1846 he urged the

ickly returned to Turkey. His diplomatic services, and still
s adroitness and knowledge of human nature, rendered him
of the situation at Constantinople; and, receiving the title
ster of Foreign Affairs, he became practically the first
of the new Sultan, Abd'ul Medjid. The great day of Reschid
life was that of the proclamation of the Tanzimat, otherwise
e the statute of Gulhane. Upon the 3d of November, 1839,
esentatives of all the European powers, the ministers, go-
of provinces, generals, corps of ulemas, patriarchs of Christ-
munities, together with an immense crowd drawn from all
of the community, were assembled in an open space belonging
ailion of Gulhane, to hear read a charter which was to serve
w basis of civil and religious law in Turkey. The Sultan
d in great pomp, and near him was seated the Prince de
e. Reschid Pasha read the document aloud. Copies and
ions were distributed to all present, and a universal shout
r the Sultan. Before the promulgation of the *Tanzimat*
yeh, or beneficial ordinance, the various provinces throughout
pire were governed by pashas, whose authority was absolute
and property. Procuring their appointments by bidding
for the district governments, they paid a fixed yearly tribute
Porte, and then made the most of their bargains by every
hat cruelty and grasping avarice could suggest. Appeal to
tan ple was in vain: the pasha had his friend at head-
s, and the complaint, if it ever reached the capital, fell
s to the ground. Tanzimat was to change all this. The
s were no longer to be put up to auction, but entrusted to
rs, who were to receive a fixed salary from the Government,
and to remit whatever revenue the pashalic produced. A
r, or municipal council, composed partly of Mohammedans
ly of Christians, was appointed at each of the provincial seats
rnment, and by them all civil and criminal law business of
ess was to be decided; subject only to the confirming sanction
pasha. Christians were granted an immunity from military
and as a set off against this privilege were subjected to a
e poll tax. Life and property were to receive protection from
ence or avarice of the governors, and a vast improvement was
ht about in the whole administrative system, both in Con-
ple and the provinces. Since this important event Reschid
has won his confidence, occupied most important posts in the
of the Sultan. He has held several times the appointments
Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1841 he became
ordinary to the Sultan's representative in England. His succ-
ding attempts have been a series of struggles to realise the
, but at most it seemed that in this he has only very im-
ly succeeded. His foreign policy has been directed above all
to the maintenance of peace. He was not in power when
Menschikoff visited Constantinople; but when the Russian
proposed to the Sultan the disgraceful convention, the sovereign
to have felt that the time was come to make an end of the

intrigues which had excluded his ablest servant from powe
Reschid Pasha was again called to direct the affairs of the e
In the spring of 1855 he again lost office, still, however, exe
an influence on the Government. A gentleman who has ha
quent opportunities of personal intercourse with Reschid
describes him as well versed in history, French, and logic; very
attached to Europeans, and ever ready to attend to their sugge
He is a very moral man, discountenances the Turkish habit of
ing a harem, and is the husband of one wife, by whom he
family. His chief fault is, that he is too mild and tender-he
that he is not sufficiently energetic for the trying times in
he lives, and the reckless adventurers that ever surround the
His age is fifty-three or four; he is of middle stature, has a
some countenance, good eyes, and a fine head.

N.

NAPIER, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES, K.C.B., G
K.M.T., K.S.G., K.R.E., and M.P., late Commander-in-Chie
Baltic Fleet, is the eldest son of the Hon. Charles Napier
chistoun Hall, in the county of Stirling, and grandson of
6th Lord Napier. He was born on the 6th of March 178

this occasion, although his thigh was broken by a shot, o leave the deck until the enemy was out of sight. In 809, he assisted at the reduction of Martinique, where onsiderable distinction, and shortened the duration of the manner in which, with only five men, he scaled the n open day planted the Union Jack upon the ramparts ard. In the ensuing April he assisted Sir Alexander a chase of three French ships of the line, which lasted two days, and which terminated in the capture of the . On this occasion he signalised himself by the close hich he stuck to the enemy, and shot away their masts , although fired at from their stern-chasers. For in this affair the Commander-in-Chief posted him on appointment which was confirmed by the Admiralty May, 1809. In the ensuing summer, Captain Napier on the Jason frigate, and did not go afloat again the early part of which year he was appointed to the On the 20th of July following, in concert with Captain ed one of Usher of the Black Rod), he silenced the gun-batteries and a telegraph moored across the harbour of ro-ho, as well as that of a round tower; and captured ch-women and a quantity of spars destined for a ship- and a frigate. On the 1st of November, 1811, in com- wo boats and those of the Impérieuse, he landed with and two guns of the 62d Regiment at the back of the Cesars, and carried the neighbouring heights under a e, the enemy; who, having vainly endeavoured to prevent, were compelled to retire. The next day he captured two gunboats, twenty two richly laden feluccas, ery of 24 pounders by which they had been protected. ss in this affair obtained the unqualified approbation of Pellew, the Commander-in-chief of the station. On , 1812, he attacked the port of Sagri; took twenty-eight with all aboard, supported by the Pilot sloop, compelled a ss and town to surrender at discretion. On the 20th n met with the Furieuse, 36, and having on board ompanies of the 16th Regiment, he took possession of the ze, which lay exposed to the fire of four batteries mounting 18 pounders, two 12 pounders, and two nine inch On the 16th May, 1813, he captured La Fortune, xebeque, 4 long 9 pounders and four swivels, along with twenty seels, lying in Cavalaire road. In the ensuing winter, n shore the Pallas French store ship of twenty-two n pounders and two hundred men; and compelled a galeere ss of one hundred and fifty men to seek refuge under ns. He sailed shortly afterwards with a squadron ir Andrew Kerr for North America, where he took ull at expedition against Alexandria; with such effect . A. Gordon, the commanding officer, declared, in his that "he owed him more than he was able to express."

In the subsequent operations against Baltimore, Captain N having a division of boats under his orders, rendered good s in causing a diversion which favoured the assault upon the en entrenched camp on the opposite side of the city. In June, 181 ship, the Euryalus, was paid off, and on the 4th of that mont gallant commander was nominated a C.B. He was not calle active service again until the 8th January, 1829, when h employed on particular service on the coast of Portugal Galatea, 42. The object of his mission appears to have b obtain restitution from Don Miguel of certain British ships had been seized upon a pretext wholly unjustifiable off the V Islands. Of his services on the Portuguese coast, on the this country and on that of the Constitutional Government tugal, Captain Napier, who has always held the pen of a ready has given a detailed account in his "History of the War of sion in Portugal." It appears that in 1831, fresh insults been offered to England and France by the Miguelite Gove the former despatched a naval force to the Tagus, and redress. All *amende* was, however, refused to the French squadron forced the river, dictated terms to the usurper, prived him of several of his ships. A frigate was also se Western Islands, which captured two Portuguese corvettes station. Great exertions were made at Terceira after these equip an expedition. Two small schooners were armed, fo

upon engaging it. Everything depended on the issue st, which appears to have been most severe. The served their fire until within musket-shot, when they in right earnest, but without doing any serious damage. ationalists then returned their fire, and the Rainha laid alongside the Don John, Captain Napier boarded utmost impetuosity. "I had not intended to board," ving enough to do to look after the squadron; but the as too great, and I soon found myself on the enemy's pported by one or two of my officers. There I paused, men jumping on board we rushed aft with a loud assed through a party drawn up on the break of the to oppose us. At this moment I received a severe rowbar, the owner of which did not escape unscathed." notes the battle terminated altogether in favour of the d forces; having in their possession two ships of mating eighty and seventy-six guns; with four 48- g throwing shells; one frigate, and a corvette of 18 rvettes and two brigs having escaped. The loss of the el in was about ninety men killed and wounded; that y between two and three hundred. By midnight the n secured, their cross secured, and after a hard day's s squadron was in full sail for Lagos Bay. For this ervice Don Pedro conferred upon him the title of San Vicente, and appointed him Admiral in Chief of s fleet. "All this," says Napier in his own account ," was very gratifying; but I should have preferred e had been let alone. Throughout the whole of this ars to have conducted himself with signal valour and t to have exhibited in a high degree important qua- s essential for which the world had not hitherto e it. Besides the civil and naval honours conferred Don Pedro gave him the Grand Cross of the Tower rd (which he very sensibly, with great favour, for ed the epaulette upon the Garter." Disgusted by e ill-treatment he experienced from the Portuguese Go- ent in the matter of the naval force under his com- , Napier left Oporto, and became once more for a time a private individual at home. This he was not to enjoy. On the 1st of January, 1830, he was appointed mmander of the Powerful, 84, lying for the Mediter- an. She was to be hoisted, on 1st February, his broad pendant as ief of the second squadron, and under Sir Robert the Portuguese fleet on the coast of Syria. On the 10th ry of that year he effected a landing at Djounie, at the ern headland of Junks and Beirut beyond, and in this his ers on the Syrian coast displayed such indefatigable zeal as to draw warm commendations from his admiral. In e the same month he defeated a body of men at Killsson, reliance with a plan which he had previously matured,

bombarded and stormed the town of Sidon, protected by a fort and citadel, and a line of wall manned by two thousand seven hundred soldiers; taking the entire garrison prisoners. It has been alleged against Captain Napier, with some show of reason, that he assumed for his own share of this exploit a great deal more of the merit than fairly belonged to him. In his letter to Lord John Russell he says, "I stormed Sidon and took the garrison prisoners." This assertion has been warmly denied. It appears from much concurring testimony, that the officer who so gallantly dashed across the bridge into the town at the head of the Turkish troops, was Mr. (now Captain) Arthur Cumming, of the royal navy; that the battalion of Royal Marines was led up to the first sea-gate of the town to support the Turks, not by Commodore Napier, as he would lead us to infer, but by Captain Morrison of the Royal Marines; and that the battalion of Royal Marines which marched to the other sea-gate was led to the attack, not by the Commodore, as might have been expected, but by Captain (now Colonel) Whylock of the Royal Marines. "Surely," says the narrator of these well-known facts in the "Times," "if Sir Charles Napier was not at the head of either of these bodies of troops, he cannot properly assume the credit so entirely to himself of having stormed Sidon and taken the garrison prisoners." He might have gone up outside the walls of the town to the upper or land-gate, but the point of attack on which the largest body of troops was concentrated must have been the post of danger; and if an officer does not

isted of four war-steamers and seven line-of-battle ships. omewhat lubberly handling, the Powerful's progress was arrested just as she was bringing up alongside one of es; a blunder which had well-nigh thrown the whole nto confusion. What seemed stranger still to the gallant was, that his superior in command was not very well h what appeared to him at the moment to have been a bedience of his orders. However, when Napier did get on, he let fly with such "a will" against "the stone walls" ss, that the governor was compelled to abandon the town, greater part of its garrison along with him. "At day- morning after the siege," says the Commodore, "I went he Phœnix, where the admiral still was, and after con- him on the capture of Acre, I said that I hoped he ed with the position I had taken up. To which, to my se, he answered, 'Not at all; you ought to have gone th-west angle.'" How he received the admiral's rebuff self informs us:—"That I was hurt beyond measure," y be easily conceived. An admiral passing censure on his second in command was not to be borne with e few words passed on both sides, which I do not the conversation finished by my asking in an abrupt manner further commands for me, which was answered in the same style." Napier pretends to attribute the ness to his having "pressed him to carry on more ously and perhaps in too urgent manner;" an insinuation which is acquainted with the antecedents of Sir would give the slightest credit. But indeed for the with which he performed his delicate and most in Syria, we should hardly have been involved in a ness. Nothing could be more distinct than the orders or more explicit than the Commodore's mode of it. However, "all's well that ends well." The former six months, and after twenty thousand shells ing ships had been thrown into the town, it to surrender for want of water. In 1840 it was of the bombardment and the enormous damage done ns—to the Ottoman power—prove that all that we have of such defences is much exag- and Exmouth before Algiers, solved ships could not withstand a British broadside, enough to give it credence. With some by his subsequent performances, services in Syria were of the most dashing character, and were attended with great benefit Both in land as well as sea operations he ity to his work. After the reduction of proceeded to take charge of the squadron off , where he concluded an advantageous convention with Ali. In acknowledgment of these really important ser-

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point of attack at which the largest body of troops w
there, must be at the post of honour; and if an office
head of his soldiers in the attack but crawls round outs
while the fight and hottest brush is going on within.
assault the whole group of the day." On the 9th of Octobe
he was attacked a little after daybreak a signal success o
Arabs, under Omar Pasha, which occupied a strong
and on the mountains of Sephora. The eccentric appears
gained a victory on the battlefields of Syria was offe
a body of cavalry, but he was [illegible]. Seated upon a don
large grey horse upon his head a formidable bludgeon in
and his coat-tails flying by his side he led his "J
[illegible] to the attack with the ferocity and courage of a Pala
and [illegible] he was heard that no personal appearan
[illegible] the rear. The result of this pre-arranged
he attacked the rebels was the surrender of Beyrout an
Sidon and Saida army. Within a month from
his arrival on the coast the whole of the Lebanon had
from the Arabs and it was evident that his small
[illegible] could be employed to capture
the principal prize of all. We have [illegible] him throw
[illegible] of his Syrian campaign, and it is the less necessar
[illegible] that he has been himself the chronicler of its g
has not [illegible] to place himself and his services in f
before the public. On the 1st November, 1840,
Beirout, assisted at the siege of Acre, under the comm
Robert Stopford, but speaks of the affair himself as if
been no such person as Sir Robert in existence. The

ıhment of petty officers. However discredited at gallant Admiral has lived to see most of these d out. He recommended that the system of keep- pay of the sailor in hand should be abolished, and should be paid what they earn, and allowed to spend are ordered to sea. In 1826 he suggested the system , imperfectly carried out by Sir James Graham, and improved by Mr. Sidney Herbert. These are the any useful practical recommendations; almost all of nprovements on the old system, and the greater have since been adopted. Anxious, it may be pre- the Commodore something better to do than write letters to his superior officers (all suggestions for reform are considered insubordinate in high places), nominated him, in 1847, in succession to Sir William command of the Channel Fleet. This appointment years. But on the accession of Sir Francis Baring the Admiralty he was superseded in his post. Highly ed by the event, and at the marked disregard by the ıny of his suggestions, he brought a Lancaster gun, d a bold letter to Lord John Russell, to bear upon ır, which greatly widened the breach that already n between him and it. It is hardly possible to conceive any ter controversy more glorious than this epistle. A few s will afford some notion of its character. "Had energy and boldness, the probability is that this have been involved in war and our foreign policy dethroned Don Miguel. Had the battle of Cape n been lost, Don Miguel would have been on the throne ı dynasty of Louis Philippe shaken to its centre, and Lord Grey's administration." "I upset the Grand ı, the adviser of Mehemet Ali; defeated Mehemet's ; troops out of the mountain." "My services are those of any admiral on the list. I think I may ı contradiction, that they have had more influence ı Europe than those of any other officer in the battle of Cape St. Vincent changed a dynasty as well ı the face of Europe." "I served as second in ." "I fought on the heights of Lebanon two ı them together." "I stormed Sidon and took the gar- ." But for his exploits, the gallant Bombastes assures ı expedition would have failed; Acre would not ı; war with France would have been inevitable; war; and with it the Melbourne administration." ell, in his reply to all this braggadocio, declared ı from disputing the value of his services, he could any that implicit confidence which is required in a or William Parker. The command of the Mediter- was accordingly given to Vice Admiral Dennis Dundas, s Napier was put for a time upon the shelf. On the

first indication of the probability of war with Russia, Napi
familiarised the mind of the public to a belief in his own
his unrivalled heroism and irresistible decision of charact
Admiralty appears to have had no alternative but to appo
the command of the Baltic Fleet. He talked it well, and
to perform miracles. He had under his command the fi
that ever left the shores of this or any other country;
power; and the confidence of the nation at large. At
dinner given to him on the occasion of his appointment,
to have declared that he would take Cronstadt in a morn
a place "not to be mentioned to ears polite." He vowed
did not find war declared by the time he got out, he woul
it himself!" Soon after he lost sight of Spithead he tele
his crews "to sharpen their cutlasses," and promised
behalf "a good account of the Russians!" As an earnest
meant to do, he signalled for large quantities of chlo
anticipation of the frightful operations his valour would
dispensable; and after bobbing about from port to port
months, rode off upon the trumpery affair of Bomarsu
ing that the granite walls of Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and
were impregnable! He, however, brought home his fle
and good order; but for any result of importance
blockade, it might just as well have remained at Spi
miral Napier was promoted to the rank of Rear-Adm

ly the boroughs of Portsmouth and Greenwich, and in returned to Parliament for Marylebone. He has been l thorn in the sides of successive ministers; was always re in the House; present at every division, and oftener the House than any other member whatever. At the r Marylebone caused by the death of Lord Dudley art, Sir Charles was readily induced to stand; but the having a wholesome dread of his presence in the Commons, managed to detain him in the Baltic until t was over. In November, 1855, on the death of Sir rorth, he was elected for Southwark. In 1828 he sub- the Admiralty the model of a ship, which has not yet, seen built; and in 1846 we find him engaged, at the ohn Bull, in constructing the Sidon, a steam-vessel rse-power, but, like Lord Dundonald's James, a comalure. It was the fashion of the Governments of those llow any ingenious gentleman possessed of a certain influence in high places, to dissipate large sums of the ney in the construction of ships of war. But with a xpion, the Inconstant, built after the lines of the late lavre, they were all comparatively useless for practical The Sidon, but that is not saying much for it, is one : of these amateur affairs. Sir Charles Napier married of Edward Ellis, Esq., R.N., whose son perished whilst n of the Avenger steam-frigate, when she was wrecked n the Rocks in the Mediterranean. Sir Charles has only a daughter.

i., SIR WILLIAM, K.C.B., General and Historian, born at Castletown, in Ireland, is son of Colonel the Hon. ugh, by the celebrated Lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of i Duke of Richmond, and brother of the illustrious con- Sarah. Sir William, having entered the army in 1800,) siege of Copenhagen, and fought at the battle of Kioge He served with Sir John Moore in 1808, and continuing nently throughout the subsequent campaigns, com- 43d Regiment at Salamanca, Nivelle, and Nive, and was ice severely wounded during the war. He was Lieut.- ot the Tower from 1842 to 1848, and in the latter year d a Military Knight, and became Colonel of the 27th Re He was raised in 1851 to the rank of Lieut.-General. Sir William had proved that he could use the pen as s he had wielded the sword. In 1828 he commenced his n of The History of the War in the Peninsula and in of France, it to the year 1807 to 1814." This work, ists of six volumes, is justly regarded as the most record of the scenes it narrates; and the vividness, accu- knowledge of the art of war, displayed in its pages, are questions. It has been cited as a strong testimony, not e fidelity of Sir William's narrative, but to his genius

for military description, that his work is highly prized by
of every grade, from the private to the general. He ha
described as less the historian of the study than of the
passages of his book are said to have been recounted
watchfires and told in the trenches before Sebastopol, an
without warming the soldier's heart, firing his mind, and
his arm. Sir William Napier is also author of "The Con
Scinde," besides treatises on the Poor Law and on the Co
and some reviews, and works of fiction. In 1855 he pub
volume, entitled "English Battles and Sieges in the Penin
the greater part of which consists of stirring passages
from his famous work, with the combats of Roleia, Vimiera,
runna, and the character of Sir John Moore, entirely recon

NAPLES. FERDINAND II., KING OF THE TW
LIES, was born January 22, 1810. He is the son of Fran
his second wife, Isabella-Maria, Infanta of Spain, and suc
the throne, November 8, 1830. He found the country in a
plorable condition by reason of the maladministrations
reigns, as well as of the confiscations of private prope
had taken place to gratify the army. Civil liberty and in
curity were alike wanting. The brigands with whom M
been able to deal successfully were the terror of the popul
a contemptible aristocracy oppressed the nation, while t

ly, which had now began to insist upon a separate
. Messina joined the insurrection; and it is com-
the 7th of March, no fewer than 5000 projectiles
d from the citadel and Fort Salvador, and from
rn. On the 14th of May, the deputies who had been
e Neapolitan Chambers met to discuss the nature of
taken to the new constitution. The king wished the
rorm to *en bloc*, as he had promulgated it; but the
ed upon swearing to it "without prejudice to any
may be made in it hereafter by the Chambers." A
e ensued, in which neither party would give way.
ıg of the 15th barricades were erected in the streets,
palace was garrisoned by troops, while artillerymen
guns with lighted matches. The king hereupon
he acceded to the wishes of the deputies, and called
onal Guards to withdraw from the barricades and
The latter replied that they would do so as soon as
e was signed and issued, and not before. As invari-
at such crises, "a musket of a National Guard went
." The other guards thought that the Swiss troops
them, and fired a volley. A bloody fight now ensued,
or eight hours; the Lazzaroni were let loose on the
ıg, and poignarded and plundered in all directions.
s of the population were thus fighting on the side of
ut: the consequences may be imagined. At length
n, who was in the harbour, notified to the Govern-
t were not ended he would land a force to restore
roops now ceased firing, the king was once more
the Chamber was dissolved. Naples was subdued,
armed. On the 29th of August, a body of 15,000 sol-
Messina, and joined the royal troops in garrison.
f September an attack was made on the part of the
ı in the harbour, and a force which had landed on
ter a bombardment of four days, during which the
with terrible carnage, the city was taken—a heap of
surrection was not so readily put down in Palermo,
Provisional Government; and at the beginning of
the king thought it expedient to offer to that body,
hat it would lay down its arms and acknowledge his
atute, or fundamental law, on the basis of the Consti-
an electoral law accompanied this proposition. The
rench ministers considered that the concessions con-
ained in offer were as large as the circumstances of the case
d made the continuance of their mediation contin-
r acceptance. The Provisional Government, having
h to the character of the king, and the probable
his promises, as to the nature of the latter, preferred
arms. On the 25th of March hostilities against the
again resumed. Catania was taken by General
r a bombardment which laid a great part of the city

in ruins; Syracuse surrendered without resistance; and on
of April, Palermo opened its gates to the king's forces.
fall of Rome and the re-establishment of Austrian supr
Lombardy, the tyrannies and atrocities of the Neapolitan
ment have surpassed all belief. A brief sojourn in N
Sicily impelled that eminently Conservative statesman,
stone, to denounce with energy the foulness and malig
Neapolitan state prosecutions, which have filled the ga
senators and ministers of state, and sent half a pari
expiate in chains its trust in a Bourbon. In 1851, Lord I
appealed, in the name of humanity, to the continental po
rally, to use their influence to abate the system of uni
scription and exile; but in vain. In December, 1851,
were still sitting under a Neapolitan Jeffries, trying men
of 1848. The present condition of this down-trodden ki
vividly described by Mr. Baxter, M.P. for Montrose,
speech to his constituents: — "Look at Naples. Accom
thought for a moment to the land of the olive and the
sunny skies and bright blue waves of Southern Italy.
have, in its physical aspect, a garden like that which
first planted by the banks of the Euphrates — in its m
of horrors that Dante alone could adequately describe
is balmy, the soil is rich, the fig-trees embower the gr
cluster on the mountains, the plains wave with the fines
[illegible]

the war in the Basque provinces, in 1840, he quar- Espartero, went over to the party of the queen-regent d was among those who, in 1841, attempted to over- ero by insurrection. The attempt miscarried, and he o take refuge in Paris. Here he was one of the heads ate party in the camarilla of the exiled queen. If not was the most zealous furtherer of her plans, for which and energetic habits fitted him, notwithstanding his some peculiarities of character. In 1842 he went to Per- ter to conduct the movement in favour of Christina. of the insurrection against Espartero, in 1843, which he expulsion of that minister, was owing, in a great Narvaez, who was rewarded for his services with the of Valencia, and made a grandee of the first class. urn of Queen Christina he was at the head of the d kept down the Progressists and Agacuchos, until was overthrown in February, 1846. He remained now the background, and seems to have opposed the mar- queen, as if with the design of making terms with the y. Nevertheless, the Pacheco ministry found it advis- formidable a man out of the way, and in May, 1847, ambassador to Paris. He forthwith made terms with ina, and became a leader in the plots formed against ila to her mother and Louis Philippe. In October, ne President of the Council, and head of the ministry, e remained till January 1851, when his ministry broke t of financial embarrassments. Bravo Murillo assumed y of the council, and Narvaez went once more to

NASH, Painter in Water-Colours, brother of Frede- s a well known water colour painter. One of the most valuable class of painters, peculiar in their excellence, has devoted great skill to the faithful as well as ation of these remains of true Architecture which to us, but which the nineteenth century, with its and "restorations," is unwilling to respect. As a pic- man he is unsurpassed for minuteness of archi- . Twenty years ago Nash commenced exhibiting at ty of Water Colour Painters,—drawings of French ntiquities. Careful transcripts of old English ecture followed. Throughout his career he has de- d historical scenes from Shakspeare and Scott, es on which his fame rests are his illustrations of , and the publications lithographed from them: his of the Middle Ages, published in 1838; and still "Mansions of England in the Olden Time," in four ed from 1839 to 1849, an admirable and delightful picturesque effect of the middle old English interiors,— drawing-room, "carved parlour," or stately "stair-

...ates for many years th... the... the... being, however, repre... elected by popular suffrage, but by the ... 1848 ... upon a liberal ... ...ssion to ... ...ke was ... the ... who jo... man States ... for the presidency of the ... after the failure of the Frankfort Consti... guarantee a certain amount of constitutio... The reaction which carried away large... powers of Nassau. The duke, probably ind... views, went over to the Austrian party in ... with it in the Diet. In November, 18... extinguished. In 1844 the duke marri... Grand Duchess Michael of Russia. The y... is entirely lost in the Netherlands.

NESSELRODE, COUNT, Russian Di... Statesman, was born about the year 1770, of a ... from Hungary and settled in Livonia, i... views was thoroughly German. His fathe... with the Empress Catherine was the An... the marriage between the eccentric Paul ... troubles of the young Nesselrode, having ... period Military College of St. Petersburg ... Corvina with a commission in the Guard ... the time ... appointed Nesselrode one ...

who aided Bonaparte to organise the Northern Con-
ch left England alone to fight all the world; and who
attle of Copenhagen. Consulting his sovereign's mood,
g to found the scheme of his own career upon it, he
s the first principle of his personal policy that the
ween Russia and France, and the hostility of both to
uld last his time at least. When Paul suddenly dis-
m the stage of European affairs, Nesselrode, somewhat
returned to St. Petersburg, where his gravity, know-
ry, and flexibility, won him the favour of the Czar
Nesselrode was selected as Secretary to the new Em-
as soon actively employed in organising an alliance of
States of Europe against France. He was travelling
ster towards the seat of war when Ulm surrendered,
trians were flying before Bonaparte's generals; and
sought the Russian quarters, on the arrival of the
er one of Bonaparte's flourishing letters about peace
but in reality to act as a spy in the Russian camp, it
de who received him, exchanged fine sentiments with
ed him to come again, to discuss the possibility of
t the desertion of Austria by the Czar. Nesselrode,
d interview with Savary, went forward to Austerlitz
and his starving army. Here, by the side of the ex-
xander, he witnessed the defection of the Austrians,
salutations between the latter and Napoleon about
the Russians. With the whole body of Russians he
l the Austrian territory; sharing, to all appearance, the
xpressed by his master at such treatment. As se-
ces the protest on the occasion. Some months later
the perplexing vicissitudes of the day of Eylau, when
to scramble in the very hands of the Russians without
d. A few weeks later, when the Czar and Napoleon
t on the Niemen, Nesselrode was present. When
the wooden house was shut, and Alexander opened the
with the memorable words, "I hate the English as
by, and am ready to second you in all your enterprises
Nesselrode was not present, because the Emperors
but we know what the Czar was then doing; and he
as probably that it had been said. In 1808 as he
in the Treaty of Tilsit, he was answerable for the second
summit meeting at Copenhagen, and for the seizure of the
which was absolutely confirmed by the secret articles
Nesselrode witnessed the festivities at Erfurth,
ster and the French Emperor rode over the field of
ed one another the remarkable points of the battle;
ut ready for the shifting of the scenes; and when Na-
bear, ted as the common enemy, and the Congress
Vienna, he appeared in the Austrian capital as Rus-
entiary, and exercised his diplomatic skill to procure
Poland and the annexation of a great part of

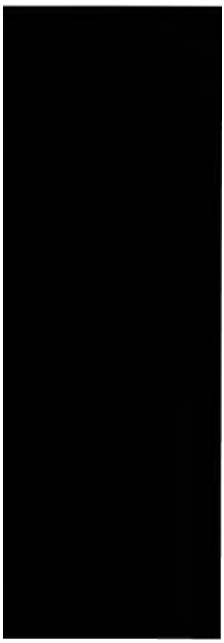
Saxony to Prussia. Since that date Nesselrode has been the servant of successive Czars, with the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has never, however, in that capacity exhibited originality or any great ability, and it is deemed probable that he has in reality been little more than head clerk to his Imperial masters. When Turkish affairs came up, from time to time, he first delivered commissions and authorisations to Vicovich and other Russians who intrigued in Persia; and then, when the siege of Herat became a serious matter, disavowed those agents, and induced Lords Durham and Clanricarde to declare themselves satisfied with his disclaimers. Recent events, however, are understood to have disconcerted the hoary courtier, and baffled his practised craft. After nearly sixty years of labour in the service of the state, during which he has yielded, willow-like, to every storm, Nesselrode is said to have become an object of suspicion to his sovereign and to the heads of both the great parties in Russia. He is suspected by the Czar of retaining his long-cherished predilections in favour of France; and while the German party blame him for the war now raging, the Muscovites express their indignation at his supposed good will towards the Allied Powers.

NEWCASTLE, HENRY PELHAM CLINTON, DUKE OF, was born 22d May, 1811, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford. Being then Lord Lincoln, he became M.P. for South Notts in 1832, and represented that county till 1846. He was a Lord of the Trea-

eatedly borne testimony to the duke's ability and zeal, as by the state in which he had found the War Department; rs of official experience generally have bestowed praise on the e whom the public has so prematurely blamed. Lord John told the House of Commons that, in his opinion, the duke ecause he had not sufficient personal weight to enforce his ty, and that this defect was not made up by the support should have been afforded him by the premier. In the r of 1855 the Duke visited the Crimea, and subsequently Southern Kaleh, and other military posts on the east coast Black Sea.

WMAN, F.W., Author, son of John Newman, formerly a banker bard Street, of the firm of Ramsbottom, Newman, and Co., en in London in 1805. His earliest childhood, excepting the winter, was spent at Ham, near Richmond, and after- at Norwood. But at the age of six years he was sent to a rge private school, where he continued until he was sixteen. as the Rev. Dr. Nicholas's, at Ealing, which in those days d the magnitude and almost the rank of a public school; ning at one time 200 names on the books, and the plays of boys acted every summer, as at the Westminster School. e he was admitted a commoner of Worcester College, Oxford; the Easter examinations of 1826 was judged worthy of place in the first class of Classics and of Mathematics. In ber, 1826, he was admitted Fellow of Balliol College, and d the Fellowship until the summer of 1830, at which time he d, because he was unable conscientiously to subscribe the nine Articles for his Master's degree. Mr. Newman left nd the same year, and was absent at Aleppo, Bagdad, n, Tabreez, and Constantinople, for nearly three years. In having returned to England, he became Classical Tutor at l College. At the close of 1835 Mr. Newman married a ter of the late Sir John Kennaway, of Escot House, Devon- formerly English Resident at the court of Hyderabad. In he became Classical Professor at Manchester New College, 46 he resigned the post—which he still holds—of Latin ge in University College, London. His work on "The Soul, Woes and Aspirations," has been of immense avail in bridg- er the gulf between utter scepticism and struggling faith ny who were insensible to pulpit influences. He has also ed "Lectures on Logic," "A Grammar of the Berber Lan- "Phases of Faith," "Lectures on Political Economy," l Rome," "A History of the Hebrew Monarchy," "Odes of translated into unrhymed Metres," "Catholic Union," and other works, classical and political. He has been a con r to the Eclectic and Prospective Reviews, and is now a in the "Westminster Quarterly;" chiefly of political articles.

NICHOL, J. P., LL.D., Professor of Astronomy in the University



first to make the public familiar with what is
Hypothesis." He writes with much eloquen
time with great clearness.

NORMANBY, CONSTANTINE HENR
QUIS OF, Diplomatist, and ex-Viceroy of Irel
1797. He was educated at Harrow, and at
bridge. On coming of age he married M.
of Lord Ravensworth, and entered Parliamen
Scarborough. In the House of Commons he
of political action opposed entirely to the tr
which, from the days of Colonel Phipps, w
Charles I., to the father of Lord Normanb
against Liberal principles. His first speech
Catholic question, and was considered a gre
cess. Lord John Russell's earliest proposed r
were seconded by Lord Normanby, in a spe
farther than the formal resolutions he was
afterwards he felt so strongly the unpleasant
views of his father (the former friend of Pit
him for a seat, that he retired for a time
withdrew to the Continent. He resided two y
his return wrote several pamphlets in beha
liament. In 1822 he again entered the Ho
member for Higham Ferrars. Here, whi
of the most insignificant constituencies of t
exerted himself to procure the endowment
with the electoral franchise, and the purities
Commons. Having brought forward a moti
office of second or joint Postmaster-general.
ters with the bold assertion that sinecure offi

olished. On the 7th of April, 1831, Lord Normanby succeed his father in the earldom of Mulgrave. In ubles which prevailed in Jamaica demanded the Governor at once resolute and gentle. A rebellion t in the island; the slaves were expecting from the some amelioration of their condition, and the new resolved to grant their emancipation. Lord Mul- ted to fulfil the difficult mission of restoring tran- preparing negro and planter alike for the approaching after his arrival the Unionist party had excited the many, and a scene of disgraceful confusion ensued. addressing the troops, recalled them to a sense of d order was secured. The Emancipation Act was Imperial Legislature; and Lord Mulgrave, having won d all parties by his judicious, firm, and conciliating rying out its provisions, returned to England. He the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he held until n of the first Melbourne cabinet in 1834. When, Melbourne returned to office, Lord Mulgrave was tenant of Ireland. He landed in Dublin May 11th, ed an administration of the Government on of impartial justice to all parties, and became the of Normanby. He removed from the bench a crowd who had abused their office to oppress the King's as they were of another party or creed; abated the ressing the dominant clergy with the administration d at the same time strengthened the law by reform- ive system; uniting in it Catholics as well as Pro- making all feel that the law was no longer an enemy ain said of O'Connell said of him, that he was the Ireland had ever seen. In April, 1839, he Lord Lieutenancy, and was Secretary for the Colonies the December of that year, when he became House ld in this office until September, 1841. He was Ambassador for France in 1846, which he held until 1852, when he was succeeded by Lord Cowley. In appointed Minister to the court of Tuscany. In his he wrote several novels, entitled "Yes and No," Matilda," "The Contrast," "The Prophet of St.

O

O'HA, Generalissimo of the Sultan's Forces in Europe Vizier, is of Croat origin, and was born in the year a village in the district of Ogulin, about sixty miles in the Adriatic. His father, possessed of a small

anded estate, served the Austrian emperor as "administrative lieu-enant;"—an office of military rank and consideration, but opening o opportunities of distinction or prospect of promotion, and de-manding the qualifications of a clerk rather than those of a soldier. His son, the subject of this sketch, received first at the military chool of his native village, and afterwards at the high school of Thurm, near Carlstadt, in Transylvania, the education deemed uitable for the son of an officer; and, it is said, distinguished him-elf by proficiency in mathematics and the beauty of his hand-riting. On leaving school, young Lattas — for this is the family ame, concealed under the present titles of the Ottoman Marshal— ecame a cadet in the border regiment of Ogulin, which he shortly eft to become an assistant of Major Cajetan Koeczig, surveyor of oads and bridges. Of keeping the accounts and giving directions or mending roads he soon became heartily tired. The Austrians ffirm that he neglected his work, quarrelled with his superiors, and inally deserted from the Austrian army, from which his civil occu-ation had not withdrawn him. It is certain that he left both his mployment and the Austrian service; but as he proceeded to the own of Zara, in Dalmatia, and there resided a considerable time, it s clear that he felt quite easy as to any charge which the Govern-ment could prefer against him. He was now in quest of a living, and ot finding this at Zara, he conceived the singular idea of striking nto the Turkish province of Bosnia. It is to be presumed that his uccess here was most meagre, since, to qualify himself for the

attention, that to skill in writing, often superciliously condemned as mechanical attainment, a man of Omer's undoubted genius was, time after time, indebted for a position in which his higher abilities could assert themselves. It may also be worth mentioning here, that the Marshal cherishes to this day a pride in his caligraphic skill; his favourite gift to strangers desiring a memento being his autographic Turkish signature, "Omer Loutfi—Omer the Benefactor;" a title conferred on him in 1853. Kosrew Pacha was guardian to one of the richest ladies in Constantinople, the daughter of an aga of Janissaries, whose father gave her to Omer in marriage. The Turkish army at this time existed in little more than in name. Kosrew took a leading part in its organisation, and in this work made considerable use of Omer. While yet little known, he passed two years in the Danubian principalities and in Bulgaria; employing himself in topographical studies. A noble German author affirms, that when Omer Pacha took the command of the army of Europe in 1854 there was not a wood, brook, marsh, or position of any kind available for military purposes of which he had not a complete knowledge. It was in quelling the insurrections in Syria and Albania that Omer first distinguished himself. He was equally successful in Kurdistan. In the year 1848, having become a Pacha, he made the acquaintance of the Russians. The troubles in Wallachia led to the entrance into that principality of a Russian army, sent by the Czar in his character of "protector:" Omer Pacha was directed also to occupy it with a corps, in order to uphold the respect due to the Sultan as suzerain. This duty he executed with great discretion and firmness. In 1851 the Mahommedan Bosnians, always the most fanatical of European Moslems, resolved to endure no longer the reforms which, under the Sultans Mahmoud and Abdul Medjid, had been introduced into Turkey; and taking most of all to heart the increasing protection afforded to the Christian subjects of the Porte, flew to arms, proposing to establish Bosnia as a semi-independent state like Servia, in order that they might be free to oppress the rayas at their pleasure. Tahir Pacha, who then held the command in Bosnia, acted as if he had a secret understanding with the rebels, who soon were masters of Bihacs and the entire Kraina. At this juncture Omer appeared on the scene, with a small but fresh and compact force, and with unlimited powers. He marched his columns rapidly upon one strategic point after another, and shattered the forces brought against him, completely crushed the insurrection, and by the strict discipline which he maintained, as well as by words, assured the terrified Christian population of the will and power of the Sultan to afford them the protection which he promised in the Tanzimat. It is customary to reproach Omer Pacha with being a renegade, and doubtless he must bear the odium which attaches to that character; but let it be understood, that in his hands the part is quite a new one. "Converts," it is said, "are always persecutors;" but Omer Pacha has been the protector of the Christian *subjects of the Sultan* and the ameliorator of their lot.

He has had, as a stranger, to gain and maintain the confidence of the Moslem; yet, at the same time, he has rendered himself the hope and trust of the downtrodden rayah. No man living has wrought so effectually in Turkey to secure the triumph of the Christian principle of fair and equal government, or to allay the differences between the professors of rival creeds. In the year 1852 Omer Pacha was sent, with a small and ill-provisioned force, to effect the reduction of the hardy and warlike Montenegrins, who, trusting in their mountain fastnesses, had for years insulted with impunity the neighbouring Turkish districts, carrying fire and sword into the villages of Herzegowina and Albania at their savage pleasure. The progress of the Ottoman commander was slow, but, owing to the skill with which his operations had been planned, sure; and he had advanced to within a day's march of Cettinje, when the Austrian special commissioner at Constantinople induced the Divan to recall him and abandon the war. In 1853 the Russian troops marched into Moldavia and Wallachia, the passage of the Balkan was threatened, and Constantinople, that is to say, the Turkish empire itself, was in danger. There were not two opinions as to the choice of the commander to whom should be entrusted the defence of Turkey, and Omer Pacha was appointed accordingly the Generalissimo of the Sultan. The Turkish army, it must be owned, was in a very unsatisfactory state when it was called to guard the territory of the empire against the most powerful military monarchy in Europe. Yet whatever

1855), was also effected by Omer Pacha. About me that the passage of the Danube was effected at other Ottoman corps of 30,000 men crossed from dafat, and there formed an entrenched camp, against rful Russian army corps was sent, but which was never he battle of Citate, fought in front of this position on nuary, 1854, was most creditable to the Turks; Omer t command here in person, but to him belongs the at judgment in placing the Kalafat corps between the and the Servians, their ready adherents. Throughout d summer of 1854 Omer Pacha's position was one of . With resources restricted in every direction, with nemy in front and often very equivocal support from he, he yet managed to hold the Russians in check. Silistria began in form about the middle of May, was ty days, and ended in complete failure. The Russians strong; they had sixty guns in position, and threw 0000 shot and shell into the works, besides an incal nt of small arm ammunition. They constructed more d approaches and sprang six mines; made repeated on the 13th of June with 30,000 men, yet gained not round, and abandoned the siege with a loss of 10,000 s killed, including Schilders, the chief engineer of . In the following August, Omer Pacha entered Bessarabia having received orders from St. Petersburg Prut. In the course of January and February, 1855, 35,000 men of his Danubian army at Varna for ing to a plan concerted with Lord Raglan and t. The defences of the town were far from com- 17th of February, 1855, when Eupatoria was attacked d by Colonel Simmons, English Commissioner at s head quarters, at not less than 40,000 men of all ent guns, many of them thirty two pounders. The ks intended to protect the town had not been com n even the intrenchments enclosing it were incom- entleman who witnessed the whole affair writes:— e surrounding Eupatoria is a vast sandy plain, broken ttle hillocks, and close to the entrenchments by two ll ravines. To the extreme right there is a large salt ch partly protects it on that side, and on the left an ry great elevation runs away in a north-westerly ll lost in the distance. Upon the summit of this were ses of Russian cavalry, lancers and dragoons, drawn s, and further on to the right were huge columns of ... displayed on the slope, but larger numbers still hill. In front of these, in a long line, were at least about a third of which were pouring a torrent of shot ...sian outwork and the adjacent portions of the en- n the rear; the artillery vigorously returned, not only ... of attack, but from all the redoubts on the left and

centre of the Turkish lines. Anything more picturesque tha
flash and smoke of the guns, before the day broke clear
hardly be imagined; but when the sun burst through the
and revealed clearly the enormous masses of artillery and in
that crowned the eminence and lined the slope, I confes
there were many who partook of my fears — that I could n
template the result without considerable apprehension; al
when I remembered that the only means of retreat open to
reverse was the Black Sea, which roared and foamed in
with considerable violence. The cannonade lasted in th
without any striking result on either side, till nearly eight
when the Russians brought down another battery of eight
full gallop, and taking up a position within eight hundred
the outwork (the garrison of which, though the works w
unfinished, had defended itself with unshaken courage),
furious enfilading fire. To draw off a portion of this, a re
the position occupied by the regiment of Colonel Ogleby —
its fire from one gun, and drew on it instantly a successi
charges from four pieces out of the eight. Happily, althou
or two instances they got the range very fairly, and kno
off the top of the rampart in the men's faces, the major
shots went very high, and, after whizzing over some ten
amongst some cavalry on the heights in the centre of the
or dropped right into the sea, without hurting any one. T
about an hour, during the whole of which the cannonade

s the head of the column issued from the burying-
peared on the glacis, and at the same moment the
enced from the entrenchment. The column pushed
e of not more than twenty yards from the ditch, but
and fell into disorder. Selim Pacha now made a
rigade of Egyptians, and charged them with the
the act of leading his men on, received a musket-
e body, and fell dead. Ismail Bey was also wounded
casion. The Russians now fell into disorder, gave
d, leaving the graveyard strewed with their dead.
ubered up, and went off, firing occasional shots till
row of the hill. The cavalry preceded it at a canter,
ne other side the whole retreated in the most beau-
distance of about two miles, where they bivouacked
The Russian loss on this unlucky day was near
e injurious effect of the news of this disaster upon
das is recorded in the official account of his last
quently Omer Pacha joined General Canrobert and
th a part of his army before Sebastopol. His troops,
o part in the siege, nor had any other opportunity
g themselves. After the fall of the Crimean strong-
a body of the Turkish army was transferred to
e, on the Circassian coast; and in the middle of
Omer Pacha led out his battalions to march against
gelia, and thence threaten the Russian power in
ne other Transcaucasian provinces of the empire.
ribe Omer Pacha as one of the most agreeable men
with, as affable in his high post as he is able and
s personal and domestic habits are European, his
notwithstanding. He is a handsome man, of about
inches, with grey hairs and moustache, and closely
. his head is round and well formed, and his coun-
g and expressive.

'OUNT ALEXIS, Chief of the Secret Police of the
e, with the title of Commander-in-Chief of the
The family of the Orloffs is of recent origin in
ert of that name who rose to distinction under
a' was one of those turbulent Strelitzes whom
found it necessary to destroy in large numbers.
honour the daily executions with his presence,
as he was standing close to the fatal block, he
surprised when one of the condemned came hast-
brushed him.—"Now, Prince, move out of the way;
ne." Peter thought it a pity that so much fort-
wasted, and, calling the man aside, conversed with
His life upon receiving a promise of faithful service,
se in power, and increased in wealth. One of the
the Orloff above referred to was the murderer of
III., whom he first poisoned and then strangled;

another was a paramour of Peter's empress; a third grandson was the father of Vladimir Orloff, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Alexis Orloff was born in 1787, illegitimate, and at an early age entered the army. He served in the war with France, and after the conclusion of peace became Adjutant to the late Grand Duke Constantine, and Colonel of a regiment of Guards. On the day of the terrible insurrection with which the reign of Nicholas I. began, Alexis Orloff was the first officer to hasten with his regiment to the defence of the new Emperor. The station which he took up before the Imperial palace was the rendezvous of all the loyal troops. It was his cavalry charge, supported by the fire of grape shot from the artillery, which broke the ranks of the insurgents, and secured the throne to its new occupant. From that day he enjoyed the special favour of the Emperor, who raised him to the dignity of a Count and made him Adjutant-General. In 1828 he took part in the expedition against Turkey, but was recalled from his command in the following year; the Emperor intending to reserve him for the after-work of negociation. It was he who concluded the peace of Adrianople, so disastrous to Turkey. Before this achievement his great intelligence, firmness, discretion, and unbounded devotion to the person of the Emperor, had won him the confidence of a sovereign who at all times found it easier to divide power than to share his thoughts with his faithful servants. The peace of Adrianople increased the estimation in which Orloff was held at the Imperial Court. In 1831 he undertook a second mission to Constantinople, and immediately upon his return he was sent to Poland during the insurrection to ascertain, for the Emperor's satisfaction, the causes which delayed Russian success. M. Louis Blanc, in his "History of Ten Years," has more than insinuated that he poisoned Marshal Diebitsch, commander of the Russian army in Poland, on the occasion of this visit; and even connects him in the same way with the death of the Grand Duke Constantine. But this is to be unjust to his character. The Alexis Orloff of to-day has little more than a name in common with the assassin of Peter I. Not the slightest ground for the insinuation has ever been alleged, except the fact that at a time when cholera was raging in Russia, Count Orloff saw the marshal and the prince, who soon afterwards died suddenly. Orloff was next sent to London to take part in the conferences respecting Belgium and the Netherlands. He did not succeed on this occasion, but in 1833 he concluded the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, by which the Porte undertook to close the Bosphorus and Dardanelles against all ships of war except those of Russia. He was the constant companion of the late Czar in his visits to European courts, the last of which, that to Olmutz and Berlin, in 1853, will be fresh in our readers' memory. In January, 1854, he was sent on a special mission to Vienna to secure, if possible, the neutrality of Austria in the affairs of the East. His mission, it will be remembered, failed, and he returned at once to St. Petersburg. During the lifetime of Nicholas, Orloff remained his peculiar, his only trusted friend. Those who be-

t will acknowledge that no man — not even received far more honours — could attempt to e footing as Orloff with the Emperor. Under the off retains the direction of that vast system of makes him one of the most feared men in the he may not sustain towards Alexander those which bound him to Nicholas, his experience and s guarantee to him an important place in the government of his sovereign. Count Orloff is ng landed estates of immense extent and fertility.

FREDERICH, a German Artist, residing at pal founder of the modern religious school of born at Lubeck, July 3, 1789, and commenced on at Vienna, in 1806. While a student he gave ecular bent of his genius. In 1810 he went to he Catholic faith, and has ever since made that A Madonna, exhibited in 1811, gave him a wide first considerable work executed by the artists of the frescoes from the "History of Joseph," Prussian Consul general, Bartholdy. Of these the "Selling of Joseph," and the "Seven Lean n the following year the school won a still higher fre es at the villa of the Marchese Massini, of urnished five large compositions from Tasso's ed, which were received with great favour. His is the "Miracle of Roses of St. Francis," in the His oil paintings are not numerous, for he does The one best known out of Italy is, "The En- Jerusalem," at Lübeck; a picture begun at ished till 1828 at Rome, and exhibited there. es the "Christ on the Mount of Olives," at Marriage of Mary;" several "Holy Families;" Loretto; and the great painting in the Stadel fort, representing the "Influence of Religion upon s Christ blessing little Children," "John n Wilderness, "The raising of the Young Man Embracing the Mamma," also bear witness to his h school to which Overbeck belongs is espe- ly of the early Italian and German masters. ne only one who has devoted himself to the of Raphael out. His fundamental principle is, that for its own sake, nor for the sake of beauty, nor the cause of religion. Deep sincerity of re- ness and harmony of composition, simplicity ing beauty of expression, cannot be denied to other hand, his subjects — to all those forms as a direct vehicle of religious expression; a con- for the nude figure, and likewise for antique stray him into incorrectness and lifelessness of

drawing. He condemns and opposes not only classical anti
also those painters who have done homage to it—Raffaell
even in his later days; and utterly ignores all the artistic
the three last centuries. Thus limited in subjects, he is al
in representation. Where a bold and energetic mode of
is required, he fails in vigour and in truth. He repeats hi
likewise reproduces reminiscences of others, especially o
of whom he has latterly become, with the exception of col
he rarely if ever uses, a very close imitator. His dra
generally executed in charcoal, which he afterwards re
manent by passing over them a wash of milk, or some
paration. His position in art grows more and more soli
fellows have partly died, and partly, as in the case of
have attained a more unembarrassed point of view. M
productions of Overbeck are widely known by means of e

OWEN, RICHARD, F.R.S., Hunterian Professor in
College of Surgeons, London, the most distinguished
and Comparative Anatomist of our time, is a native of
Lancaster. He matriculated in the University of Ed
1824; became a Member of the Royal College of Surge
don in 1826; and was appointed Hunterian Professo
servator of the Museum of the College in 1835; havin
years previous been engaged in preparing the "Des
Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology

vols. 1840; "History of British Fossil Mammals and . 1 vol. 1846; "History of British Fossil Reptiles," 4to. 49–51; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the e Animals," 8vo. 1 vol. 1843; "Lectures on the Comatomy of the Vertebrate Animals," 8vo. 1 vol. 1846; rchetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton," 1848, "On the Nature of Limbs," 8vo. 1 vol. 1849; enogenesis, or the Successive Production of Procreative from a Single Ovum," 8vo. 1 vol. 1849. Professor also communicated numerous papers to the Transthe Royal, Linnean, Geological, Zoological, Cambridge al, Medico-Chirurgical, and Microscopical Societies; s contributed some elaborate Reports, published in tions of the British Association. Of the Microscopical was one of the founders, and first President: and he s or Associate of most of the learned societies or cadamies at home and abroad. Of the foreign estiur distinguished countryman we have pleasing evidence ction, by the King of Prussia, as Chevalier of the lent, on the vacancy in the Foreign Members of that ioned by the death of Oersted.

, ROBERT, a Political Theorist, born in Wales. His areer is thus related by one of his admirers:—"At of age he was usher, and at nine under-master, of an school in his native town. Next year he was in a neighry and drapery shop, and then proceeded to Stamford s shop, supporting himself for four years, when he ndon, where in two years he was offered a half-partnerlucrative establishment he had joined, with the promise le concern and adequate capital after a time; but he nd at eighteen became a partner in a cotton-spinning ploying forty men, Arkwright's machinery being introon for the first time. Progressing in worldly prosperity ired the Chorlton Mills, near Manchester, and selling with his partners the celebrated New Lanark Mills, in cluding its farm of one hundred and fifty acres and up- thousand inhabitants. During more than a quarter of hat he conducted this establishment, he was visited by kings, princes, archbishops, bishops, and clergy of every on, from all countries, to witness the unheard-of results n children and on a population of adults living in harg governed only by the novel influence of well directed abour punishment or fear.' In furtherance of his great revolutionise peaceably the minds and practice of the ce,' Mr. Owen was invited in 1828, by the Mexican nd others interested in human progress, to go to Mexico did, under the sanction and with the aid of the British o ask from the Mexican authorities the government of and Texas, then undisputed provinces of Mexico, which

work at benevolence for himself. In ten y
paying 5 per cent capital, were 60,000*l.*, ar
partners for 84,000*l.* His new partners, not
rate of profit, objected to this extraordinary e
thropic purposes, which they ridiculed as
ticable; and the concern being put up four
partnership, he purchased it for 114,000*l.*, wh
said declared to be 20,000*l.* too cheap, they
four years 150,000*l.* profit. The majority of
men of much benevolence, he had everyth
in 1816 commenced in earnest his great mor
friends laud these in the highest terms, b
results? Since that period Mr. Owen has
He attempted to establish a New Moral Co
and a Labour-Exchange Bazaar, which was
He still has followers, who preach the doct
school.

OXFORD, THE RIGHT REV. SAMU
BISHOP OF, was born in 1805. 'A more
benevolent man does not exist. A sceptic
revelation, he is, nevertheless, an out-and-
movements. He is the third son of the cel
and M.P., William Wilberforce. The list
of this bishop are as follow: He was educ
Oxford: was second class Classics and 1st cl
M.A., 1829; Bampton Lecturer, 1841; D.
eundem gradum, Cambridge, 1847. His earl
Rectory of Brightstone; Archdeaconry of
Alverstoke; Canonry of Winchester; Chapl
Dean of Westminster. He was consecrated

P.

AKINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, Member of ament and ex-Minister of State, is the son of the late W. all, Esq., of Powick Court, in the county of Worcester, and was at his father's seat in 1799. He was educated at Eton, and rist College, Oxford; and in 1831 assumed the name of Pak- n, as heir of his maternal uncle, the Baronet of Westwood. ng, in 1832, been nominated a Deputy-Lieutenant of Wor- shire, and in 1834 Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of that ty, he was, in 1837, returned to the House of Commons as ber for Droitwich, which he has ever since represented. Sir being a stanch Conservative, opposed in 1846 the free- measures of Sir R. Peel, who, nevertheless, created him a rt before leaving office; and in 1848, when Lord J. Russell ppeared at the head of affairs, and the deplorable state of the India colonies rendered the sugar duties the question of the he was one of the committee of which Lord G. Bentinck was chairman, and as the advocate of a differential duty took a pro- nt part in the discussions that ensued. When, in 1852, Lord ssell beat a precipitate retreat from office, and Lord Derby was d upon to assume the reins of government, Sir John Pakington nominated Earl Grey's successor at the Colonial Office. The ic deemed it hardly less absurd to appoint a chairman of ter sessions to the administration of colonial affairs than a ist to the management of the national finances; and a cry was with raised against him by the metropolitan journals: but the tary of State bore the abuse like a man determined "to do his to do his duty;" and his industry, sagacity, and intelligence, ably silenced derision and elicited praise. Sir John Pakington since his resignation of office taken an important part in the ess of the House of Commons; and during the session of submitted to Parliament a comprehensive scheme on the l question of "education." After several long discussions, ver, he was under the necessity of withdrawing the measure, an expression of his resolution to reintroduce it in the suc- ng session.

ALMERSTON, HENRY TEMPLE, VISCOUNT, First Lord e Treasury since the secession from that office of Lord Aber- is beyond all question the most remarkable man of his time, politician he has displayed, upon all occasions, a genius for oming the difficulties incidental to high official station, and a own more especially, which has rarely been equalled, and never been surpassed, by any minister of the crown who has the reins of government in this country for the last century. luent orator, with more prudence than Brougham, and less of consequences and regard for mere expediency than Peel;

potism, to confer some of the most valuable ap
disposal upon political opponents, or strangers,
claims upon his patronage but their merits; a f
nationalities, so far as prudence and foresight h
these qualifications, welded together and impelled
tal and physical, which is almost without a pair
men of his years; have rendered him, after a ca
activity for half a century, the most popular mi
Lord Palmerston, although of ancient English
derives his title from the peerage of Ireland, in w
described as "Henry John Temple, third Visco
Palmerston, County Dublin, and Baron Temple,
County Sligo." The Temples, to whom his fam
are said to have descended from Algar, Earl of M
the mythological Lady Godiva. However this n
antiquity of his descent, probably from Henry d
Shepey in the reign of William the Conquero
were lords of the manor of Stowe and the inm
Anthony Temple, the secretary to Sir Philip
wards to the unhappy Earl of Essex, has never b
lordship's family, which was not ennobled until
common origin with the ducal house of Buckin
Among his ancestral connexions may be instan
Sir William Temple, the patron, some say th
Swift. Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerston, wa
October, 1784. His education commenced at Ha
at the University of Edinburgh, and was complete
of Cambridge. So far back as the year 1806, wh
the Grenville administration obliged Lord H
accession to the office of Chancellor of the Exch

ability in Parliament, was appointed a junior Lord ralty; in which capacity he is said to have shown f judgment that could hardly have been expected

From that period high expectations were formed career, and a deference was paid to his opinions ly accorded—in political life, at least—to youth and nexperience. A speech made by him on the 3d of 8, in opposition to Mr. Ponsonby's motion for the papers explanatory of the grounds on which the Ad- ad advised the expedition against Copenhagen, may be an indication of the principle of much of his subsequent liplomatist. He objected, as he has often since done, ne of the facts and motives which had influenced the and defended the policy of the expedition by argu- were amply verified by subsequent revelations. The enhagen and the seizure of the Danish fleet were acts sary; although, if possible, more "untoward" than n of the Turkish fleet at Navarino. The young statesman's view of the alternative, and as the result correct one. In 1809, on the resignation of the r at War by Lord Castlereagh, Lord Palmerston was that office. The moment was a critical one; and as dearth of older and more experienced candidates, his to post affords an incontestible proof of the estimation talents and judgment were then held by his contempo- orraries. In 1810, he first moved, as Secretary at War, the ates, and was warmly complimented by several influen- of the House on the ability and perspicuity of his Lord Palmerston continued to fill that office until the successive administrations of Mr. Perceval, the ood, Mr Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of During the whole of this period he confined himself e in Parliament chiefly to the business of his depart- ing occasionally only in discussions on other topics, exceptions, however, was the important and vexed on to Lay occupation, to which he had always given a ent animating support. With Mr. Canning, Lord Pal- ston paraded on the Tory side of the House, was termed a Liberal Conservative; in other and simpler a moderate Whig. Like his great political archetype, ed to death a few years afterwards by pseudo-Tories of the very principles which, so soon as his prescient moved from the arena, they themselves adopted and e political capital, he foresaw many of those changes reasing intelligence of the age has rendered inevitable, with Canning in his earnest advocacy of Catholic f, and in his encouragement of freedom abroad. Lord ppears like him, in the earlier part of his career, to friend to Parliamentary Reform, although his senti- at question underwent in due course a total change,

On Canning's death Lord Palmerston seems to have fraterniz
some extent, with Lord Goderich and Mr. Huskisson. Havin
cepted office with the last-mentioned statesman under the Du
Wellington, he appears to have resented with manly warmt
treatment on the East Retford question; and to have regarde
attempt of the great Duke to dragoon him as an arbitrary
uncalled-for exercise of authority; and, as a proof of his se
the indignity offered to his friend, he withdrew from the L
cabinet altogether. In the month preceding his secession,
Palmerston so far belied his antecedents as to vote against th
and Corporation Acts; professing, as his motive, that he
not advocate the emancipation of Dissenters so long as the di
abilities of the Roman Catholics remained unredressed. In
1829, he delivered a powerful address to the House on the
relations of the country, in which he demonstrated, unmis
his perfect fitness to succeed Mr. Canning in that departme
the 11th of March, 1830, he made a brilliant and convincing
on the affairs of Portugal; in which, after explaining his
to the foreign policy of England, he advocated the neces
an exhibition of more sympathy than had hitherto been
towards the struggling nations of the Continent. His m
lost by a large majority (150 to 73 votes); but the found
a future triumph was laid. On the retirement of the W
administration, and the accession of the Whigs to pow
Palmerston became Secretary of State for Foreign Affair

repeated, from time to time, until the *gobemouches* of
nd their neophytes began to give them credit. One
might have assisted in giving currency to these silly
a cabinet minister of any period was ever so in-
ions to the new-paper press as Lord Palmerston;
civilities by any means restricted to the journals of
the "Standard" or "Morning Post" required a copy
ial document, or the confirmation or correction of
nt political rumour which they could not obtain else-
tered not whether the applicant were Whig or Tory,
; the request, if it involved no breach of official
readily complied with. Between 1841 and 1846 Lord
is in opposition. In December, 1845, some advances
him; but the decided hostility of Lord Grey rendered
g not impossible. He was no admirer of the nepotism
and his lordship knew it; hence the door of office, of
ely Lord was Dean the keeper, was closed against him.
cession of Sir Robert Peel the noble Viscount returned
the, resuming with undiminished energy his position
f secretary for Foreign Affairs. During the interval be-
and 1851, which he was driven from office by the in-
Lord John Russell, he carried out the general principles of
s power and office. The most important subjects he
n to discourse were the troubles in Portugal; the
olutionary movements of 1848; the Spanish
ages; the Greek question, which led to its crisis in 1847,
o be renewed by the reprisals of 1850; and, finally, the
ar and the protection of the fugitive Hungarian chiefs,
events which preceded his acceptance of his present
ecession was the object of increasing interest; and
h with an organised and formidable combination of
, and Radicals, encouraged by the press; but he
never be thought it worth his while to put forth his
of his resources most signally. The most serious
s was that which was made upon his policy in Greece
even on that occasion he succeeded, after a long and
ng struggle, in rallying to his support the Cabinet, the
and the Peers, who carried his hostility to the Bill for
e the Test and Corporation Acts. His Lordship's con-
the Whigs terminated in 1851. He had held the seals
Office from 1830, until the dissolution of the Whig
ry in 1841. In the ensuing April he resumed the
ne he had taken in 1841. With the return of the Whigs
came once more Foreign Secretary, but resigned that
under 1851. During his connexion with the Whig
Palmerston committed himself without reserve to its
d, abandoning his early prejudices against Parlia-
m, advocated, with all his might, the adoption of Lord
's Bill. This defection cost him his seat for the Uni-

versity of Cambridge. He had, however, Bletchingley upon in 1831, but was in 1832 elected for South Ha general election he was once more sent adrift. From present time he has represented Tiverton. In 1841 h nomination for Liverpool, but without his privity Whatever difference of opinion may have existed as points of his policy, one thing is beyond a doubt; tha England respected throughout the world, and has ha good fortune to provoke and to deserve the bitter h enemies, foreign and domestic. The masterly skil overcame the difficulty which threatened, thanks to of Louis-Philippe and M. Thiers, our *entente cordial* and the vigour and promptitude with which he ambitious attempt of Mehemet Ali to set his sovereig are facts patent to every reader of modern histor were crowned with complete success; and the in crafty Louis-Philippe and his unscrupulous ma treason of Mehemet Ali, nipped in the bud. At Revolution of 1848, Lord Palmerston became a mark the despotic states of Europe, and the hostility o against him having reached its culminating point, peaching his policy was proposed and carried in Peers. The Government appealed to the opinion of Commons, who refused to endorse their Lordship's ver he voted against him, Sir Robert Peel exclaimed on

by the quadruple alliance of England, France, Spain, and
Seldom had a crisis of greater difficulty presented itself
ntry than attended the settlement of the Eastern Ques-
solution of which the pacification of Europe was secured
ed time; and it was upon such occasions that his genius
atist, and his firmness and prescience as a minister, were
ta-sously exercised. His rumoured approval of Louis-
coup d'état once more called into activity the motley band
nuts, who were not slow to avail themselves of the cir-
. On the formation of the cabinet of Lord Aberdeen in
Palmerston became Secretary of State for the Home De-
n which capacity his activity and foresight have earned
ht honour. No public duty appears to come amiss to
military measures have, accordingly, kept pace in useful-
s skill in the adjustments of national disputes, and his
of the balance of European power. He appears to have
coup d'état of Louis-Napoleon with the eye of a states-
b-jects to remedy—a necessary evil. In December, 1853,
ersten's resignation of his post gave rise to rumours of a
ministry. It was described as having arisen from an
ed attempt at dictation on the part of an influential
the Court; but, whatever may have been its origin, it
s a mystery, which is now less likely than ever to be
ed by withdrawal. Lord Palmerston yielded to
ion of his colleagues and returned to his department,
ed at and called by the unanimous voice of the
Lord Aberdeen as Premier of England. In 1832
was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath,
a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal.

BY THE RIGHT HON. FOX MAULE, LORD, Secretary for the War Department, was born on the 22d He is brother, although bearing a new title, was a noble Scottish family of which the Marquis of is head, and a descendant of that Sir Alexander of in mediæval chronicles as "the Flower of Having been educated at the Charterhouse, Mr. entered the army as an Ensign in the 79th Highlanders, several years in Canada, on the staff of his uncle, Dalhousie, and retired in 1831 with the rank of He commenced his political career in the election Perth, and in 1835, when a court intrigue placed Mr. Fox Maule contested the county on the Whig was returned by a large majority. On a forma- Mr. Duncombe's inquiry he was initiated into official mysteries Secretary for the Home Department; and although the representation of Perthshire in 1837 he retained it was in 1838 restored to the House of Commons as the Haymarket. He held a second time, in 1841, as Perth, he figured for a brief period as Vice-President

ns; and he had the good fortune to encounter
the 27th September, 1827, with a vast multitude
diers. The result was that which commonly hap-
ropean army meets a really Oriental force. There
fanatical and aimless fighting on the part of the
owever, fell by hundreds under the close heavy fire
rtillery and musketry, and were soon in full retreat.
bbas Mirza signed at Deh Korghan, not far from
, by which Russia gained the khanates of Erivan and
the exclusive right of maintaining armed vessels in
l an indemnity of 80,000,000 roubles. Paskewitch
ith the rank of a Field-Marshal and the title of
. He next turned his arms, but with small success,
etchen and Lesghians, tribes of the Caucasus, who
day, defended their independence against the ambi-
In 1828 he led a Russian army across the frontiers
ey, and increased his Russian reputation. His army
, besides, won a pitched battle, and took six ill de-
n the next campaign he took the Turkish entrenched
rnau, defended by 50,000 men, all either irregular
ops, and thus made himself master of that city.
l no further when the peace of Adrianople put an
Upon the death of Diebitsch, in 1831, Paskewitch
o command the army sent to subvert the revolted
land. His strategic arrangements on this, the
n prism, have been much censured, as they need-
his several corps to isolation; the anarchy which
the Polish generals kept them from taking advan-
ect, and Paskewitch secured a favourable position
the Warsaw. The city was taken by assault after
most fruitful struggles on record. Paskewitch was for
e Prince of Warsaw and Governor of Poland, and
ns ordered that throughout the empire the same
be paid to him as to the sovereign himself. In
Hungary, as is too well remembered, and notwith-
s of military blunders of the first magnitude, had
to write to the Czar at the end of a few months:
s at your Majesty's feet.' In 1854 he planned
ations the invasion of the Turkish principalities,
ed, and afterwards superintended in person, the
operations on the Danube, ending with the unsuc-
Silistria.

COVENTRY. Poet, born at Woodford in Essex,
, is the son of P. G. Patmore, of literary reminis-
who was a friend of Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, and
the first editor of the 'Court Journal;' the author
s, and one of the earliest contributors to 'Black-
. Mr. Coventry Patmore's first publication was
e, which, with many defects, evinced no inconsider-

able promise. In 1846 he was appointed Assistant Libra British Museum, which position he occupies at the pre In 1853 appeared "Tamerton Church Tower and othe which won a warm welcome from his friends, and disar many beauties the severer critics of his earlier attempt more's last appearance was as a poet of the fireside, in a poem entitled "The Angel in the House." In this pro only carries us through the phase of courtship, and lover-like, eager for what is to come. But here is old subject treated with considerable freshness. Th tender, often touching, and full of a shy, subtle beau only to be approached with a kindred gentleness. Co more has been a contributor to the Edinburgh and No Reviews.

PATON, JOSEPH NOEL, R.S.A. One of the r guished of Scottish Historical Painters practising the burgh, although among the youngest (of celebrity). He Dunfermline, in Fifeshire, in 1823. Whilst quite a you cartoon sketch, and fresco, for the "Spirit of Religion," of the three premiums awarded at the Westminster Hall of 1845. In 1847, his oil-pictures of "Christ bearing and "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania,"—the form size, the latter small,—jointly gained a prize in the sec 300*l*. The "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania" ex

ishing himself which were not overlooked. He laid
of Chatsworth, famous throughout England; and
e Crystal Palace gained fame for himself through-
d the honour of knighthood. He was elected for
the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire in 1854,
tor of "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," and the
s works on gardening; and it is to him we are
dispatch of the Army Works Corps to the Crimea.

. AIMABLE-JEAN-JACQUES, Marshal in the
. appointed May 16th, 1855, Commander-in-Chief
the East, and also G.C.B., was born at Maromme
ment of Rouen, on the 6th of November, 1794.
h year Pelissier commenced his military career
the Artillery school of La Flèche, where he re-
months, and then joined the Ecole Militaire de
18th of March, 1815, two days before Napoleon
his return from Elba. Pelissier was attached to the
Corps is included with the rank of sub-lieutenant,
of the next month he was sent to join the 57th
the regiments of the army assembled by Napo-
The disbandment of August, 1815, placed him
on the 25th of October of the same year he
entered Troyes of the Lower Seine. He now im-
to the study of military science, and with so
attention the formation of the corps d'état major
he was admitted to it after a severe examination.
years in the infantry, and became an aide-major
in May 1819, he was attached to the regiment the
Cher, and in August, 1820, promoted to a lieu-
he was appointed to the 51st Regiment of the
on request was permitted to serve in the 37th Re-
Léchelle-Escher was captain. In 1823, when
ordered to restore the active rule of the French
the head of the Holy Alliance in Spain, Pelissier
the general staff of the army corps of the Pyrenees,
Speech Constantine as aide-de-camp of General
and, on 8 December 1823, the cross of Chevalier
He received in December of the same year that of
After his return from Spain, Lieutenant
appointed the aide-de-camp of Generals
and accompanied them in the military inspec-
1825. In 1826, while aide-de-camp of General
the garrison of Metz, Charles the dress up a
Court of War on the new regulations which had
the inspection of a special commission. In
to the 13th Regiment of infantry of the line;
to the infantry of the Royal Guard; and
the rank of Captain. In 1828 and 1829
he was employed in Greece, as aide-de-camp of

General Durrieu, and for his brilliant conduct at the siege of the Castle of Morea received the cross of a Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, and subsequently the gold cross of the Greek Order of the Saviour. In 1830 he went out with the expedition to Algiers, served with distinction, and was appointed Chef de Bataillon and Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1831 General Clément de Rumigny appointed him his aide-de-camp; in April 1832 he was employed at the war depôt, and for a few months directed the military affairs of Algeria. In the autumn of the same year he returned to France, and became the aide-de-camp of General Pelot, commander of the Corps of Observation assembled on the Meuse during the expedition to Antwerp. From this time we find Pelissier holding numerous honourable appointments until November 1839, when he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and appointed Chief of the Staff of the Third Divison of the troops in Algeria under the command of General Schramm. In November, 1840, he filled the same post in the division of Oran, and on the 8th of July was made Colonel and Assistant Chief of the General Staff of the Army of Algeria. It was in 1845 that the name of Pelissier acquired celebrity in connexion with an event which has been the subject of very opposite opinions, but of unanimous regret. The Arab Bou Maza, had just proclaimed the holy war in the Dahara, and styling himself "the invulnerable," had inspired the fanatical Kabyles with a blind confidence. The insurrection was general. Marshal Bugeaud comprehended the importance of crushing this formi-

r of the minority escaped. Colonel Pelissier, wish-
e lives of those who remained in the cavern, sent
them to exhort them to surrender. They refused,
n, who did not partake of the savage fanaticism of
ttempted to fly; but their husbands and relatives
m, to prevent their escape from the martyrdom
themselves prepared to suffer. Colonel Pelissier
l the throwing of the burning fagots, and sent a
o parley with the Ouled Riahs; but his messenger
th a discharge of fire arms, and could not fulfil his
state of things continued till the night of the 19th,
patience, and no longer having a hope of subduing
the formed a perpetual nucleus of revolt in the coun-
renewed and rendered intense. During this time
unhappy wretches who were being suffocated were
en nothing was heard but the crackling of the fa-
ce spoke volumes. The troops entered and found
. About 150 Arabs who still breathed were brought
n air, but a portion of them died soon afterwards.
this reflect, that none but those who, like ourselves,
can judge of the efforts made to avert this catastro-
ond how great was the necessity of reducing these
ake of the general tranquillity. The transaction was
n in Paris, than regret and indignation found unis-
on. The opposition party in the Chambers, the
press, was loud in reprobating a proceeding which
degraded France in the eyes of the civilized world.
on behalf of the Government, declared that he ex-
ted and strongly disapproved of what had been
writ n to that effect to the Governor-General of
bal Bugeaud was not deterred by this language from
lved, and taking upon himself the responsibility,
r Algérien of July 22d, 1845, contained an article
asserted that the deed of June 19 was not only a
ty, but an act of general humanity; that having pur-
to the extremity, Colonel Pelissier had no choice but
to submit to it, or to confirm the belief of the natives
of those retreats; and thus indefinitely prolong the
delay of a blockade would have endangered the suc-
ation, in which the columns of St. Arnaud and L'Ad-
ually engaged with that of Pelissier; and that a con-
quer of the cave would have rendered certain as great
that which took place, against the intentions of the
ls, and this is what most concerns us here, it was
n the 19th of June Colonel Pelissier only carried out
lers of the Governor-General and Commander in-
following year Pelissier became Maréchal de Camp.
al Cavaignac appointed him Commandant of the
m; and seven years later he was still at this post,
rial order transferred him to the second command

under General Canrobert before Sebastopol. Pelissier serv
geria fifteen consecutive years, and took part in every imper
tary operation executed there during that period. It is na
him, that on one occasion being, as chef de bataillon, in co
a company of a punishment corps called the Zephyrs, he a
mud fortress occupied by Arabs. His men in vain atte
get over the wall. The Arabs kept a good look-out and
every assault. Pelissier at length said to three or four u
him, "Throw me over, I am sure the company will follow
orders were executed. For two or three minutes he wa
the enemy's position, and in that space of time he receive
four wounds. But he had rightly judged the effect of
hood; the men followed and the place was tak n. He wa
in the shoulder with a musket-ball in the Bois des Oli
June, 1840, and in the arm with a musket-ball in the c
Mascara in 1842. Pelissier joined the army before
when it was enduring the rigours of its first winter camp
the first corps, of which he assumed the command, was a
duty of supporting the artillery and engineers before the
bastopol, extending from the Quarantine Bastion to the
which leads to the Military Harbour; while the second
General Bosquet, was held in readiness to repulse any a
might be made by the Russian army in the field. He
command about four months, during which the French
been considerably advanced, numerous sorties repulsed, a
tral and Flagstaff Bastions almost ruined; when, on t
May, General Canrobert announced his own resignation
command, and in language honourable to both parties
"the Emperor had appointed General Pelissier his
Many explanations were at once offered for this sudden t
some it was affirmed that General Canrobert's opinion
negatived in an important discussion at a council of war
that he could not acquiesce in the plan of campaign to
the Emperor: no one admitted the sufficiency of the rea
ward in the published official documents relating to the
failing health of the resigning general. Whatever the
cause of General Canrobert's supercession may have be
difficult to discover reasons which must have appeared t
Government to render it desirable. Although no distinct
the Allied Governments between the authority with wh
commanders-in-chief in the East were invested would
either in assuming a superiority, seniority and larger
perience gave a kind of primacy to Lord Raglan from
the death of Marshal St. Arnaud. This relation of the
if permissible just after the battle of Alma, when the Qu
outnumbered those of the Emperor, was not suited to
the two armies in May 1855, when the English troops
35,000 and the French 120,000. By appointing to the
mand of his army a general entitled by years and re
hold firm language in the military councils of the Allie

nly did justice to his army but to the military character The new appointment, moreover, removed an anomaly struck many from the first arrival of Pelissier in the The latter was not only in years and in his military siderably the senior of General Canrobert, but he had onourably exercised more important comman ls than the stituted his superior. When Canrobert, whose promotion i f as it was deserved, was a lieutenant-colonel, Pelissier, nt was by no means rapid, had become a maréchal. There was nothing in the character of General Canrobert ate for this disparity. Beside great personal daring, the ne of all the "African Generals," he was not noted for qualities than those which a good division leader is to display, but was generally believed to owe his position onal favour of the Emperor. Pelissier, on the other hand, puted possessor of those qualities which mark the com- an army—prescience, judgment, firmness, and prompt de- ne will doubtless render justice to both generals, but it is t the substitution of May 19th was universally applauded ach camp in the Crimea; and that when, within a week a successful expedition to Kertch, a forward movement ernaya, and a successful attack upon a Russian counter- were simultaneously carried out, the credit of the whole ted to the superior energy of the new commander. It was ortune to command in chief during the three last months of Sebastopol, and at the final and successful assault on September, 1855. Immediately after that event Pelissier marshal's bâton. Her Majesty has also conferred upon der of a Military Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

ED, REAR-ADMIRAL, appointed in March, 1855, to the naval squadron sent by the government of France to was born in December 1800. He entered the navy in me Enseigne de Vaisseau in 1822, Lieutenant in 1828, le Frégate in 1838, Capitaine de Vaisseau in 1842, and was o the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 11th June, 1853. The rear admirals in the first section of the cadre d'etat- ral is twenty-three, and Admiral Penaud is the eighteenth

EFATHER, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN LYSAGHT, Commander of the Second Division of the Army of the e son of an Irish clergyman, the Rev. John Penne- of New Park, Tipperary. He was born in 1800, ent red as Cornet in January 1818, and obtained the rank of Colonel in 1839, without having purchased any of his ne father's name first came prominently before the world d officer of that distinguished command r, the late Sir ace Napier. The operations which secured the conquest ave been declared by the Great Duke "the most extra-

ordinary of which he had ever heard or read;" and in these father performed an important part. We have had enem who knew how to starve the *élite* of the British army with miles of their own abundant supplies. In 1843 Napier, Pennefather for his brigadier, started from the banks of the with a force chiefly native, marched across the desert without wanting supplies, captured and destroyed the fort of Imaum and then concluded a peace with the Ameers of the country peace was broken within twenty-four hours after its signat treacherous attack on Major Outram's residence, in Februa When Napier heard what had taken place, he determined p to punish the treachery. Having ascertained that the Amee in position at Meannee, ten miles distant from his own camp force of 22,000 men, he resolved not to wait until reinfo should increase their numbers and add to their confidence attack them on the 17th. The force with which he pro defeat the enemy was composed of only 2800 men of all a twelve pieces of artillery. The enemy were very strongly po fifteen pieces of artillery. Woods were on their flanks, a were connected by the dry bed of a river, which had a b Napier's force advanced as at a review, across a plain swe enemy's cannon. The Artillery, and Her Majesty's 22nd in line, formed the leading *échelon*, the 25th Native Inf second, the 12th Native Infantry the third, and the 1st Native Infantry the fourth; the infantry were under Pe

g in the same year attained the rank of Colonel in the army. the formation of the Eastern army in 1854, Pennefather was nted to command the first brigade of the Second Division, the rank of Major-General. At the battle of the Alma he his regiments across the river, opposed by the enemy's artillery the heights above, and pressed on with the greatest gallantry steadiness. An eye-witness of the engagement writes of the ster which succeeded the passage of the river,—"Brigadier father was in the thickest of the fight, leading on and cheer- his men, the 55th, 30th, and 95th Regiments. Again and again were checked, yet they never once drew back in their onward rse, which was marked by a fierce roll of Minié musketry." At ege of Sebastopol the Second Division was posted to the right; n, on the 26th of October, it was attacked by several strong ns of Russian infantry. Upon this occasion Pennefather's ments chased the enemy over the ridges, and down to the Bay bastopol; and their Brigadier received again the marked appro- n of the Divisional General. At the battle of Inkermann the nd Division was under the chief command of Pennefather, ral Evans having gone on board ship in the harbour on nt of illness. It was the first to sustain the Russian attack, in the words of Lord Raglan, "gallantly maintained itself r the greatest difficulties throughout this protracted conflict." efather's "admirable behaviour" was brought under the e of the Minister of War in the despatch of the Commander- ief. One who was at the battle of Inkermann wrote two days the event,—"To-day I visited a shipful of wounded (the Ta-), including six officers. General Pennefather is among the astonishing instances of merciful preservation from violent . He and his Brigade-major Thackwell (both unhurt) had horses shot under them. I saw the carcase of the general's , and beside it the unexploded shell, which had passed into imal's head and out through his neck. After the battle of mann, Pennefather was compelled by the state of his health ture for a time from the field. He, however, returned soon wards, and took the permanent command of the Second Divi- with the rank of Lieutenant-General. In June, 1854, he was inted Colonel of the 46th Foot.

ETERMANN, AUGUSTUS HENRY, Geographer, was born lbersdadt, a small Prussian town situated between the Harz ains and the Thuringian Forest, on the 18th of April, 1822. ceived his education at the College of Nordhausen, and was tined by his parents to become a clergyman; but a decided and talent for geography having made itself apparent just at time when Professor Berghaus founded a Geographical Aca- at Potsdam, a favourable opportunity was thereby offered to r out his natural inclination, and he was thus, in 1839, trans- ed to Potsdam. Here he not only visited Professor Berghaus' ny, but during a period of six years was constantly near

him in the capacity of private secretary and librarian; living in his house, and thus having the best opportunity to lay a sound foundation for his geographical career. In this position he became personally acquainted with some of the most celebrated men of his profession in Germany, among others Baron Humboldt, for whom he drew, in 1841, the map illustrating his work "Asie Centrale." Owing to his having been for six years chiefly employed on Professor Berghaus' "Physical Atlas," Mr. Petermann was engaged by Mr. A. K. Johnston of Edinburgh to co-operate in the preparation of the English edition of that work, and thus came to Edinburgh in 1845, where he resided two years; in the course of which he constructed and compiled a considerable number of maps of that atlas, including the explanatory text, all of which bore his name in the first issue of the work. From Edinburgh Mr. Petermann moved to London in 1847, where he became an active member of the Royal Geographical Society, and a contributor to the "Athenæum" on important and interesting geographical topics of the day. He also published various works; amongst others the "Atlas of Physical Geography," in connexion with the Rev. Thomas Milner; and an "Account of the Expedition to Central Africa;" he moreover constructed numerous maps, and was a contributor to the new editions of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His chief claim, however, consists in the interest he took in the explorations then going on in Africa, for through his suggestions and exertions Drs. Barth, Overweg, and Vogel, were charged by the British Government with missions, which have

buildings undertaken by the firm: among these struc-
ingerford Market, and the Reform and Oxford and
lubhouses. He has since constructed a large portion
railway works in England, and is at present engaged
tion of a vast railway in Canada. Having himself
journeyman at the handicraft he was subsequently
to superintend, he not only thus acquired an insight
nanism of labour, so essential to his calculations in its
in vast organised masses, but he also became fami-
the idiosyncrasy of the English mechanic, and has
to convert such knowledge to the moral improvement
rers; and thus his agents might be seen upon rail-
his construction, not merely giving directions and in-
the men, but also providing them with religious and
for the education of themselves and their children:
n that education can civilise the mind, reform the
elevate the understanding. This system of manage-
nes discipline, personal freedom, moral admonition
ractice, and a total avoidance of ostentatious purism.
ssessed also the secret of attaching to him those im-
nnected with him in his vast operations, as well as
their gratitude for his ever vigilant supervision of
e: and upon his beautiful estate of Somerleyton, in
has built a model village, and devised various other
he healthful enjoyment of his labourers. For their
e he has also provided, by the erection of places of
e has extended this pious care to the metropolis.
Chapel was built for the Baptists' worship at the
Mr. Peto; and the Diorama premises in the Regent's
een purchased by him, and altered to a chapel for the
nation. Among Mr. Peto's recent works should be
s completion of the Norwegian Grand Trunk line, and
anish line, in 1854. Upon the opening of the latter
ceived from the hands of the King of Denmark the
e Danebrog. Towards the close of 1854 Mr. Peto
ithout prospect of profit, the construction of a railway
va in the Crimea, originated by the Duke of Newcastle,
r at War. In consequence of this disinterested under-
tirel from the representation of the city of Norwich,
ad filled since 1847; and in appreciation of these
vices received a patent of baronetcy. Sir S. Morton
ried to the daughter of Henry Kelsall, Esq., of Roch-
m he has several children.

PS, CHARLES P., Author of "Anecdotes of Curran," a
law, and Commissioner successively of the Bankruptcy
ncy Courts, an Irish forensic orator whose early speeches,
e *dulcis ritus* of Hibernian eloquence, attracted a good
nion in their day, was born at Sligo in 1787. He com-

received his education at a private academy in his native town which he quitted in 1801 for the University of Dublin. Having taken his degree of A.B., he entered the Middle Temple in 1807, and was called to the Irish bar in 1811. He there obtained considerable celebrity by a style of oratory which exhibited remarkable command of language, but which was on the whole better adapted to the peculiarities of Irish audiences than to the more matter-of-fact tastes of English juries. No one is now more thoroughly alive to the defects of the school of oratory by which his youthful taste was misled than Mr. Phillips himself: and he would now laugh as heartily over many passages in some of his early speeches, as the most fastidious critic of his crimes. We ought not to overlook the fact, however, that this sort of oratory was by no means confined to the Irish bar. The florid style was at that time in considerable request in our own courts of law, if but little favoured in the House of Commons. The advocates of the present day appear to have fallen into the opposite extreme, for they give us nothing but the dry husks of forensic narrative unenlivened by any of those flowers of oratory which used to impress and facilitate the studies of our youth. We doubt if the highest display of oratory would now be tolerated in an English court of justice. Dan O'Connell in the Rolls-house at Dublin, Mr. Sheridan Knowles in the British House of Commons, were both born orators, and had probably very different tastes in their youth. Mr. Phillips was called to the English bar in 1821, when he soon established considerable reputation as a criminal lawyer, and was frequently employed in that capacity. During the Queen's trial in 1820 he was retained as counsel for the unfortunate lady, but having "other views in life" than those of the bar, he declined the honours. In 1842 he was appointed by Lord [illegible] Recorder of Monmouth, on the resignation of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, who had been appointed by Sir James Graham a Commissioner of the Court of Insolvent Debtors; an office which he filled for a few years with marked delicacy and discrimination [illegible] and then only, during his long professional career, to the public exclusion. We allude to [illegible] in his cross-examination of a witness called [illegible] on the trial of the murderer Courvoisier. Within the last few years Mr. Phillips has published [illegible] remarks in the "Examiner" newspaper which [illegible] critical comments of so eminent [illegible] the question at last for ever. The conclusion [illegible] was well founded, that of attempts [illegible] a witness whose character was [illegible] he will have done no more than many [illegible] in the profession had already done [illegible] Mr. Phillips has published [illegible] such productions, preferring to [illegible] the impression altogether.

SGILL, FREDERICK RICHARD, A.R.A., an able
hat may be called the orthodox Academic style, was
lon in 1820. A nephew of H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., the
ter; he is nephew also, on the mother's side, to another
erington the landscape-painter. Under the superin-
the latter he gained his earliest instructions in drawing
ure. His aim was from the first to succeed in the
ric" line. In 1839 he first exhibited at the Academy:
ir drawing of "The Brazen Age;" and that same year
dent of the Academy. He never succeeded in winning
nd for some years his meritorious attempts to render
ernes, often as uninteresting as difficult,—the "Comdes and Achelous," "Amoret delivered by Britomart," rsing his son Polynices,"—attracted little attention.
ster Hall, in 1842, his cartoon, "The Death of Lear,"
with greater success; having obtained for him a 100*l.*
the second award. His fresco of the following year
g to his own confession, a failure as to manipulation.
ress was one in which, from his moderate command
s ill suited to excel. In 1845, his scene from Spenser,
., in the cottage of Sclaunder," was purchased by

Two years later his position was suddenly changed,
e made generally known by his colossal "Burial of
oil painting, which in the Westminster Hall competi-
one of the three first-class prizes, of 500*l.*, (standing
list). A varied and difficult composition, it surprised
by its power of conception and striking execution,
ing, and sober splendour of colour. It was purchased
ession for a second sum of 500*l.*, and is now placed
louses of Parliament. Two other pictures were pur-
same time: the "Alfred" of Mr. Watts, and Cross's
ion." To this great success succeeded in the same
ction, at the age of twenty seven, to be Associate of
. His subsequent pictures have been all of a poetic
penser and Italian history chiefly, displaying much
drawing, and of colour. Undoubtedly his finest pic-
Samson betrayed by Delilah" (of 1850), a triumphant
"grand style" in treatment as well as size: noble in
gnificent in colour, and of dramatic force. It might
ave secured his promotion to R.A. The "Death of
esari" was his last picture (1854); of higher merit
its immediate predecessors.

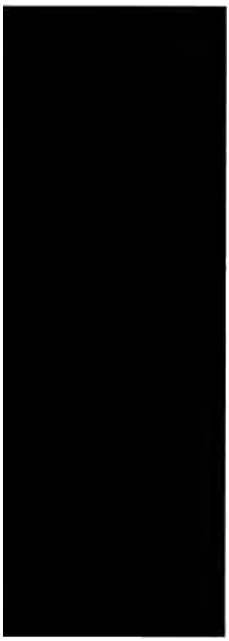
, FRANKLIN, President of the United States, is the
mas Pierce, who rose to the rank of brigade-major in
army during the revolutionary war, and held several
es in the state of New Hampshire. Franklin Pierce
the western part of that state, in the town of Hills-
1804, and, after completing his academical studies,
dom College, Maine. Immediately on leaving college

and rather quick to hear and slow to speak. H
a member of the United States Senate, but af
in that body resigned his seat, intending to d
to his profession. He had been more than ten
and he felt the necessity of giving his atte
affairs which had suffered in his absence. H
in the capital of his native state, and
at the bar, with a reputation second to few
public life. He rose to high distinction as an
acknowledged of the ablest lawyers in New Ha
although on his return from accepting no poli
to become a candidate for Governorship of
States Senator, and he also refused the offer
and Secretary of War, which were tendered hi
On the breaking out of the Mexican war, how
deeming that his services were required in the
entered himself as a private soldier in the Ne
but President Polk sent him a colonel's co
quickly raised him to the rank of Brigadier-Ge
His command consisted of 6000 men, with wh
Cruz, June 20, 1847. He distinguished hi
battle with Lopez of eight leagues Vera Cruz a
and made himself highly popular with the men
On the restoration of peace between the two
his commission and returned home. He was
the United States in 1848.

PIUS THE NINTH THE POPE was
1792. A member of the noble family of Ferr
intended for the army; but it is said, that he

[redacted]

ism and success; and immediately on his return to Rome
ointed by Leo XII. to one of the most important of the
civil departments of administration in the city of Rome.
after the accession of Gregory XVI. to the Papal throne
as apostolic nuncio to Naples: and while the cholera
there in 1836, he personally visited the hospitals and
the sick, disposed of his plate, furniture, and equipage,
uted the proceeds among the poorer victims of that
uring the whole period of the epidemic, he was inces-
oyed night and day in administering the consolations of
well as assistance from his purse. In these visits he
t on foot, replying to those who remonstrated with him
priety in these remarkable words: "When the poor of
t die in the streets, his ministers ought not to ride in
His name is still idolised by the poorer inhabitants of
o will long remember with gratitude his disinterested
eviate their sufferings. In 1840 he was created Cardinal
of Imola, in the Romagna, where much political dis-
sted. However, he devoted himself to the duties of his
so much zeal and self-denial, and displayed such a
sentiment, that he soon gained the affections of the
restored peace and tranquillity to the district. During
s of his episcopacy he was only twice absent from his
e on going to Rome to receive his hat as cardinal; and
summoned to attend the conclave for the election of a
the pontifical chair. Pope Gregory XVI. died on the
, 1846. On Sunday, the 14th, the cardinals went in
ith great pomp into conclave. The following day news
roughout Rome that a new Pope was chosen. It has
hat the election of Cardinal Ferretti was carried by ac-
This, however, does not appear to have been the case.
three scrutinies. At the first ballot, Cardinal Lam-
the stern and cruel minister of Gregory XVI.—had
f votes, but not sufficient for a decision. Thirty-four
the number required for an election. The cardinals,
the prospect of the election of the unpopular Lam-
nd fearing the consequences of the existing disaffection
bitants of the Roman States, withdrew their votes on
utiny from Lambruschini, and hastily transferred them
Ferretti, who happened to be one of the three cardinals
h the opening of the voting papers. On opening the
, which gave *him* the necessary majority, his emotion
t that he fainted. On the morning of Tuesday the
e, at nine o'clock, Cardinal Camerlango appeared in
of the Quirinal to announce the exaltation of Cardinal
he papacy, under the name of Pius the Ninth. So
stria was powerful enough to command a military
n Italy, it had been her policy to crush every move-
promised the slightest approach to a constitutional
sub-division of the peninsula into petty states favoured



enthusiasm not only of the Romans, but o
people, was raised to the highest pitch. The
tions and imprisonments of the previous re
graceful opportunity of inaugurating the ne
mercy and justice. An amnesty was proclai
offenders, with very trifling exceptions, and w
restored about 3000 noble and respectable ci
lies and friends. A great many offices, for whi
men only were eligible, were at once thrown op
freedom of the press and the public administr
conceded, and various other reforms were pro
remonstrances of the Austrian ambassadors
opposition on the part of the Sacred College.
of confusion in every department of the public
justice were not only difficult but dangerous.
bulk of the people and many of the nobility
with the Pope, he was vigorously opposed b
who had so long enjoyed the exclusive monop
age of the State. But he was not to be det
what he thought was the path of duty; and see
and enraged thereat, his opponents entered i
create a tumult, and to take advantage of it
views: happily, all was discovered, and the
a considerable time the name of Pius resound
was hailed with enthusiasm by every true fri
doubt the Pope was anxious to give his people
tical reforms: but, from his secluded life, he
strong hold which democratic principles had t
mind, and believed it possible to construct suc
the moderate party as would give his subjects a

ley of reaction was attempted, which only tended to
ich, and to increase the agitation for these organic
heart of all Italy was set on expelling the Austrians.
probably not have been sorry to see them depart,
been assured of the safety of his chair. He even
to countenance the formation of a Roman legion of
hich he appointed Gavazzi chaplain; at least these
me in his name. But it is certain that he shrunk
ive step, and recalled the troops before they had
e common enemy. At length he took for his minister
ne of the most aristocratic and unpopular men in
Rossi was placed at the head of the ministry, the
ple could with difficulty be restrained from breaking
iolence. On the 15th of November he went to open
f Deputies, and his proud and haughty spirit urged
ith gesture and expression the hatred and hostility
d multitude. The result was soon seen. Although
a strong military escort, a tumult took place at the
amber, and in a moment Count Rossi fell by the
assin, who escaped. Next morning an immense
up arms, and marching to the pontifical palace,
ange of ministry and various organic reforms. The
d, but the day of hesitation was gone by; war had
ever was not for Italy was against her: the people
immediate and definite answer, which was refused.
made his election: he loved the temporal power of
hair better than his country. A collision took place
ple and the Swiss Guards, who were on duty, and
t severe contest the former were victorious. Rome
tate of the greatest excitement: the popular forces
s, but no one thought of harming the Pontiff. In
se scenes the diplomatic corps arrived to offer their
Pope. He received them with his usual calm and
ever. the ignorant and hasty Swiss closed the doors,
the windows, wounding five or six persons. A ru-
e same time disseminated through the crowd that a
n seen with two pistols in his hands, and that he had
ple; and their excitement and anger redoubled. It
I. Martinez de la Rosa offered, in the name of old
and of his sovereign, to place a vessel at the Pope's
rive him an asylum in Spain. The ambassador of
ublic also said: "I have not received any instruc-
ect, but I do not fear to be disavowed if I offer to
r my assistance to protect him and secure his with-
ver. outside, Cicerovacchio was calming down the
the few troops on whom Pius IX. thought he could
rt him against the nation fraternised with the assail-
teverins did not stir. Several times the Pope wished
elf if any persons remained faithful to his cause,
he troops or the populace; but he found none.

"You see," said the Pope to the ambassadors, "all is impossible." A list of a new ministry was then presented to the Pope: "I cannot sign that," he said; "it is against my conscience." Meanwhile, the crowd augmented, the danger increased, and at last, about seven o'clock, his signature was given. Rome was then illuminated, and the people went through the streets, crying out—"The Sovereign has given us the Republic." The Pope now handed to the foreign diplomatic body the following protest:—"I am, gentlemen, a prisoner. They have taken away my guards, and I am surrounded by other persons. My conduct at this moment, when all support fails me, is based on the principle of avoiding the effusion of all fraternal blood. I make all yield to this principle; but know, gentlemen, and let all Europe and all the world know likewise, that I do not take, even nominally, any part in the acts of the new Government, to which I consider myself as altogether a stranger. I have, however, desired that my name should not be abused, and I wish that they would not even employ the ordinary formalities." After these events the Pope remained a prisoner in his palace, under the charge of the Civic Guard, but uniformly declined sanctioning any act of the Government, which was still conducted in his name. On the 24th of November Pius escaped from the Quirinal in the disguise of a footman of the Bavarian minister, and arrived safely next day at Gaeta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory, whither he was followed by the diplomatic corps. On the 27th he sent to Rome an ordonnance, declaring void all the acts of the

[redacted] at St. Andrew's, in Fifeshire, and at a very early age took [redacted] interest in chemistry as a recreation. In 1834 he entered [redacted]pil in chemistry, under Professor Thomas Graham, at the [redacted]ersity, Glasgow. His health failing in 1835, [redacted]yfair revisited India, and upon his recov ry returned to [redacted], and rejoined his friend Graham, then Professor to the [redacted] University. In 1838 Mr. Playfair went to Giessen, to study [redacted] chemistry under the famous Liebig. Upon his return to [redacted], he undertook the management of the large calico print- [redacted] Messrs. Thompson, of Clitheroe, whence he removed, [redacted], to Manchester, and was appointed Professor of Chemistry [redacted] Royal Institution. He was next, through the interest of [redacted]ert Peel, appointed on the Commission then just constituted [redacted]uire into the sanitary condition of our large towns and popu- [redacted]tricts, and his Reports were characterised by great ability. [redacted] close of the Commission Mr. Playfair was appointed by [redacted]ert Peel Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology; and [redacted] the same interest he bec me associated with the Great [redacted]ion, and was appointed to visit the manufacturing districts, [redacted]vise the manufacturers as to their contributions. Dr. Play- [redacted]r also appointed Special Commissioner in charge of the [redacted]ment of Juries; and at the close of the Exhibition, in recog- [redacted] of his scientific services, he was made a Companion of the [redacted] and received an appointment in the Prince President's house- [redacted] Subsequently Dr. Playfair delivered some valuable illustra- [redacted] of the benefits of the Exhibition. On the establishment of [redacted]epartment of Science and Art, in 1853, he was appointed [redacted]ecretary with Mr. Henry Cole; but in 1855, when Mr. Cole [redacted]d the office of Inspector-General, he became sole Secretary.

[redacted]UMRIDGE, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES HANWAY, [redacted], distinguished by his gallantry and judicious conduct in [redacted]pture of Bomarsund, in the autumn of 1854, entered the [redacted]service in 1799, in the Osprey, on the home station. In [redacted]he received his commission as Lieutenant, and subsequently [redacted] in the Leda on the coast of Egypt, and at the defence at [redacted]gar; for which services he has received a medal and two [redacted]. On May 1, 1809, we find him commanding the Melpo- [redacted]'s boats, and gallantly destroying a Danish cutter-of-war, of [redacted]ns, and several merchantmen, lying under the protection of [redacted]ndous fire in the harbour of Hulbo, on the coast of Jutland. [redacted]afterwards, in the same ship, Lieutenant Plumridge contri- [redacted]ted to the repulse of a flotilla of twenty gunboats, whose vi- [redacted]e fire killed twenty-four of the ship's people, and greatly [redacted]ged her hull, sails, and rigging. In 1814 he acted as Sir Ed- [redacted] Pellew's aide-de-camp at the reduction of Genoa. In this [redacted]he was made Commander; acting Captain of the Amphitrite [redacted]in 1817; and in 1822 he was posted. On October 1, 1852, [redacted]e promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the White, and in 1854 was [redacted]nted to command the squadron of paddle-steamers attached

to the Baltic fleet, and hoisted his flag in the Leo
at Bomarsund he placed his squadron with such success
reinforcements being thrown in, that two Russian ad
were sent along the islands to see if it were possible
blockading station, returned in despair. After the s
Admiral Plumridge, as second in command, was remov
Neptune, now returned the second time from the Balti
created a Knight Commander of the Bath on July 5, 185
Plumridge sat in Parliament for Falmouth from 1841 to
is now Admiral Superintendent of Devonport dockyard.

POOLE, PAUL FALCONER, A.R.A., a Painter o
great poetic capability. Many who have fewer technic
not a tithe of his feeling and expression. Born at Bri
First exhibited at the Academy, in 1830,—"The Well
Naples;" and not again till 1837. He has exhibited o
few pictures: seldom more than one a-year, sometim
But these few have been generally the fruit of thought
scientious labour; original in conception and treatmen
subject. In most of his earlier pictures—"The Farew
"The Emigrant's Departure" (1838), "Hermann and
the Fountain" (1840),—the bias is towards sentiment
artist's forte. "By the Waters of Babylon we sat dow
"Margaret at her Spinning-wheel," from Faust (184
grander spirit. In 1843 his reputation was greatly en

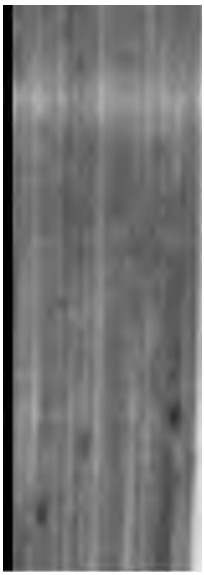
ood critic of the former, "expressed in the earnest, abroup listening to the warrior-minstrel's strain, is heightthe misty, dream like atmosphere over battlement and sa." The obscurities,—defects of proportion or of pera subordinate figures,—noticeable in the "Job" and his pictures, mar these also. Mr. Poole's drawing is unsetimes vigorous and true. His tone and colour possess qualities; the former, great depth and splendour. Some ost successful early pictures have never been exhibited, painted in water-colours, and were rustic and domestic "The Market-Girl," "The Ale-house Door," etc. Later studies of a similar class—"The Mountaineers," "The r Gatherers," etc.—are memorable for their depth of andeur of manner, and signal beauty of colour.

ER, CIPRIANI, Principal of the Royal Academy of , born in London in 1792. He received his earliest inin music from Attwood, Callcott, and Crotch; and afterued his studies in Germany. At Vienna he enjoyed the of Beethoven, who gave him valuable advice and assist-. Potter has for many years held an eminent place among ans. He has distinguished himself as a composer and his works, consisting of orchestral symphonies, overtures, nd other pieces for his own instrument, are numerous, of them highly esteemed. As Principal of the Royal of Music, in which office he succeeded Dr. Crotch, he y contributed to the usefulness of that national insti-

UGAL, PEDRO V., KING OF, born on the 16th of Sept. is son of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, by een Maria da Gloria, who, as heiress of the royal house a, reigned for twenty-six troublous years over the realm r remote ancestor, when Cross and Crescent, Christian and struggling for supremacy on the fields of Spain. The on succeeding to the crown, had hardly attained to his ear, and the virtual sway remained with his father as he boy-king, however, had been carefully educated, and, nate appreciation of the advantages of foreign travel, he ative shores in the summer of 1854, and paid a visit to between which and his own country the relations have, es, been of a peculiarly intimate character. In the sum-5, the King of Portugal, availing himself of his nonage to ing more of the world, visited the Emperor of the French, nagnificently entertained at the Court of the Tuileries, fter a visit to Rome, proceeded to Sardinia, where all due e paid him; and thence to Naples, where he was received distinguished marks of respect as to lead to the belief e in search of a Sicilian bride. He subsequently landed ime on the shores of England, and on returning to Por-

d with some little instruction in the art of modelling
on him, Mr. Powers was soon able to produce busts in
considerable merit; in fact one of his earliest, he has
mself to have been unsurpassed in likeness and finish
his later works. He then felt that his vocation was
nd he formed a connexion with the Western Museum
ti, where, for about seven years, he superintended the
artment, such as wax-work shows, etc. After leaving this
visited Washington, in 1835, hoping to gain such re-
an artist, which would enable him to increase his busi-
ld furnish him with the means of visiting Italy. In this
disappointed. After spending some time in the capital,
taking the busts of the most eminent men of the day,
ded by the liberality of Mr. N. Longworth to accomplish
erished scheme; and in 1837 he landed in Florence.
me after his arrival he continued to devote himself prin-
busts, but he soon determined to employ his spare
e production of an ideal work; the subject determined
Eve." Just before the model of this statue was com-
Powers received a visit from the celebrated Thorwalsden,
en passing through Florence. He expressed himself in
igh approbation of the artist's busts. The statue of
excited his admiration; and to the artist's apology,
his first statue, he replied, that any man might well be
as his last. When the model of "Eve" was com-
gan the "Greek Slave," which was finished in eight
This, the best-known and most admired of all Mr.
rks, has been exhibited throughout the United States,
Great Exhibition of 1851 at London. There are two
istence, one of which recently formed one of the prizes
by the Western Art-Union. The "Fisher-Boy" was the
tion of Mr. Powers' chisel. This is also well known in
statue of Mr. Calhoun is among the latest of his pro-
This work, after being shipwrecked off the coast of Fire
suffering some damage, has at length been safely de-
the city of Charleston. Mr. Powers' busts are justly
oth as high works of art and for the fidelity with which
nt their originals. Among them are portraits of Jack-
r, Adams, Calhoun, Chief-Justice Marshall, and many
as eminence. He has also produced some ideal busts;
his "Proserpine" is one of the finest.

OTT, WILLIAM HICKLING, an eminent American
as born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1796; he is the
ctor, and is grandson of that Prescott who commanded
troops at Bunker's Hill. When he was twelve years of
ily removed to Boston, where he has since resided,
his classical training, begun in the land of his birth,
ed with success by Dr. Gardiner, a pupil of Dr. Parr.
entered Harvard College, and graduated there in 1814,



nom *de plume* of "Barry Cornwall" in 1815. His first
a small volume of dramatic sketches, completed with
and skill, and displaying a more natural manner than
n modern dramatic compositions. In 1821 he produced
entitled "Mirandola," which was brought out at Covent
eatre with considerable success. He is also the author
lian Story," "Marcian Colonna," "The Flood of Thes-
a series of lyrics for music entitled "English Songs,"
riginal efforts are the "Dramatic Scenes." In certain
yle they are modelled upon the old English drama; but
d with a winning simplicity and graceful sentiment,
orn in the poet's mind. There is nothing stilted or
his poems. Like clear streams winding beneath odo-
hes and flowery banks, in the soft moonbeams or
nshine, they steal pleasantly onward. They enlist the
mpathy by a delicate truthfulness, and lead him cor-
dial the author as a genuine poet. "Mirandola" is a
ch combines not a few of the merits of the "Dramatic
d the dialogue is throughout interesting. "Marcian
ontains passages of peculiar power, and describes some
t subtle of human feelings with a rare discrimination.
e is perhaps too unstudied, and the metre and manner
to careless-ness; but it contains many felicitous turns of
d expression which atone for such defects. "The
Thessaly" is a vigorous blank verse poem. It is well
and exhibits sometimes a Miltonic command of lan-
e adds these, and many other elaborate poems, Barry
as published a volume entitled "English Songs," many
ve become general favourites from their feeling tone and
plicity. He is a barrister, and enjoys the profitable post
ommissioner of Lunacy. Mr. Procter's poems have passed
veral editions.

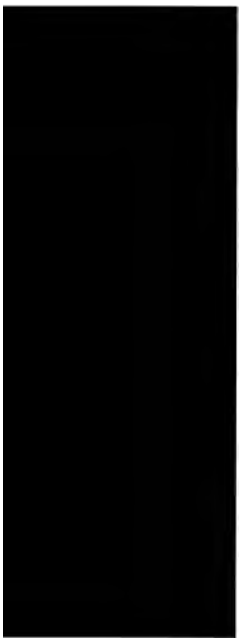
SIA, FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., KING OF, was born
05, and is the son of Frederick William III. His father,
make him a worthy ruler of a state whose existence is
dependent on arms and intellectual superiority, with-
arly from the care of his mother, and placed him under
e most distinguished men of the day. Having been in-
Scharnhorst and Kneesebeck in military science, and by
Uhlenbrock and Ancillon in philosophy and letters, the
e studied the principles of public and national law
celebrated Savigny, while his taste for the fine arts was
y Schinkel and Rauch. His boyhood was passed amid
ion and degradation which followed the battle of Jena;
r of liberation and the revival of Prussian nationality oc-
le he was yet a youth. He was present at most of the
les in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, although not
with any command. At a suitable age he was admitted
ouncil of State, where the affairs of the nation were dis-

cussed prior to the establishment of the parliamentary sy
and he was afterwards appointed Military Governor of Pom
Called to the throne by the decease of his father on the
June, 1840, he distinguished his accession by repairing
the injuries which had grown out of his father's repress
tem of government. He issued an amnesty for political
and recalled many scholars and professors who had
placed for political reasons; among whom may be mentio
brothers Grimm and Professor Arndt, of Bonn. At the sa
he surrounded his throne with many men eminent in litera
art; as A. M. Schlegel, Tieck, Cornelius, and Mendelsohn-Ba
and founded an order of Civil Merit. The press also no
unwonted freedom, associations were less narrowly watch
the provincial representative councils received a new exten
is to be regretted that the same spirit has not dictated th
quent part of the reign of this prince. Frederick-Will
desires, above all things, that his subjects should enjoy good
ment, but also that they should be entirely indebted to hi
enjoyment. Hence the delay which took place in the pro
of a constitution which had been promised from the
1815. Hence the restricted and secondary attribute of th
Diet, or States-General, when, in 1847, it was convoked fo
time in Prussian history. "No piece of paper shall
between me and my people," was the expression of the
opening that assembly; words which the revolution,

Prussian Chambers a so-called "Prince of Prus- small band of Conservative statesmen, headed by ollweg, who differ from the court party as much stone differed from Eldon. This party supports but it is by no means certain that the prince alled to the throne; at present he has not sworn rding to the casuistry of the Germanic courts, would entitle him to assume the crown without . The prince is known to be heartily ashamed ed by Prussia since the outbreak of the Russo- sidering it one of unworthy subservience to Russia. he has lately been praised in some of the Conti- rs as a Liberal. In 1848, however, he was stigma- t Absolutist, and was so unpopular as to be com- Prussia for a time. Should he ascend the throne, a strong government or a revolution. The prince June, 1829, the Princess Maria-Louisa-Augusta, arles Frederick, grand-duke of Weimar, a lady of , the friend of letters and every liberal art. They n: the elder, Prince-Frederick William-Nicholas- 18th October, 1831; the younger, the Princess Zabeth, born 3d December, 1838.

WARD BOUVERIE, D.D., Theologian, and, with nerally regarded as the founder of the Anglican urch of England called Puseyites. Some twenty ntroversy, in conjunction with Dr. Newman and ther of the work called "Tracts for the Times," arning and the most subtle reasoning were brought rting a theory of church worship based upon the stolical succession, and attributing an efficacy to of the church not inferior to that claimed exclu- urch of Rome. These attempts to Romanise the ch of England led, in 1843, to his suspension, for ne work of a preacher within the precincts of the ainst this suspension he protested. He is Regius ew in Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church. tion of his friend and coadjutor, Dr. Newman, to ntention, Dr. Pusey has taken up a position rather with regard to Anglicanism; having been some- by the large secessions from the Church among Oxford.

S, the Father of the Modern School of Landscape one of the originators, and for upwards of forty years d energetic supporter, of the "Artists' Fund," was gham in 1782. He came to London for the first d passed four years in the studio, or, to speak more teller of the late Mr. James Heath, the well-known ver; without, however, acquiring much additional



public of carrying a plate through its various
although skilled in the translation of "back
able in their "skies," or unrivalled in their
Pye learned little from others, however, he m
a great deal more than had been acquired, o
his contemporaries. In 1810 he became pro
lovers of art by a print of Pope's Villa, at T
ture by J. M. W. Turner; the first engraving
aërial variety of tint for which the works of t
been so deservedly celebrated. This favour
was the means of securing for him full and
for his burin, although the diminutive size
which he was at that time for the most part
but little opportunity of exhibiting his ca
period of his career, Mr. Pye, having noticed
of improvidence and pauperism on artists
body to which he belonged in particular, de
supply a remedy; and with this view, uni
friends, painters and amateurs, as well as engr
of the "Artists' Fund;" one of the best and
ciously conducted institutions of the kind th
lished in this country. The account given
teresting "History of British Art," of the ori
self-supporting society, might shame the ma
splendid charities which, with fifty times it
little to realise the objects for which they
established; and had he no other claims upo
successful exertions, for upwards of forty yea
brother-artists, would entitle him to an hono
the eminent men of our age. The Artists' Fu
society from which it sprung, was commenced

rnary relief. In his admirable *resumé* of the struggles rt has been called upon to undergo, from the days of own, Mr. Pye has detailed the difficulties encoun- noble little band of philanthropists with whom this rinated, before it was placed upon a permanent this been the only occasion on which he has esta- to the respect and gratitude of his brother-artists, sl energetically and successfully in rescuing the hich he professes, from the stigma so long cast upon Academy of Painting, in refusing to engravers the of their order. Until very recently, an engraver was cted an Associate, but was denied a full membership ademy. The consequence of this insulting restric- no engraver of eminence could be prevailed upon didate for its honours; and the Associate Engravers y selected from the fag-end of the profession. Sti- Pye's able exposition of the injustice, a Committee of Commons has recommended that this invidious be removed, and it has been removed accordingly. e published an account of the connexion of engrav- oyal Academy of Painting, and a *resumé* of the evi- fore the House of Commons on the subject, which given the *coup de grace* to the monopoly. Her Ma- an of honour, and the patron of the Royal Aca- ded its discontinuance. In 1829 the members of nevolent Society presented Mr. Pye with a piece of ition of his long and earnest exertions in behalf of Mr. Pye can, as we have seen, handle his pen with ll as his burin. In 1845 appeared his "Patronage of uprising an account of the rise and progress of art and n, from the beginning of the reign of George II. to a l a history of the management and distribution of the This work, which is a complete repository of facts connected with British painters and engravers, is every genuine lover of art, and must have cost the iderable research. As a record of interesting events the English School of Art it is invaluable. Mr. Pye, cupied the first rank among landscape engravers, has l fine plates after *chefs d œuvre* of Turner, of which d Jupiter' may rank as one of the most important. ther labours were devoted to those exquisite little uch Peacock's pocket-books were once so celebrated. ll plates, two, executed for annual publications, after d-stein' of Turner, for the "Literary Souvenir," and of Barrett, for the "Amulet,' are among the most f the kind that have ever been produced in this ountry. They were the first, and, we suspect, the ever made upon steel by this artist. Mr. Pye is Member of the Imperial Academy of Arts of St.

solitary study. An introduction to Mr. C
Street led to the purchase by the latter of
friendly assistance;—both advice and pecuni
the picture-dealer, also discerned the merit
a friend. After a year or two, pictures wer
and so hung as to induce Mr. Pyne to join
the Society of British Artists; at whose e
commanded good places, and consequently,
was made through Italy, Switzerland, and
tries have contributed a large proportion
painted by him. The English lakes affor
picturesque material—material of which pr
availed themselves. Mr. Agnew, the print
ter, commissioned him to execute a series
trative of that noble district. The artist
task of exploring, and executing faithful
scenery, under the varied effects of all seas
nature. Mr. Agnew has since published
from these views. The artist paid a secon
years; returning in 1854 with an abundant
ings, and pictures. The poetry of aërial
understands. Light and air—intangible po
canvas,—are realized by him in some of the
Mr. Pyne is Vice-President of the Society
has written on the technical part of his art i

R.

of the Albert Cuirassiers; and in 1801 the rank of
In 1809 he fought with distinction under the Arch-
at Agram and Erlingen. On the 27th of May, five
battle at the latter place, he received the appoint-
marshal-lieutenant, and chief of a regiment of Hus-
attles of 1813, 1814, and 1815, he gained honourable
ich as he defended the independence of his country;
Leipsic, and Brienne, exhibited great bravery. He
nothing more than the able executioner of a soul-
my. Having been successively Governor of Ofen
mutz (Moravia), and Lemberg (Poland), he was, in
ed Commander-general of the Lombardo Venetian
wards the close of 1847, the inhabitants of Milan,
the last degree to the Austrian Government, which
as the sign of foreign domination, resolved to injure
their oppressors by abstaining from the consumption
l the use of cigars by an Italian thus became the sign
none feeling. To bring this cigar question to some
on the 3d of January, 1848, a supply of cigars was fur-
soldiers of the Milan barracks, that they might smoke
treets. As was doubtless expected, the people re-
ent, and frequent collisions between them and the
ace during the day. The soldiers used their arms,
nded, and some killed. The 15th January, Radetzky
than a general order, warning them to prepare for a
February the emperor announced, in a letter to Arch-
that he would make no further concessions to the
nces, and that he relied on the courage of the troops
evil consequences. The French Revolution was
ilan, and the people, excited as they were, remained
t when the tidings of the Revolution of Vienna came,
e Government house was attacked and overpowered,
, the vice governor, made prisoner. Two days after-
26th of March, the Austrian cannon swept the
lan; but the people got the advantage in many
ywhere fought with courage. Radetzky now decided
dment. The people had taken possession of the
viceroy, and planted an immense Italian tricolor flag
the cathedral. They had secured as hostages the
ter General Torresano and Count Bolza. The hôtel
commandant general was the only place which re-
mpts of the people to obtain possession of it. On
the 22d it was evacuated, and the soldiers held only
e city. Emissaries arrived from Pavia and Brescia,
at they were in open insurrection, and that Archduke
as a prisoner. By means of balloons the surrounding
re summoned to come to the help of the Milanese,
all the roads and bridges by which artillery could be
adetzky. On the 23d, armed peasants from Lecco
to and Tosa gates; the citadel was evacuated, and

the Austrians retired in two columns on Verona and
thence to Cremona, with the intention of falling back upon
there to await the arrival of reinforcements. On the 8th
Charles-Albert, who had now taken the field, forced the
line on the Mincio, and crossing the Adige, took up a positi
of Verona. Radetzky was thus cut off from the valley of th
and the Piedmontese army lay between him and Nugent,
marching to his aid with 15,000 troops. Charles-Albert as
the Roman troops under Durando the duty of opposing
tion; but that general, disaffected to the patriotic cause
before the columns of Nugent, which joined their com
Verona, April 22d. On the 6th of May a severe engagem
place between the Piedmontese and Austrians before th
Verona. The contest lasted from nine in the morning un
the evening, but closed without any decisive result. On
of May, the King of Sardinia attacked the fortress of
which surrendered on the 30th. On the 29th, Radetzky ha
the Tuscan and Neapolitan line, and driven the Piedm
neral, Bava, to Goito; but the next day Charles-Albert
and repulsed the Austrians along the right bank of the
the gates of Mantua. The king now took Rivoli after a
gagement; but while he was staying there, the old m
peared suddenly before Vicenza, which capitulated, and
back to Verona just as Charles-Albert, thinking the place
doned, was proceeding to occupy it. By the end of Jun
trians had taken Padua and Palma Nuova; thus seco

ision, which formed the vanguard under General Aspré, n the 23d towards Olengo, and there encountered the se unexpected force made the battle doubtful for some had placed the fourth division on the right flank of the behind that the first, in order to take him completely r, on the other side of the Agoyna. The Archduke Al- manding the vanguard division, kept the enemy at bay Aspré and Baron Appel, with the third division, brought es on the two wings of that commanded by the Arch- cht, while I ordered up the fourth division to support

We succeeded in facing the enemy until the fourth nder Field-marshal-lieutenant Thurn, acted so success- e enemy's right wing, on the other side of Agoyna, that re manœuvre made them retreat on all sides in great nd seek shelter in the mountains in the direction of the harles-Albert immediately abdicated, and shortly after- and the Duke of Savoy, now Victor-Emmanuel, king of ncluded an armistice with the marshal, upon the terms na should pay the expenses of the war, and open the Al- ssandria to an Austrian garrison.

.F.S., THOMAS, D.D., LL.D., F.Z.S., Honorary Member ory and Philosophical Society of New York, and one of stinguished ornaments of the Nonconformist Church at t time, was born in London on the 17th of May, 1788. was a solicitor, and member of a firm which carried on ve practice in its day; whilst his grandfather performed, course of years, the duties of a responsible appointment rogative Court, Doctors' Commons. Mr. Raffles having l by inclination to adopt the calling for which his lowments peculiarly qualified him, entered the old col- mmerton, near London, where the late Dr. John Pye pied the theological chair; and on the completion of his 1809, was ordained to the pastoral office over the church gregational denomination at Hammersmith. This posi- upied for three years, during which time his earnest zeal nt oratorical powers obtained for him increasing accept- his immediate circle of hearers, and a reputation which been very widely diffused. In the spring of 1812, having ed to and make a more important charge, rendered the death of the Rev. Thomas Spencer, a young man ent and popularity who was drowned whilst bathing in r. Dr Raffles removed to Liverpool, and entered upon ed sphere of usefulness, in which he continues to labour ies unabated and powers unimpaired. Great George pel, in which he has officiated, unaided, for a period of years, was first opened for divine service in 1812; but al brick edifice having been destroyed by fire, Feb. , a new stone building was erected in a superior style ture; and being of a size commensurate with the popu-

larity of its minister and the requirements of his congre
forms one of the noblest structures in the town of Live
eagerness with which Dr. Raffles's assistance is sought
sion of every important religious service among the se
he belongs, is, perhaps, the most striking proof of the e
which his ministerial gifts are held by his brother-divi
than by the world at large; whilst it may fearlessly be a
unequalled diligence in the more retired walks of his pa
unwearied attention to the individual necessities of his
less distinguishing characteristics than his earnest
eloquence. Dr. Raffles's name has been rendered addit
liar to the public by several literary works, some of whi
widely circulated both in this country and in Ameri
them is a volume of Poems, published in connexi
brother-in-law, the late Dr. James Baldwin Brown, bar
and Jeremiah Holmes Wiffen, the elegant translato
"Jerusalem Delivered." This was followed by a "Me
life and ministry of his predecessor, the Rev. Thoma
work which passed through many editions, and continu
in request. In 1817 appeared "Letters during a T
some part of France, Savoy, Switzerland, Germany, and
lands;" a volume which was dedicated by the author
guished cousin, the late Sir Stamford Raffles, in whose
tour was made. It was in great request as a guide-b
when travels and travellers were by no means so rife

k, was born at Wiehe, in Thuringia, December 21, 1795. He embraced the profession of teacher, and in 1818 became head-er of the gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. His leisure were, however, devoted to historical studies. In 1824 he shed his first works, "The History of the Roman and Germanic ns, from 1494 to 1535," and "A Critique upon the Later His-ns." These works attracted so much attention to their author, in the following year he was invited to Berlin as Professor-rdinary of History in the University. Soon after entering this office he was sent by the Prussian Government to Vienna, ce, and Rome, to examine the historical materials there depo-particularly those in the archives of the Venetian embassy. first-fruits of these investigations were the "Princes and ls of Southern Europe in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth uries" (1827), and the "Conspiracy against Venice in 1688" 8). Both these works displayed great powers of personal deli-on. Of still higher value was "The Popes of Rome; their ch and their State, in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Cen-s" (1834–1839). But the work in which Ranke displays the laborious investigation, and the greatest completeness of form, s "German History in the Times of the Reformation" (1839–). In these volumes he manifests a power for setting forth the of history, in combination with their antecedents and conse-ces, and for delineating the persons of history, beyond that ayed in any of his earlier works. Ranke is satisfied with g forth the new materials which he has himself investi-l, often barely hinting at, and still more frequently altogether ing over what was before known. He has assumed the editor-of several historical periodicals, among which is the "Year-k of the German Empire under the House of Saxony" (1837–0), in which he sedulously sought to bring before the public labours of young historical writers. In 1841 Ranke received appointment of Historiographer of the Prussian state, a dis-tion which he merited by those works which have placed him in first rank of German historians.

RAUCH, CHRISTIAN, a distinguished German Sculptor, was January 2, 1777, at Arolsen, in the territory of Waldeck. His studies in his art were pursued at Cassel, under the sculptor l. In 1797 he went to Berlin, where, though encountering many bles, he made great progress. In 1804 he accompanied Count bsky on a journey through the south of France and Genoa to e, where he gained the patronage of Wilhelm Von Humboldt, the friendship of Thorwaldsen, whose tendencies toward the ue had great influence over him, although he never became a l of the great Danish sculptor. While at Rome he executed relievi of "Hippolite and Phædra," and "Mars and Venus ded by Diomedes," and a statue of a girl of eleven years, besides olossal bust of the King of Prussia, now in the White Palace at n; the bust of Queen Luise, and those of Count Mengersky and

Rafael Mengs. In 1811 he was invited to Berlin, al
artists, by the King of Prussia, to furnish designs fo
to the Queen. That of Rauch was approved, and
entrusted to him; but he had scarcely commenced i
attacked by a nervous fever, and received permission,
his health, to carry on the work in Italy. He labo
Carrara, and finished the statue of the queen at Rom
In the winter of 1814 he returned to Rome, in ord
monument. In 1815 the king gave him commissions
of Generals Scharnhorst and Bulow, which were com
As early as 1824 he had executed with his own ha
seventy busts in marble, of which twenty were of col
the province of Silesia he modelled a colossal statu
Blücher, which was cast in bronze, and set up at
He executed also another statue of Blücher, at the
king, in 1826, after the death of that officer. He
the execution of the twelve statues which ornam
memorial on the Kreuzberg, near Berlin. In 1825
sitting statue of King Maximilian of Bavaria, wh
bronze, and erected in 1835. Among his mas
statue of Goethe from life, the memorial to Fra
relievo for the monument of Miss Cooper at
monument to Albert Durer at Nuremberg; the
the old Polish kings, Miecislaw and Boleslaw
sioned by Count Raczyneky for the cathedral at

NG, CYRUS, Author and Journalist, the co-editor with for ten years, of the "New Monthly Magazine," and of the "Metropolitan," and the author of the well-known of Wines," was born at Penryn, in Cornwall, in 1785. London in 1806, he joined the establishment of the ning newspaper, which he left to commence the pub- the "Plymouth Chronicle," of which he was editor and or several years. One of his first literary attempts was utled "Mount Edgecumbe," which was succeeded by ed translations from Körner; and from 1815 to 1818 dr. Redding resided in France, where he became of "Galignani's Messenger." In the interim between re from Plymouth and the last mentioned date he had e Dramatic Review," a Warwickshire newspaper; and ed a number of brochures, literary and political, some racted considerable attention at the time. In 1820 he dr. Dubois, as co-editor with Campbell of the "New gazine," the poet and the humorist having quarrelled ed upon the appearance of the second number. The ths Magazine' was commenced about the year 1812, s conducted by Mr. Colburn as a rival to Sir Richard Monthly Magazine.' The enlarged and greatly im- s, which commenced in 1820, was managed for upwards ars by Campbell and his coadjutor, during which time g lively and able prose papers appeared in its pages boldness pen. The executive of the magazine was, almost wholly in his hands; the name of the poet, ts were scattered "like angels' visits, few and far d a series of lectures on poetry, forming his chief ons contributions. Of his connexion with the author astles of Hope,' Mr. Redding has given an inte- nt in a series of papers which have appeared in Monthly Magazine since the poet's death. In 1830 ame he with his publisher, and, taking with him his ir, commenced the publication of the "Metropo- s conducted on the same principle, but not with the s. The enterprise and experience of a first class book- ant elements of the prosperity of a magazine was ordinary; and at the end of a couple of years the poet ran Friday quitted the pages of the "Metropolitan" t. He and pictures now.' In 1829 Mr. Redding pub- lume of storied poems, entitled "Gabrielle, etc.;" his 'History of Wines,' of which three editions had for in 1834. Mr. Redding, an uncompromising Liberal ath, established, under the auspices of the late Sir sworth and several leading politicians of his party, a newspaper, entitled the "Bath Chronicle," which he o years; when the shareholders—people who had had no in newspaper management—quarrelled among them- he resigned his post. In 1836 he established the

"Staffordshire Examiner," one of the cleverest and most t
of the liberal provincial journals. For five years Mr. Redd
tinued to be the terror of Tory evil-doers in that pa
country, but returned to London in 1840, having aband
turbid waters of politics for general literature. Among t
productions of his pen, which appeared in succession d
ensuing ten or a dozen years, we may instance "Velasco,"
in three volumes; a handbook for the wine-cellar, entitled
Man his own Butler;" a translation of Thiers's "Histo
Consulate," and "A Naval Gazetteer," undertaken under th
sanction of the Admiralty, from its own archives. The
tioned publication, however, although partly printed, h
been completed, owing to some dispute between the p
the speculation. The work would have been eminen
at the present time, as it contained charts and bearing
navigable waters of the globe. Some of Mr. Redding's h
has been devoted to a record of the reminiscences of hi
nexion, for more than half a century, with many of
eminent political and literary men who have been h
poraries, which promises to be of considerable interest.

REDGRAVE, RICHARD, R.A., Painter, was born
April 30, 1804. He is son of a manufacturer, in whos
house he passed his earlier years, chiefly in making d
working drawings. Journeys were also made by him to n

His subsequent pictures, "Quintin Matsys," "Olivia's r Parents," (both 1839), "The Reduced Gentleman's 1840), commanded immediate purchasers and com- ts enabling the painter to relinquish most of the drud- ng, and to devote himself to his art. In 1840 he was nate. The subject-pictures which succeeded, chiefly tic and pathetic class, with a bias to the sentimental won him considerable popularity. Among these were lmaker," (1841); "The Poor Teacher," (1843); "The "The Wedding Morning — the Departure," (1844); ess," (1845); "Sunday Morning," (1846); "Fashion's ; and "Country Cousins," painted for Mr. Vernon, in many of our figure painters excel as delineators of The backgrounds of Mulready's pictures may be the works of the finest Dutch painters. Whether of nt scenery, whether of distance or foreground, ert or moorland, what artist can be a more skilful Sir Edwin Landseer? The air and sunshine, the ves, the rippling waters, in the midst of which Etty's ks disport themselves, are painted with a brilliancy e landscape painter, since the time of Velazquez. And in Mr. Redgrave's works, the observer will re- ow much delicacy and truth the landscape portions e are rendered, and with what keen observation and artist evidently pursues Nature. During the latter areer Mr. Redgrave has devoted more direct attention the branch of art which attracted him as a boy, one cultivated with greater power, far fresher feeling, and than the range wherein he first won reputation. In bited at the Academy one of those "gloomy glades" of wh is on canvas we have since learned to associate ; and in 1846 his next landscape, "The Brook." The l w of his subsequent works, annually augmenting in n beauty, suggests pleasant thoughts of spots, "sweet, ured." "Happy Sheep;" "The Moor-hen's Haunt," ange the Trout's dark Haunt," (1848); "The Solitary ; "The Evelyn Woods," (1850); "The Poet's Study," e Woodland Mirror," (1852); "The Forest Portal," ld English Homestead," (1854); and the "Mid- another "exquisite illusion" of an ancient grove, ergrown with lichen, and chequered with golden sun- ine. An occasional cleverly executed figure piece le been produced, of higher pretensions than the pre from every-day life: as "The Attiring of Griselda," e Flight into Egypt," (1851), in which year Mr. Red- cted R.A. During the latter years of the Government sign, Mr. Redgrave was its head master, and on the the Department of Practical Art, subsequently enlarged ence and Art, he became Art Superintendent, which retains. He has also, in conjunction with Mr. Cole, Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House.

That loving study of plants and wild flowers, betrayed in
tion of foreground detail of his landscapes, bears good
practice as a teacher of Decorative Art. By his desig
manufacture he has made successful attempts to elevate
ter of the latter; and his lectures on Decorative Art at
display great original knowledge and original feeling on

REED, THE REV. ANDREW, D.D., Independe
Wycliffe Chapel, Commercial Road, London, was born N
1788. He was educated at Hackney College, and is aut
Fiction" (1819), eighteen editions of which have alread
lished. Dr. Reed was deputed by the Congregational U
land and Wales to visit America, and to report on the stat
and education in that country; and he has published the
the Visit, in 2 vols. 8vo. Apart from his denominatio
Dr. Reed claims a niche in these pages from his
thropic usefulness as the founder of the following cha
London Orphan Asylum, Clapton; Infant Orphan A
stead; Asylum for Fatherless Children, Stamford Hill;
Idiots, for which a very handsome and commodious
been erected at Reigate; and the Royal Hospital for
charged as Incurable from the General Hospitals. "
gred, and ye gave me meat: I was a stranger, and ye
I was sick, and ye visited me. Insomuch as ye have
one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it

[redacted] over Captain Pen, and Mr. Reid sought and obtained a commission in the American army. He was present at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and also at the battle of Cerro Gordo. Here taking an active part in the various encounters with the enemy, he distinguished himself by leading the last charge of the day at the action of Churubusco. He led the forlorn hope in the assault of the castle of Chapultepec, ascending an almost perpendicular steep, and arriving foremost at the enemy's guns, where he was shot down, and supposed to be killed. The news of his fate was conveyed to his family by the reports in the newspapers; but in the midst of their mourning for his death, they were followed by a second and equally veracious report which reached them, that not only was he not dead, but married to a Mexican lady the richest heiress in the valley of Mexico! For his gallantry at Chapultepec, Captain Reid was mentioned in despatches of five general officers, including the commander-in-chief. When the Mexican war was brought to a close he resigned his commission, organised a body of men in New York to proceed to Hungary, and aid in the struggle of that country for independence. This expedition left New York in 1849, and had proceeded as far as Paris, when it was met by the unhappy news of the total failure of the insurrection, and the extinction of all hope through the "treachery of Russia." He subsequently came to London, where he once more devoted himself to literature, producing successively "The Rifle Rangers" (1849), "The Scalp Hunters" (1850), in both of which his own romantic adventures and experiences of prairie life and Mexican adventure are largely interwoven. He has also, besides contributing to various periodicals, published a delightful series of books for boys, in which adventure is pleasingly combined with instruction in natural history—"The Desert Home" (1851), "The Boy Hunters" (1852), "The Young Voyageurs" (1853), "The Forest Exiles" (1854), and "The Bush Boys" (1855). He has also recently published a Mexican romance, entitled "The White Chief," 3 vols. 1855.

REID, COLONEL SIR WILLIAM, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, the eldest son of the Rev. James Reid, a clergyman of the Scotch church at Kinglassie, in Fifeshire, and was born at that place, about four or five miles of the birthplace of Adam Smith, in 1791, and brought up at Woolwich Academy for the corps of Engineers. He entered the army in 1809, and was engaged during the last four years of the war in the Peninsula, under the Duke of Wellington. At the conclusion of the peace he served on the staff of America under General Lambert, until the termination of the war there, and rejoined the Duke of Wellington again in France in 1815. In 1816 he served in the expedition against Algiers; was Adjutant of the corps of Sappers for some years after the peace; in 1838 was appointed to the Governorship of the Bermudas; and in 1846 to that of the Windward West India Islands. In both these situations he was fortunate enough, by his tact and conciliatory conduct, to gain the confidence and good-will

changed the face of the island, took gre
education; and won the title of "the Good Go
still affectionately remembered in Bermuda.
to England, and in 1849 was appointed
at Woolwich, and directed the Engineer of
Miners at the Great Exhibition. On the re
Stephenson, Colonel Reid was requested by
to become, in his room, Chairman of the E
which capacity he served with unremittin
public services of Colonel Reid, in both civil
will be less enduringly known than his valu
the investigation of the law of storms, by a
various hurricanes of the Atlantic and Indi
ployed as Major of Engineers in Barbadoes,
ruined in the hurricane of 1831, curiosity l
the history of former storms; but the West
little beyond details of losses in lives and
attempt to furnish data whereby the true
courses of these storms may be investigat
paper in the "American Journal of Scienc
Hurricanes of the North Atlantic," had be
and of the copies sent to the West Indies,
hands of Colonel Reid, who was impresse
of the subject, and became satisfied of the
determinate progress of these storms as mai
In 1838, Colonel Reid having been able to d
these inquiries, published his first paper "
second volume of "Professional Papers of
His valuable work, entitled "An Attempt t
Storms by means of Facts arranged accordi

all cases) its dangerous vortex, and thus sail on unharmed gale, even while skilfully using its outer winds to expedite age. In September, 1851, Colonel Reid received the unsought ment of Governor of Malta; and on the close of his service Great Exhibition, for which he declined remuneration, the of knighthood was bestowed by the Queen, and he proceeded discharge of the governorship of that island.

SCHID PACHA. *See* MUSTAPHA RESCHID PACHA.

TZSCH, MORITZ, the well-known German Artist, was born den, December 9, 1779. Although he manifested as a child rious talent for drawing and modelling, his early ambition nited to attaining the post of forester in the royal domains, e did not form the determination to devote himself to art somewhat advanced period. He chos. historical painting profession, and in 1798 attended the Academy, where he apid progress. His plans were deranged by the war which out in 1806. Being the sole support of his family, he was to forego his cherished wish of visiting Italy. He selected jects principally from the region of romantic poetry, although frequently drew from his own imagination, as in the of his series of illustrations of human life, of which he six sheets himself. His reputation, however, was founded ns outline illustrations to the works of the great poets, es- those to Goethe's "Faust," consisting of twenty six sheets ings, published in 1812, and an enlarged edition in 1834, were widely copied in France and England. In 1816 he was member, and in 1824 Professor, in the Academy of Arts at n. In 1822 he was commissioned by Cotta, of Stuttgart, to outline illustrations to "Schiller's works." He produced s to "Fredolin," the "Fight with the Dragon," "Pegasus ress," and the "Song of the Bell." He also undertook a y to Shakspere's Dramatic Works," of which eight parts, sing illustrations to six plays, appeared between 1827 and Besides these he produced illustrations to "Burger's Bal- two collections, "Phantasies," "The Contest between Light arkness," and many separate designs, the best of which is mons "Chess-Players." In his peculiar sphere, marked by t of conception and execution never lapsing into a feeble entality, Retzsch has no superior. As a portrait painter he successful in producing striking likenesses; his miniatures are much admired, although his efforts in oil painting have en successful: he has lately contributed a series of designs London "Art-Journal," which are below mediocrity.

HARDSON, CHARLES, LL.D., Etymologist and Lexico- r, was born in July 1775, and bred to the law, but quitted it r the more attractive calling of literature. His first literary tion was "Illustrations of English Philology," (1805), a cri-

by the late Mr. Pickering, commenced in January completed in the spring of 1837. An abridgment 8vo., was published at the latter end of 1808. B also reprinted at New York. The unhappy fai spected publisher, Mr. Pickering, who held a moie right, must of course have brought much trouble an author, which we understand was finally terminate ment under which Mr. Whittingham, of the famed and Mr. George Bell, became purchasers of the e and editions of both, in quarto and octavo, have sin Dr. Richardson has published a little volume " of Language." It professes to be an exposition o inculcated in the "Diversions of Purley," by wl declares himself to have been guided in the cor Dictionary. Besides these substantive works, Dr. contributed several papers to the "Gentleman's M Historical Essay on English Grammar and English and another on "Fancy and Imagination," in which the opinions of D. Stewart and Mr. Wordsworth quite unphilosophical to suppose them either diff different operations of the mind.

RITCHIE, LEITCH. Author of various popu born in Greenock, about the beginning of this cent ving an apprenticeship in a banking-house in his while yet a mere youth, obtained letters of introdu leading merchants in London, and visited the having been thrown much into the society of l the bent of his mind towards literature became great He remained a considerable time in London, but at l recalled him, and he performed the return journey

dicals of the time. He also published a volume of tales, Head Pieces and Tail Pieces." Subsequently he visited but his health becoming impaired, he abandoned all of mercantile pursuits, and resolved to adopt authorship fession. On his return to London he contributed some to the "Foreign Quarterly Review," the "Westminster and several other periodicals; but his principal re- was the "London Weekly Review." He then published and Confessions," and when the "London Weekly Review" nto other hands, he and the editor, Mr. J. A. St. John, upon producing substantive works. Without losing sight former connexion, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. St. John took nibes to Normandy. There Mr. Ritchie wrote "The Game and "Romance of French History." The latter work at tablished his reputation, and literary employment now n upon him. With William Kennedy, author of "Fitful he commenced "The Englishman's Magazine," so named ndge; but a severe attack of illness, produced by overtasking es, prevented him from continuing it. He was next en- Charles Heath to write two series of books of travels, to nder the general titles of "Turner's Annual Tour," and "Picturesque Annual." This opened the Continent to his wanderings, from Moscow on the one hand to Venice on r. He traversed an immense range of country, and was abled to describe vividly and artistically the picturesque d scenery which everywhere met his eye. He produced lumes of these illustrated works, and afterwards published rated "Pedestrian Tour of the Wye." At intervals he wrote pers in the "Athenæum," and published "The Magician," nderaunes, or the Robber of the Rhine." At the same time l for Messrs. Smith and Elder the "Library of Romance." he public had become tired of Annuals, to which Mr. had made large contributions, he became editor of "The London weekly newspaper, and subsequently brought out st "The Indian News," the copyright of which, on its g remunerative, was presented to him by the proprietors. onducting this publication he wrote "The British World East. In consequence of the publishers of the "Asiatic having brought out a journal called "The Indian Mail," sed of the copyright of the "Indian News." Having ac- proposals from Messrs. W. and R. Chambers of Edinburgh heir "Journal," he returned to Scotland for that purpose, some years past has, in conjunction with these gentlemen, d that periodical, besides assisting them in their other publi- His latest production, a work of fiction entitled "Wearyn- men," is marked by the usual graces of his style. He ten upwards of thirty original volumes, edited and partly between forty and fifty more, and, if collected, the aggre- k of his periodical writings would greatly add to this large

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tind ever produced in this country, or any other: artist, engraver, and publisher may look back to for it reflects equal honour on all. In reference s of Roberts, Thackeray has admirably written:— n of earth is there that does not show signs of an's labour? Our painters share the spirit of en- with the rest of our people; and Mr. Roberts has st three of the quarters of the globe, and brought es of their cities and people in his portfolio. He years in Spain; he set up his tent in the Syrian as sketched the spires of Antwerp, the peaks of rocks of Calton Hill, the towers and castles that rise ; the airy Cairo minarets, the solemn Pyramids and columns, and the huts under the date trees along the Nile. Can any calling be more pleasant than an artist? The life is at once thoughtful and ad- ves infinite variety and excitement, and constant or reflection. As one looks at the multifarious works and hardy painter, whose hand is the perfect and slave of his intellect, and ready, like a Genius in an to execute the most wonderful feats and beautiful he most extraordinary rapidity, any man who loves self must envy the lucky mortal whose lot it is to h a way. He reads the magnificent book of Nature nd at first hand. O happy painter! from the deck you sketch the sea and the shore: you moor under s; and mosque and dome, Gothic cathedral, tower, fortress, rise up with their long perspectives, and s and hues, and solemn shadows, fantastic and lt in an hour or two under the magical strokes of l, obedient, little genius, the pencil! The ferry boat the stairs, and makes its way across the river to the on the bank yonder, where the windows in the quaint- s and the vanes on the towers are still flaming in nd reflected in the river beneath. Tower and town, tant hill, boat and ferry, and the steersman with his the peasants with the grape baskets singing in the sketched down on the painter's drawing board before sunk, and before he returns to his snug supper at ere the landlord's pretty daughter comes and peers rtain's portfolio. Or the cangia moors by the bank- cab crew are cooking their meal and chanting their mels come down to the water and receive their loads nd disappear with their shouting drivers under the the village with the crumbled wall and minaret, ave elders are seated smoking under the gate, and ass to and fro, straight and stately, robed in flowing earing pitchers on their graceful heads: the painter tes them all down, while the light lasts him, and mokes his own pipe under the stars on the deck;

fter a long day of pleasant labour, and before he closes his eyes, hich have been so busy and so pleased all day. Or he is up efore dawn upon his mule to see the sun rise over the heights of he sierra; or he is seated at morning, the sheikh with his long un over his shoulder watching, and the Arabs lying round the ent, 'silent upon a peak in Lebanon.' Happy painter!"

ROBINSON, JOHN H., Engraver, was born at Bolton, in ancashire, in 1796, and became a pupil of James Heath. He is ne of the most eminent line-engravers of the present day,—one ho, in the teeth of discouragement, has striven to preserve the urity of the most difficult as well as the most satisfactory branch f his art. While Doo excels in boldness and grandeur of line, as harpe did before him, Robinson's manner tends to the more odern perfection of finish; finish united (in his case) to inimitable elicacy and sweetness of execution. Among his more celebrated rints are "Napoleon and Pope Pius IX.," after Wilkie; "The Wolf and the Lamb," after Mulready; "The Mantilla," "The farchioness of Abercorn," and "Little Red Riding-Hood," after andseer; "Sir Walter Scott," after Lawrence; "The Emperor heodosius," and the portrait of Rubens, both after Vandyke; Spanish Flower-Girl," after Murillo. He has executed, too, some ery beautiful book-plates. Two of the choicest examples of his rt as an engraver are the "Sisters," after F. P. Stephanoff, and he recently published "Mother and Child," from Leslie's picture

ed him its gold medal. From the time of his return to l States and his entry on his professorial duties, Dr. as not ceased to be actively engaged in various lexico- nd literary labours, mostly connected with the subject of ature. In the winter of 1851, Dr. Robinson again sailed d visit to the Holy Land, for the purpose of completing es and of setting at rest certain controversies which had onsequence of opinions promulgated in his former work. t of this second tour have been announced for publication itle of "Further Researches in Palestine," etc.

CK, JOHN ARTHUR, M.P., a Radical Politician and a grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, an eminent physician ham, and is maternally descended from the poet Tickell, of Addison. He was born in Madras, in 1801. When a e went out to Canada, and left that province in 1824, for e of studying law in this country. He was admitted a f the Inner Temple in 1832, and chosen member for first election after the Reform Bill. The character of a Reformer, which he won in this arena, led to his ap- in 1835, to be agent for the House of Assembly of Lower ring the dispute pending between the Executive Go- and the House of Assembly. Soon after this appoint- Roebuck having previously contributed to periodical mmenced the publication of a series of political "Pam- he People;" and having in these brochures attacked the y of political editors, sub-editors, reporters, and con- f the press, and particularly those of the "Morning he became involved in what is called an affair of honour, a very harmless duel with the late Mr. Black, the editor nal. Within the House a certain asperity of temper pre- ceptance to the extent enjoyed by many men of inferior out of doors he was a popular favourite. In 1837, the ing he had practised towards the Whigs, whom he re- alse to the cause of progress, lost him his seat. He was d in 1841, but defeated in the general election of 1847. sequently chosen member for Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck is unsparing orator, and has particularly distinguished him- replies to Mr. Disraeli. At the general election in as again elected for Sheffield. In January, 1855, he ward in the House of Commons a motion for inquiry nduct of the war. The Aberdeen Government resisting , was beaten on a division by an immense majority, and ilsed to resign. Mr. Roebuck had no place in the new t acted as chairman of the committee appointed through ns. His "History of the Whig Party," as it respects the doings of the order, is a work of great ability and candour. 55 he became a candidate for the Chairmanship of the n Board of Works, at a salary of 1500*l.*, but stood third at the close of the poll.

ROGERS, HENRY, Critic, and one of the Professors
Independent College, Spring Hill, Birmingham, was educ
Highbury for the ministry, and for a few years was settled as
of an Independent congregation, but was compelled to res
this charge in consequence of ill-health, and became Profe
English Language and Literature in University College, L
which chair he resigned on his appointment to Birmingham.
Rogers's chief fame has arisen in connexion with the "Edi
Review," to which for some years he was a frequent contr
Among his numerous articles, those on "The Genius of
"Recent Developments of Puseyism," and the "Vanity an
of Literature," exhibit in a striking light the profound e
and surpassing eloquence of their author. Although the
tion of a scholar rather than of a man of the world, and
deficient in those touches from every-day life with which mo
compeers have adorned and popularised their lucubrations,
ous contributions of Mr. Rogers are of sterling merit, and ca
be perused by the informed or intelligent without equal
and profit. Some of these have since been republished in a
form, under the title of "Essays selected from Contrib
the Edinburgh Review." He has also published a "Life
"The Eclipse of Faith, or a Visit to a Religious Sceptic,"
Defence," in reply to the strictures of Professor Newm
Rogers was one of the three judges to whom the decisi
respective merits of the Burnet Prize Essays was referred

[redacted] Place, London, with some of the finest and rarest pictures, books, and gems, and to entertain his friends with a generous unostentatious hospitality; and it is gratifying to mention that liberality is equal to his taste, his bounty having on many occasions been extended to suffering or unfriended talent. A recent writer has thus sketched the interior of a house so celebrated for the quality and taste of its proprietor. We quote the article from the pages of "The Builder," and, if it smacks somewhat strongly of the style of "Decorator," it is still worthy of preservation for the minuteness of its detail in respect to a poet's home—too soon, we fear, in the ordinary course of events, to be numbered with the things that were:—"Overlooking the Green Park, there is a house which not only contains a choice collection of works of art, but is also in other respects rendered so remarkable by the good taste of its venerable and accomplished owner, that some account of it cannot fail to be interesting. The exterior, without having much pretension, has a fit and comfortable appearance. Near the top is an open verandah, in which are plants and vases; the long garden in front is in winter sometimes planted with laurels and other evergreens, and in the summer months decked with seasonable flowers. In this house, during three generations, Samuel Rogers, the gifted author of 'Pleasures of Memory,' has gathered round him the most celebrated statesmen, painters, sculptors, and those who in science or in other ways honourably distinguished. A house so eminently connected by association with the great in literature, art, and science, would, independently of other considerations, be a place of general interest; but it has even to this claim upon our attention, the taste of Mr. Rogers has induced an arrangement of furniture and decoration which is most pleasing to the eyes. Going into the house, not from the garden side, but from No. 22, we find in the hall some choice Greek and other sculptures, busts and vases of large size, and we enter the principal room which overlooks the Park. This room, wherein so many interesting persons have assembled, is of a considerable length, and is lighted by a bow window which occupies the whole of one end; the walls are of a dull red colour—in the summer, intertwined with rich drapery of white, the trees and park seen pleasantly through. Over the window on one side of the room is a fine head by Rembrandt; on the other side, the famous head of Christ crowned with thorns, by Guido, which has been often engraved. Other portions of the walls are covered with choice examples of the works of Rubens, Vandyke of the Italian and Spanish schools, and some of the best of Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures; for instance, the 'Strawberry Girl.' 'Puck,' that wonderful personification of frolic and mischief, hangs over a rich crimson, subdued as that colour would be in nature with a glazing of asphaltum; the carpet is of a very rich, rich crimson hue, mixed with grey, varying, however, from the walls and curtains. The cornice of the room is much ornamented, and partly gilt; the leather covering of the seats harmonizes, yet produces variety of colour, which is enhanced by the 'Spanish brown' of the furniture. We step up-stairs, glancing at

mantelpiece in this room is of white marbl
library, by Flaxman. This exquisite work
vases and statuettes of value; and underneat
several orange blossoms, pearls, and other br
a mystic manner, harmonise with the
general [illegible] with which they are surrounded.
Look [illegible] where it will, the eye rests on pleasur
from place to place, as it is by the skilful paint
of his art, [illegible] from his bright light and
transparent shadows." It is nearly seventy
published his first poem, and what chang
them! He has outlived not only his illustri
the great poets who were unborn when he
The most prominent characteristic of his po
taste. In his writings there are few high
as with reference to Wordsworth, and sca
impassioned verse of Byron. We are not w
the lyric muse of Campbell, or softened by t
Burns. And yet the poetry of Rogers is
upon the heart by gentle encroachments;
perfect mosaic in its minutest ornament, or m
to [illegible] the most parts of drawing and graceful
awaken. With no brilliant flashes or luxur
clear, true, and harmonious. It unravels by
unpretending beauty—in a word, by the gen
the poet, both in his eye for the beautiful, a
feeling. Great ideas are not often encoun
purity of utterance, and a true refinement o
abound.

sity of Breslau, with the design of studying theology—more, er, in accordance with the wishes of his friends than his own. 0 he entered the theological department of that institution, his ination, having yielded to his determination to avoid being ager a charge upon the narrow means of his parents. In 1840 l the seminary, and entered upon a chaplaincy at Grottkarr, he laboured with great zeal, especially in the training of the . No small opposition was aroused against him from various es; he was charged with liberalism, infidelity, and schismatic uies, and the sphere of his activity was much narrowed. He nds gave expression to the emotions thus excited in him in Catholic Hymns" (1840). In 1842, Knauer, the newly-ted Prince-bishop of Breslau, was obliged to wait a long time e for his confirmation, and it was reported that the secular istrator had caused this delay. Ronge gave public utterance eport in a communication to a periodical, under the title of o and the Chapter of Breslau." He was, in consequence, d of his office, and sent back to the seminary for penance. ntested, and was forbidden all exercise of the priestly n. Shortly afterwards he became instructor at the mining ishment of Laurahutte, whence he wrote his famous "Letter Catholic Priest to Bishop Arnoldi," in relation to the "Holy f Trèves." This letter, although not free from defects, storical and dogmatic, was the spark in the magazine, and the "German Catholic movement." His detection and e of this flagrant imposture rendered him an object of ne hostility and persecution from the bigoted faction who ginated or countenanced the fraud. He was excommu- for the offence, and still further increased the irritation of ressors by his successful attempts to induce the educated Catholics of Germany to break with the Pope, and form pendent religious association which should altogether re- his dictation. With this view he published in rapid ion addresses to his sympathisers under the following —"To my Brethren in the Faith, and Fellow-Citizens," "To wer Clergy," "To Catholic Teachers," "Justification," "Ap- and after an interval, "The Romish and the German Schools," The New and yet the Ancient Enemy." Of these the first orated a separation from Rome, the sixth presented the neces- an entirely new system of school instruction, and the last was d against the opposition which the movement had met with Protestants. The first "German Catholic" congregation was l at Breslau, on the 26th of January, 1845, and, within three s thereafter, there were formed more than one hundred in ny, although with very wide differences in respect to the creeds opted. A council was held at Leipzig, at Easter, 1845, at which simple and comprehensive creed was framed, which was gene- dopted by the societies, and which not long afterwards were number more than two hundred, with a million of members. f the whole of this movement Ronge was the moving spirit,

and laboured with great zeal, making journeys throughout G many to further the progress of the cause. After the suppr the revolutionary movements of 1848, the German governmen ground against the new societies, and they have been gener pressed. Ronge himself was obliged to fly, and in 1850 m escape to England, where he still remains, and employs h professor of the German language; occasionally writing in p publications, and on the evenings of Sunday preaching at th in Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square. In England his fo comparatively few, and that few for the most part foreigne America his disciples form a large and powerful body, c chiefly of German emigrants driven from their country b free expression of their political opinions.

ROSS, CAPT. SIR JAMES CLARK, KNT., the intre and Antarctic Explorer, and Discoverer of the North and S netic Poles, is the third son of George Ross, of Balcarro Galloway, and is nephew of Sir John Ross, C.B. Sir J born in Finsbury Square, in 1800. He entered the navy i board the Briseis, commanded by his uncle, whom he su accompanied in 1818, in his first North-west Expedition. 1819 and 1825 he was engaged under Sir Edward Parr other voyages to the Arctic regions; and again, in 1827, companion of Parry in his attempt to reach the Pole northern shores of Spitzbergen, by travelling with sledge the ice. On his return to England in 1827 he was pre a Commander's commission. He next, from 1829 to 1 panied his uncle in his Polar expeditions, as second in undertaking the departments of astronomy, natural histo veying; and he had the honour of discovering the true the North Magnetic Pole, and placing thereon the I He was raised to post rank in 1834; and in the followi crossed the Atlantic to relieve some missing whalers, been frozen up in Baffin's Bay. He was subsequently, employed in an Admiralty Magnetic Survey of Great I Ireland. In 1839 he took the command of an expeditio netic Research and Geographical Discovery in the A South Polar Seas. During four years he made three penetrate the icy limits of the South Pole; the ships (I Terror) discovered a vast continent, fringed with a ba 150 feet in height; and they attained by some hundred highest latitude ever yet reached (78° 10′), or within 1 the South Magnetic Pole. They likewise discovered volcano, 12,400 feet high, seated amidst eternal sn valuable results of this voyage to botany, zoology, an as well as to meteorology and terrestrial magnetism, were by the commander in 1847. The expedition returne having in four years only lost three men by accident, and ness. In 1844 Captain Ross received the honour of knigh 1845 Captain Sir John Franklin's expedition left England

Erebus and Terror, and the expected intelligence not having received at the distance of three years from their departure, Sir James Ross was despatched to Baffin's Bay in quest of the ships; but, unhappily, he returned without having obtained intelligence of the explorers. Sir James Clark Ross, whose life may almost be said to have been passed in the Arctic and Antarctic Seas, has had several testimonials conferred upon him for intrepid conduct. In 1844 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford; in 1833 he was presented with a piece of plate by the subscribers to the Land Arctic Expedition; and in 1834 he received the Founder's Gold Medal from the Geographical Society of London, of which Sir James is a Fellow, as well as of the Royal, Linnean, and Astronomical Societies.

ROSS, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN, KNT., C.B., the commander of the first Polar Expedition of the present century, is the son of the late J. A. Ross, of Wigtonshire, and was born in 1777. He entered the navy in 1786; was fifteen years a midshipman; made Lieutenant in 1801, and was wounded in the Surinam, in cutting out a Spanish brig from under the batteries of Bilboa, in 1806. He was appointed first lieutenant of the Briseis in 1812, on the Baltic station, where, with a lieutenant, a midshipman, and eighteen men, he gallantly attacked and recaptured an English merchant ship armed with six guns and four swivels, and defended by a party of French troops; and he is subsequently captured also a French privateer, and drove on shore three other vessels of the same description. In 1814 Captain Ross was appointed to the Actæon, 16 guns; in 1815, to the Alexander; and in 1818, to the command of an Expedition to explore Baffin's Bay, and search for a North-west Passage into the Pacific. The vessels were the Isabella, 368 tons, and 58 officers and men, Captain Ross; and the brig Alexander, 252 tons, and 37 officers and men, commanded by Lieutenant (the late Sir Edward) Parry. In addition Captain Ross, unhappily for himself, although too dissatisfied of the contrary, pointed out the very course which led to the discoveries of his more fortunate successor, Sir Edward Parry. Ross's statements were mistrusted and his skill doubted, but he sought to establish his own views. Government could not be induced to sanction another attempt by an outfit; but in 1827, aided by his friend Mr. Felix Booth, Captain Ross was enabled to equip a private steamer; and in May, the captain and his nephew, Commander Ross, with 23 men, left the Thames, "to solve, if possible, the question of a North-west Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, particularly by Prince Regent's Inlet;" this being Parry's favourite theory in the voyage after returning from Melville Island, where the Fury was lost on the western shore of the inlet. Captain Ross fixed the autumn of 1832 as the period of his return, but having failed so to do, early in 1833 an Expedition, headed by Captain Back, was sent by England to search for the missing voyagers in Regent's Inlet, his outfit having been provided by 7000*l.* raised by subscription. Captain Ross and his companions returned to England in

October following. After leaving Fury Beach, in lat. 72° 30', they fell in with the Isabella (the vessel in which Ross had made his first Polar voyage,) and were taken on board, "after having been four years lost to the civilised world." The narrative of this second Expedition was published in 1835, in a quarto volume of 350 pages: its great results were the discovery of Boothia Felix and the North Magnetic Pole. Sir John Ross was British Consul at Stockholm from 1834 to 1844. When the fate of Sir John Franklin became a mystery, Sir John Ross remembered the promise he had made to his friend, to look for him if he should be lost: accordingly in 1850, at the age of 73, Sir John went out in a small vessel of 90 tons, the Felix, wintered in the ice, and would have stayed a second year had his means allowed. He gave up his half-pay and his pension for the cause he had so much at heart, yet the Admiralty refused to contribute even a portion of the necessary stores; and he has been altogether excluded from the Arctic councils, at which his experience and advice would, doubtless, have been valuable. In the spring of 1855 he published a pamphlet upon this ill treatment. Sir John Ross has received numerous honours for his Arctic Expeditions. In 1834 he was knighted; was appointed a Commander of the Sword of Sweden, a Knight of the Second Class of St. Anne of Russia, and received the Second Class of the Legion of Honour, the Red Eagle of Prussia, and Leopold of Belgium. He also received gold medals from the Geographical Society of London, the Geographical Institute of Paris, the Royal Societies of Sweden, Austria, Denmark,

d off; Hilton being one of the unsuccessful com-
had, in fact, at first dedicated himself to historical
al canvases, and to such themes as "The Judgment
Samuel presented to Eli," "Brutus condemning his
," "Christ casting out Devils," etc.; showing therein
After a while, the more ambitious walk of art was
or portrait-miniatures, which he had also practised
In this department he learned much from Andrew
of the "fathers" of the present school of miniature-
learned still more from his own genius and perse-
ours to excel. Developing in miniature qualities,—of
etc., unknown before, he also turned to good account
f the figure acquired in another field. His miniatures
drawn:—hands, wrists, neck, etc. thoroughly *under-*
not always the case in miniatures, the reduced scale
rs ignorance in that particular. The career of Ross
rosperous in miniatures, as was that of Lawrence in
wrence, too, his courtly manners have made him a
rite among his aristocratic sitters. The head roll of
g the last thirty years would be simply a reprint of
Of the Queen, Prince Albert, the royal children, of
ers of the Coburg and Orleans families, he has exe-
le portraits. The sum total of his works exceeds,
thousand. To the last, his course has been one
improvement; and consequently, fashionable and
ge is as constant to him as ever. In 1837 he was
miniature painter to the Queen," whom he had then
d; in 1848 he was elected an Associate of the Aca-
; an Academician; and in the same year he was
ss is a true artist, an exquisite and individual one,
rival.—Thorburn.—whose style is wholly distinct,
ore the character of oils. In the legitimate exercise
minating bl nch of the art, Ross is unequalled for
ression, delicate colour, sweetness of manner.

ILLIAM PARSONS, EARL OF, a Man of Science
nr to the Peerage, late President of the Royal Society,
80; he succeeded his father in 1841; and married in
ister of J. W. Field, Esq., of Heaton Hall, Yorkshire,
devoted himself with much zeal and success to the
and astronomy, and by great labour and at large cost
in setting up a vast telescope for the investigation of
orld. Dr. Robinson has described the difficulties that
of this scientific peer whilst constructing his astro-
ments; giving a rapid sketch of the steps by which
as led to the construction of his instruments, the
met with in producing large specula of that most
l yet beautiful material, speculum metal, which,
hard as steel, is yet so brittle that a slight blow
t to atoms, and so sensitive to changes of tempe-

nature, that the effusion of a little warm water over its su
too warm to be disagreeable to the touch, would crack it
direction. He has given a sketch of the contrivances by
handing difficulties were overcome, of the process of gri
polishing, and of the adjustments and mechanical app
the instruments. A deviation of the speculum from the
form at its outside circumference, which should amo
1-1000000th part of an inch, would have rendered it qu
perfect, and a deviation from the proper focal length o
to the amount of the 1-1,000,000th part of an inch
detected. Yet, by care and perseverance, and the exp
a considerable sum of money, the great end was achiev
secured for Lord Rosse his present well-merited reputa
Rosse was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour fo
nomical researches at the close of the French Exhibitio

ROSSINI, GIOACCHINO, the greatest Composer f
stage since Mozart, was born at Pesaro in 1792. His f
orchestral horn-player and his mother a singer; both
the strolling operatic companies which then used to ma
of the north of Italy. At the age of seventeen or eight
to write operas, which were produced with great succes
and Venice: but the work which made his name all at
was "Tancredi," first performed at Venice in 1812,
twenty years of age. It was welcomed with acclamation
Italy, and in two or three years made its way into
opera-house in Europe. This piece was followed in ra
by "L'Italiani in Algieri," "La Pietra di Paragone,"
Pebbles," and "Il Turco in Italia;" all of them great
his first eight operas, but all of them containing b
will preserve them from oblivion. It will be rememb
"Italiani in Algieri" was one of the operas which firs
us the charming talent of Mademoiselle Alboni, when
at the Royal Italian Opera in 1847. In 1815 Rossini
Musical Director of the theatre of San Carlo at Napl
there that he produced some of his most celebrated w
for that great theatre that he composed "Otello," "Ma
"La Donna del Lago," "Maometto Secundo," and "
of them works of great power and beauty. "Mosè
consequence of its scriptural subject, has not been pro
land in its original form. It was first performed in t
the King's Theatre, under the title of "Pietro l'Eremi
recently at the Royal Italian Opera, under that of "Z
nate expedients, involving gross absurdities and destru
matic effect of the piece. "Maometto Secundo" faile
production; but afterwards, during Rossini's residenc
adapted its music to a French drama, called "La Siège
and it is in this form, but in an Italian version, that i
be performed both in Paris and London under the title
di Corinto." "Zelmira" has never become popular, alt

'Rossini's most beautiful music. Its want of success ibed to the feebleness of the drama. While Rossini ployed, chiefly for Naples, he continued to produce r places. The "Barbiere di Seviglia," without excepgay and delightful comic opera in existence, was first Rome during the Carnival of 1816. The choice of this t is said, not Rossini's own. Some libretti, which he , were objected to by the Roman censorship; and, by r over the difficulty, this drama, which the celebrated l already made the subject of a successful opera, was the young musician. Feeling some compunction at ith the veteran maestro, Rossini wrote an apologetic Paesiello answered by saying, that he was delighted e made by the Roman police, and had no sort of obbeing acted upon: a permission somewhat in the spirit by Milton to Dryden, when he asked leave to write a bject of the "Paradise Lost." "Tell him," said the aged en's friend who made the application, "that he may if he will." Rossini rewrote the "Barbiere;" his opera ope; and Paesiello's charming, but less brilliant and sic, fell into oblivion. "La Cenerentola" was produced 17; "La Gazza Ladra" the same year at Milan, and minor pieces) "Semiramide" at Venice, in 1823. This ta was the last which Rossini produced for the Italian ett Italy immediately afterwards. In 1824 he paid a sit to London, in consequence of an engagement with of the King's Theatre, under which he was to superinformance of his operas and to produce a new one for His wife, Madame Colbrand Rossini, was likewise enma donna. This lady had been one of the greatest d singers of her day; but her powers were by this decay, and she made no impression on the public. was rumours to the theatre, and Rossini left England g fulfilled his engagement to compose an opera. His r. was profitable to himself. He was the lion of the nd the favourite of the fashionable world from royalty He had fifty guineas for showing himself at a party couple of songs; and concerts were got up for him at es of admission, and as difficult of access as a ball at tories were circulated about his arrogant behaviour, but t and refuted at the time; and there is no doubt that, have been the folly of his affected admirers, his own always that of a well-bred gentleman. At this time up his residence in Paris. He became Director of the , a situation which he held till the Revolution of 1830, st he composed a slight work called "Il Viaggio di the occasion of the coronation of Charles X., the music fterwards made use of in a French opera, "Le Comte continues to be performed with Italian words, and has s. During that period, too, he produced "Guillaume

ROTHSCHILD, SIR ANTHONY, Capital
family known by the magnitude of its transa
and other powers, was born in 1810, and is t
late Nathan Meyer de Roth child. Like hi
present member for the City of London, he is a
empire, and received his English baronetcy in
in default of male issue to his nephews, N
Alfred, and Leopold, sons of his brother befor
not be uninteresting, in connexion with this
sketch of the rise of the extensive co-partnersh
of Rothschild, the impersonation of that mone
the world. For nearly half a century their in
tinually on the increase; and to them, more t
minister of state, Europe is indebted for the
between the great powers. In order to give e
immense and successful operations which have
his sons, and grandsons, at the head of the m
world, it would be necessary to embrace th
finance since the year 1812; and this our spac
do. A brief sketch of the rise and progress of
fore, be sufficient. Its founder, Meyer Ans
Frankfort-on-the-Maine, some time about
money-changer and exchange broker, a man o
easy circumstances. When, in the first cam
Revolution (1792), General Custine, at the he
army, took Frankfort, the Senate, in order to
pillage, agreed to pay a heavy ransom within
But the money was not forthcoming. Publ
was still in its infancy, and among the wealth

hat the house of Rothschild acquired a certain stand-
andgrave, William IX. (subsequently as elector, Wil-
one of those German despots who, during the American
d sold their troops to England, and who, by means of
ie during the wars of the French revolution, accumu-
e sums of money, but whose tricky politics drew upon
d of Napoleon. After the battle of Jena (October 1806),
reed the forfeiture of their states by the sovereigns of
nd of Hesse-Cassel, and a French army was put in
force the decree. Too feeble to resist, the landgrave
light. But in the vaults of his palace he had twelve
s (about a million sterling) in silver. To save this
ky amount of money from the hands of the French was
xtreme difficulty, as it could not be carried away, and
had so little confidence in his subjects that he could
self to confide his treasure to their keeping; especially
h would inflict severe punishment on him, or whoso-
undertake the trust. In his utmost need the landgrave
mself of M. A. Rothschild, sent for him to Cassel, and
to take charge of the money; and by way of compen-
e danger to which he exposed himself, the landgrave
the free use of the entire sum without interest. On
Mr. Rothschild undertook the trust, and by the assist-
friends, Jewish bankers at Cassel, the money was so
ed away, that when the French, after a hurried march,
at city, they found the old landgrave gone, and his
plied. At the time this large sum of money was
A. Rothschild's hands he had five sons, of whom three,
an, and Solomon, had arrived at man's estate. These
with himself; keeping Anselm at Frankfort, while
established first at Manchester, and subsequently in
Solomon, as travelling agent for the firm of M. A.
nd Sons, visited the various courts and princes of Ger-
ended loans. Old Mr. Rothschild himself, as well as
ecall, the second, Nathan, of London, appear to have
ery prose, prudence, and industry, of the highest order, so
e sum of ready money at their disposal increased and
with astonishing rapidity. In 1813, when, by the treaty
and agreed to pay Russia, Austria, and Prussia twelve
ons as subsidies, the Rothschilds, on the recommenda-
ld landgrave, were appointed agents for the payment of
n Germany—an operation by which they profited to a
mount. After the victory of Leipzig (October 1813), in
ursuit of Napoleon, the allied sovereigns suddenly found
n the banks of the Rhine. The Emperor of Austria,
ant court and staff, took up his quarters at Frankfort.
sury of Austria, notwithstanding the large sums received
d, was empty; as whatever resources there might have
ns were not available at Frankfort. A loan became ne-
the oft-repeated bankruptcies of Austria had destroyed

her credit, so that Prince Metternich, after having in vain to the Bethmans, and other Christian merchant-princes of Fr was at length reluctantly driven to address himself to Ro and the pride of Hapsburgh's Cæsar stooped to solicit succ a Jew. The graceful manner in which the request wa called forth the emperor's gratitude. Old M. A. Rothsc created a Baron of the Austrian empire; his son Nathan Austrian consul-general in Great Britain; and the whole Austria, and of Metternich's influence, were put in requ extend and secure the financial operations of the house child. The fall of Napoleon enabled the old landgrave to Cassel, and he gave the Rothschilds notice that he sho draw the money he had confided to them; but before expired, Napoleon's return from the Isle of Elba so great the landgrave, that he urged the Rothschilds to keep the the low rate of two per cent per annum, which they di death in 1823, when his son and successor was forced t back, as the Rothschilds refused to retain it any longer James de Rothschild, the fourth son of M. A. Rothsc a banking-house in Paris; in 1820 Charles, the youngest, himself at Naples; and in 1821 Solomon, the third s his residence at Vienna; so that at the death of M. A. (1821) he saw his five sons placed at the head of fi establishments, at Frankfort, London, Paris, Vienna, a and united in a copartnership which is universally allow most wealthy and extensive the world has ever seen.

through the February revolution of 1848, when it is said that, owing to the sudden depreciation of all funded and railroad property throughout Europe, their losses from March to December of that year reached the enormous figure of eight millions sterling. But, great as those losses were, they did not affect the credit of the Rothschilds, and do not appear to have seriously impaired their means. The members of the firm are numerous, as the third generation has been received into the co-partnership, and as the cousins mostly intermarry, their immense wealth will, for a length of time, remain in comparatively few hands. In politics the Rothschilds of London and Paris profess to be Liberals, while those of Frankfort, Vienna, and Naples are Conservatives. It is, however, evident, that their interests must render them alike hostile to absolute monarchy and to popular movements. Constitutional monarchy, with its representative chambers, is the most congenial to loan contractors, and the support which their occult influence is oftenest exerted.

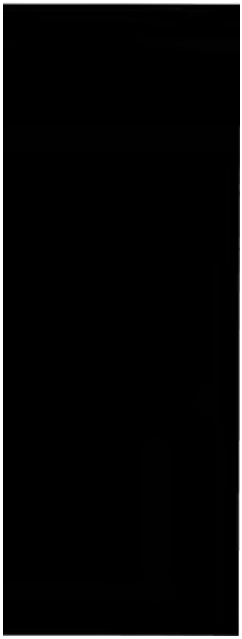
RUDIGER, COUNT, General of Cavalry in the army of the Emperor of Russia, was a General of Division as long ago as the Turkish campaign of 1828–29, when he commanded the advanced guard of the army destined to cross the Balkan. In July, 1828, he established himself by great skill in a position behind Shumla, so as to cut off the communications of the Turkish garrison with Constantinople. This advantage, gained only by severe fighting, he lost in a sanguinary engagement, when vigorously attacked by the Turks under Hussein Pasha. In the following year he commanded the right of the two columns in which Diebitsch's army crossed the Balkan, and distinguished himself by his judicious dispositions, and the slight loss with which at Erketsch he gained the point of juncture with the second Russian corps on his left. In the suppression of the Polish insurrection, begun in 1830, the advantages gained by the Poles over Generals Geismar and Rosen in March, and early in April, 1831, promised to raise in revolt provinces which had not yet taken part in the war, and to augment the force of the insurgents, already so powerful. The Polish General, Dwernicki, intending to improve the advantage, even crossed the river Bug. Rudiger, perceiving that Dwernicki had committed a fault in removing his army so far from that of Sierawski, which should have been its support, attacked the former Polish general on the 20th of April, and compelled him to fall back, while another Russian commander, General Kreuz, defeated Sierawski, cut off Dwernicki's retreat to Poland, and left him to be driven by Rudiger on the Austrian frontier, where the Poles laid down their arms, and retired upon the Austrian territory. Rudiger now led his corps again towards the Vistula. The Polish generals, Janowski and Chrzanowski, had concerted a plan for enveloping him with their superior forces; he, however, anticipated them by the rapidity and decision of his movements; defeated Janowski singly, and then marched and compelled Chrzanowski to return to the left bank of the river. His army subsequently co-operated, *by its presence, with* the main army in the kingdom of

Poland, but Rudiger had no further opportunity of distin himself in that war. In the Hungarian campaign of 184 commanded a corps d'armée, and defeated Görgei in a pit at Waitzen. The Hungarian general capitulated at Villa 31st of August, 1849, to Rudiger, who thus had the pare honour of the campaign. General Rudiger has of late Warsaw, and has frequently held the post of Lieutenant-G dom of Poland in the absence of Paskiewitch, prince of W though, perhaps, without exception, the ablest gen Russian service, he was not a favourite of the late Empe he was, however, the first general summoned to St. Pe the new emperor, who gave him the command of t Guard, which he had just resigned.

RUSKIN, JOHN, undeniably the most gifted Engl ever devoted himself to the exposition of Art. He London, in Feb. 1819, and is the son of a London me was educated as a gentleman-commoner at Christch wh re, in 1839, he took the Newdegate prize for En A passion for art led him to devote himself for a tim tice, and with some success. He acquired its ele Copley Fielding and J. D. Harding. In 1843 he pub the title of "A Graduate of Oxford," the first v "Modern Painters." Commenced as a pamphlet i Turner and the modern English school of Landscap

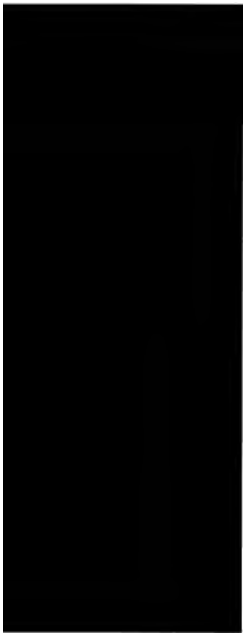
ry elucidation. Of that study we have had ripe results, en Lamps of Architecture" (1849), and "Stones of , and (vols. ii. and iii.) 1853. These works, with the rence which animates them for the art of Gothic ages, npt for the mimetic architecture which has succeeded s much outraged professional architects, as his "Mo- s" had outraged connoisseurs: and, among the public, ed the same keen interest and sympathy. The author's artist are to some extent evinced by his masterly trations in these works: bold and powerful in light and e and faithful in detail. In 1851 Mr. Ruskin advocated the "Pre-Raphaelites," in letters to the "Times," and t pamphlet. The latter, however, was occupied as urner as with his new clients. At the close of 1853 a course of lectures in Edinburgh in behalf of Gothic Pre-Raphaelitism, and Turner; which have been ed. During 1854 he also gave in London, at the Museum, three lectures to working men on the Art on. Among other evidences of his ever active mind casional articles in the "Quarterly Review"—on Lord hristian Art," 1847; on Eastlake's "History of Oil- 47; and occasional pamphlets—on "The Construc- pfolds," (the discipline of the Church,) 1851; and on g of the Crystal Palace," 1854. This pamphlet is asion of a plea for the conservation of the remains e and art, daily throughout Europe being effaced by ns," or falsified by restorations; a system against frequently protested with his accustomed eloquence: re, in a short biographical notice of his friend Prout, in rnal of 1849. For the Arundel Society,—of which he member,—he has lately written a notice of "Giotto ks." His latest *brochure*,—"Notes on the Academy t 1855, has found,—which such a criticism from his e to do, a public as eager to listen as he to be heard, ure of art Ruskin's works will ever mark an era. Of s in that wide field he is the only one who has obtained e general reader; and has kept it. For of all who ed interpretations of nature, his mind is the most sensi- ed its influences; and as a consequence, the most ated with its meaning and importance. He is, more- y an artist in feeling, but a great original writer: an and sincere, if somewhat wilful one; a keen observer singularly quick and fertile thinker.

I. THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN, M.P., States- Premier, youngest son of the sixth Duke of Bedford, London on the 18th of August, 1792, and, after having d at Sunbury, Westminster School, and Edinburgh ok his place on the Opposition benches of the House (in 1813), as member for Tavistock, a borough of



Habeas Corpus Act to denounce the system
net of Mediocrities," over which Lord Liver
he submitted to the House of Commons n
to bringing about a Reform of Parliament.
tion by his successful effort to accomplish
Grampound. In 1822 he introduced anot
and attempted to disarm the hostility o
boroughs by holding out to them the pr
In 1826, having diligently devoted the thr
public business, he again brought forward
mentary Reform, and was this time successf
reading of a bill for transferring the electo
boroughs to populous manufacturing towns
his efforts during the existence of the Canni
included among its members the Marquis
Whigs, Lord John, who now represented B
1828 a measure for the repeal of the Test A
charge in 1830, moved for leave to bring in
Manchester, and Birmingham, the privileg
to Parliament. He was defeated in this
but a great change was at hand. The elev
to the premiership in the person of Mr. C
as a political adventurer, had shaken par
sudden death left them in a state of diso
compromising hostility of the Duke of We
to all reform, drove many statesmen of spi
the Opposition ranks, presided over by E
affairs soon became too menacing to be dis
in November 1830, the Duke and his poli
body in dismay and everything in confusio

1831, Lord John, not unaware that the obstacles to be
ed were neither few nor far between, submitted to the
Commons an outline of the ministerial scheme of Par-
y Reform; and was successful in securing the second read-
e bill. At this stage, however, General Gascoyne carried a
n to the effect that the number of members of the House
ot be increased, and ministers declining to accept the de-
peated to the country. When the new Parliament met in
rd John, who had been returned as member for Devon,
bmitted his measure; which this time, in spite of much
n, had the fortune to pass through the Lower House. The
owever, rejected the bill, which ministers thereupon un-
to revise and improve; and when Parliament reassembled,
the Commons without a division. The Peers, neverthe-
e unconvinced of its necessity; and Earl Grey having been
on Lord Lyndhurst's motion for postponing the disfran-
lauses, lost all patience and resigned with his colleagues.
now arose out of doors; and public indignation was so
ited, that the Duke of Wellington advised the recall of
eal antagonists, and persuaded the Peers to allow the Bel
l to become law. Our space would fail us to narrate the
chievements of the Grey Ministry; how Slavery was abo-
the British Colonies; h w the Church Temporalities Bill
d was carried; and how the English Poor Laws were
. Suffice it to say, that in 1834, Lord Stanley refusing to
a the policy of his colleagues as to the Irish Church, with-
n the cabinet; and that Lords Grey and Althorp, differing
ersion Bill, resigned their offices. Lord Melbourne having
f period administered the affairs of the country, Sir R. Peel
ecember installed as Premier. The result is well known.
dved Parliament; he found the country adverse to his pre-
; he sustained a defeat on "the Appropriation Clause;" and
ew from office. Lord Melbourne becoming a second time
d of the Treasury in April 1835, Lord John was entrusted
leadership of the House of Commons, and nominated Se-
f State for Home affairs. He was at this period ousted
representation of Devon; but having been returned by
rs of Stroud, lost no time in carrying through Parliament
e of Municipal Reform. Lord John, in 1839, exchanged
of the Home for those of the Colonial Department, and held
r office till 1841: when a general election placed Sir R. Peel
friends in power. For the next few years, Lord John, who
member for the city of London, led the Whig party with a
on and dignity worthy of his character and career. The odds
him were numerically overwhelming; and the persuasive ad-
Peel, the vehement eloquence of Stanley, and the conversa-
tory of Graham, bore down all opposition. But Lord John
a time; and in the autumn of 1845, when the doctrines of
nchester School" had been impressed on popular conviction,
Conservative Cabinet was in convulsions, penned his cele-



no means to add to its stability. It was in v
bring forward liberal measures. His condu
of a saying of the celebrated parliamentary
to encounter week after week in the battl
Mr. Disraeli was "sowing his wild oats"—
of Wycombe, on principles which were inte
uttering high-flown sentences which nob
hand-bill appeared, warning the electors to
in disguise. "A Conservative in disguise!"
"Vivian Grey," turning to his opponent, wh
"I will tell you who is a Conservative in d
place." Lord John and his colleagues, wh
Street, seemed bent on making good this as
nothing. They neither redeemed the ple
fulfilled the promises they had made; so th
tion had been settled, and the Navigation
advanced Liberals began loudly to express
it came to pass that in February, 1851, w
ham Letter" had raised insuperable diffic
factorily dealing with the Papal aggression,
in a minority by his own party, and avail
to resign office. He consented, however,
it became evident that no other statesman
incur the responsibilities of the crisis; an
in 1852, he made an effort to retrieve his
duction of a new Reform Bill. But ere
discussed, Lord Palmerston, whom he
from the cabinet, overthrew the minist
Militia Bill; and the reins of power we
gestion, placed by Her Majesty in the

ag that eminent position, Lord John, in the session of
ed to Parliament his Reform Bill that had been
ears before, but he withdrew the ill-fated measure
his eyes, on finding that it was hopeless to prosecute
y domestic scheme while public attention was mono-
foreign war. From that date, Lord John found his
ally growing more unpleasant; and in 1855, as soon
of the war was converted into the great question of
the Coalition Ministers were threatened by Mr. Roe-
inquiry into the condition of our army before Sebas-
tn hastened to escape from a cabinet, the conduct of
s he could not conscientiously defend. He was sub-
uted by Lord Palmerston with the seals of the Colo-
l sent as Plenipotentiary to the Vienna Conference;
he took in the negotiations for peace with Russia
distasteful to the country, and Sir E. Bulwer
notice of a motion condemnatory of his proceedings.
ating the sentence of the House, once more re-
and the assembled Commons witnessed the strange
great statesman, who for well-nigh forty years had
of the parliamentary battle as the foremost cham-
and religious freedom," banished to the obscurity of
hes, amidst the derision of foes, the vituperation of
, and the contemptuous expressions of a too mut-
Notwithstanding this mortifying reverse—the more
it it was unexpected—the admirers of Lord John
Indeed it is not improbable that he will, at the
t the political wind, be recognised as the bravest
ble man-at-arms, and applauded as the rightful heir of the
and Grey—the true representative of those princi-
l our worth, for which Hampden died on the field
and Sydney laid down their lives on the scaffold.
has also, has lately figured in the literary world, as
Diaries and Memoirs of Thomas Moore, and as one of
he Fox papers. He is, moreover, author of "History
the Peace of Utrecht."

JOHN SCOTT, F.R.S., the Discoverer of the phe-
nomenon known as "the great solitary wave of
as long been eminent as a man of science. He was
ale of Clyde in 1808, and is the eldest son of the
Russell, of the family of Russell of Braidwood. He
ived his education, and graduated with honour at the
He evinced a very early predilection for practical
encourage which his father first permitted him to
the workshop as an engineer; and afterwards assisted
the his studies in mechanics, physics, and the higher
In these he had made such advances that when Sir
he distinguished Professor of Natural Philosophy in
y of Edinburgh, died, at the commencement of the

winter term of 1832, the young engineer, Scott Russell, was selected to supply, temporarily, the vacancy, and delivered a complete course of lectures on Natural Philosophy to the students, who attended in unusual numbers the prelections of one much younger than themselves. From this time his course as a practical engineer became decided. In a few years he succeeded Mr. Caird, of Greenock, as the manager of one of the largest engineering establishments in Scotland; and here he continued until his removal to London in 1844. Meanwhile, the practical man had not neglected its science, but had well applied its doctrines to the mechanical arts. He became a ship-builder, and was then led to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies; and he has since established the existence of "the wave of translation," and invented a new form for ships, which possesses the quality of the least resistance, and on which he has founded his "wave system" of construction, introduced into practice about 1835; steam vessels built on this system have risen from the former usual rate of ten miles an hour to the present high velocities of 15, 16, and 17 miles an hour. A memoir on these discoveries was read by Mr. Scott Russell before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1837, and obtained for him the large gold medal; he was also elected a Fellow of the Society, and immediately placed upon the Council. Ten years later he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Mr. Scott Russell has been for many years an active member of the British

of the "Green Isle," resolving upon a struggle for fame
ame at the English bar, took up his residence in London,
ered himself at the Temple as a student of law. He soon
ed that the probability of his reaching the woolsack was
ly slender; and having been introduced by an uncle, largely
ed with the press, to the managers of the "Times" news-
e obtained a situation on their staff as a reporter. Mr.
was now "the right man in the right place." The rapidity
ich his notes were prepared, and the admirably concise de-
rded by them, soon became a subject of remark in the
er world; and very shortly afterwards Mr. Russell re-
n offer from the proprietors of the "Morning Chronicle,"
uniary advantage of which was such as to induce him to
t. He remained on the staff of the "Morning Chronicle"
e years, until, on the paper changing hands, he declined
ve a reduction of salary, and returned to the service of
Times." Mr. Russell, as a reporter in the gallery of the
of Commons, was selected for every occasion requiring
r vividness of description, and wrote all accounts of trial
hip launches, etc., having always had a great taste for
l matters. On the outbreak of the Russian war, he was
l to be the special correspondent of the "Times" in the
, and was successful with his very first letter in attracting
ntion. With the exception of a sojourn of a month at
ia, where he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. Russell
ed with the Fourth Division of the army since their first
in the Crimea; among whom his kindheartedness, talents,
iality, have rendered him an especial favourite. Besides his
on with the newspaper already mentioned, Mr. Russell has
ondon Correspondent to one or two Irish journals, and a
ator to "Household Words," "Bentley's Miscellany," etc.

SSIAS, ALEXANDER II., EMPEROR AND AUTOCRAT
L THE This Prince, who so lately as March 2d, 1855,
ed to the throne of Nicholas I., was born April 29th (N.S.),
hus, in the reign of his uncle Alexander, and during the life-
his uncle Constantine, the direct heir to the throne. His
the late Czar, then twenty-four years of age, filled no con-
s place in the empire, and the letter which he wrote to the
hop of Moscow, announcing the birth of this infant, and
to build a chapel to Saint Alexander Newsky on the occa-
is his first public act. "From the foot of that altar, reared
rnal gratitude," he wrote, "let fervent prayers ascend
en for the mother and the son. May the Almighty prolong
ys for their happiness, for the sovereign, and for the honour
d of the country." The first seven years of Alexander's life
e passed under the tender care of his mother, daughter of
ck III. of Prussia, when the death of one of his uncles, and
unciation of the crown by another, raised Nicholas to the
The army was summoned to take the oath of loyalty to the

new emperor and the young prince Alexander, now become Hereditary Grand Duke; but before this transfer of allegiance could be effected, St. Petersburg must resound with the heavy, earnest roar of artillery, and its squares be reddened with Russian blood. On the morning of the 26th December, 1855, the child whose throne was to be established or lost for ever, was with his mother in the Imperial Palace, when his father, kissing both, and commending them to God, rode out, and by personal courage and the unrelenting vigour of his measures, daunted the rebellious regiments, returning thenceforward to encounter revolution only beyond the frontiers of Russia. The youth of Alexander was passed under the tuition of generals and private teachers whose fame has not crossed the Western frontier. It is, however, to travel, to the society of the accomplished German princesses who have from time to time entered the Imperial family, and to the literature of the West, which he has sedulously cultivated, that he chiefly owes that which Europeans are accustomed to call education. Besides visiting the provinces of the empire, he has travelled more than once in Italy, and has been a frequent visitor at the numerous courts of Germany with which his family is connected. His portraiture, as he appeared at the age of twenty, has been drawn by the Marquis De Custine, with a free and skilful hand. The lively marquis saw the then Grand Duke at the baths of Ems, in Nassau. He says:—"The Hereditary Grand Duke has arrived at Ems, preceded by ten or twelve carriages, and followed by a numerous court. I found myself at the side of the Grand Duke, among the curious crowd, at

a thing rare in his family, and a gift he has received
her. He stands out among the younger men of his
anything to stamp the distance observable between
it be the perfect grace of his whole person. The
ession is one of kindness; his step is light and
that of a prince. His air is modest, without ti-
is a great point for all about him. Such as he is,
uke of Russia still seemed to me one of the finest
prince that I had ever met." Elsewhere the same
the Prince.—" If he should ever reign, he will make
d, not by terror, but by the attraction of his inherent
the necessities that cling to a Russian Emperor's
d alter his character as well as his position." The
rown Prince in Russia is under no sovereign favour-
announced development of independent character of
ve had memorable examples among our Princes of
ast of all would the Emperor Nicholas tolerate any
eans in those of whom he considered himself as
in standing other as the father. There are no grounds,
supposing that while Hereditary Grand Duke, Alex-
to divide the power or direct the policy of his father.
seek to make occasion for identifying himself with
demonstrations in which his next brother, Constan-
t, is probably because his tastes were not military;
enjoyed the confidence of his father, and was there-
ted into his policy and system of government, is well
opinions of the Crown Prince and his brother Con
ter years of a very unsatisfactory character. Con
ed his brother's inhumanity to books and the society
ars, and proclaiming, both in season and out of sea
Emperor of Russia should be a soldier, he cultivated his
ess, and ostentatiously affected the society of military
ader regretted the barbaric tendencies of his brother,
that something more than soldiers was necessary to
ained as often as otherwise out of uniform. Upon
Constantine, who is admiral of the fleet, being on a
squared so far as to arrest his eldest brother, who
f his ships; an act for which he was in turn placed
by his father. When the late Czar drew near his end,
that Constantine might become the chief of the party
represented by the old Muscovite fanaticism against
modernization, of which Alexander had been considered
of gravitation. The Emperor Nicholas was not the
we the opposite directions to which the Hereditary
and the Grand Duke Constantine tended. Foreseeing
ght produce, sooner or later, intestine and fatal con-
required Constantine, so long since as 1843, upon the
xander's first child, to take on the Holy Gospels an
ty to the heir of the throne. At the time of the
dimir ill, the Crown Prince Alexander, the present

Emperor, was the only son present in St. Petersburg. Grand Duke Constantine was summoned by telegraph and rier, and arrived in time to see his father alive. In the of both the Emperor made over to his eldest son the throne, and obtained from both of them a solemn to remain for ever closely united, in order to save t try. The Grand Duke Constantine upon that occasion w the future Emperor's first subject. As soon as the n Emperor's death became known in the circles of the various dignitaries of the empire hastened in dismay t royal death-bed. The Czarowitsch on this occasion de intention to enter on the government of the empire i sence of the Ministers and the Estates, and was immed claimed Emperor under the name of Alexander II. afternoon the Estates of the Empire, and the military s St. Petersburg, did homage; and at a council held under dency of the new Emperor it was resolved not in any w rupt the present course of the conduct of the war. Alex act was to issue a manifesto to the nation, notifying his and declaring in general terms his intention to uphold t the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, and his late father. He at the same time summoned t long-neglected General Rudiger from Warsaw, and co him the command of the Imperial Guards, until then h self. He renewed the powers of his plenipotentiaries ther and through them announced his adherence to the d made by Prince Gortschakoff on behalf of his late fa sons who have had opportunities of studying the char new Emperor predict that he will display a firmness and which he has not hitherto generally received credit. H only an intimate knowledge of the whole system of t government, acquired by working in concert with th Nicholas, but is personally acquainted with the abilitie racter of all the generals, officers of state, and principa aries of the empire. Not long ago, in his capacity of the military academies of the empire, he laid before h plan he had drawn up for obliging the students of the and higher civil schools to receive instruction in the practice of the first elements of military education, and the duty and manœuvres of companies and battalion become effective as preliminary officers if their services required. The plan was adopted by the late Emperc regulations were published only two days before its aut sion. Alexander was married, in April 1841, to the Prin of Hesse, a lady six years younger than himself, by whom children; the eldest, Nicholas, now Crown Prince, bor 1843.

S.

AMES AUGUSTUS, Poet, Politician, and Novelist, most voluminous and accomplished writers of our Carmarthenshire, at the beginning of the present ved the first rudiments of his education at a school. Imbued from his earliest years with an reading and meditation, he passed his boyhood in mountain and moorland, in all the freedom of nature; and having acquired enough of elementary dge him to teach himself more, applied himself to ars stress and assiduity which could hardly have n one so young. Assisted subsequently by the is neighbourhood, he became a good classical ght himself the French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, ews. At the age of seventeen years he came to 1820, whilst yet young, married Miss Eliza Sgar of great beauty and accomplishments, the sister e "Book of Archery," and the daughter of Lach. Having inherited nothing from his father was thrown altogether upon his own resources; the warnings and counsels addressed by Coleridge ar aspirants like himself, determined to follow ect seen, and took up its cross accordingly, with and enthusiasm of youth and inexperience. His b t r th pd he was as editor of a Plymouth e ed ited s provincial journals in those days s h An honest and uncompromising politician ' , he has never ceased to combat on every p l l world projects, and to advocate political g and action in its most extended sense. One c s in the world of letters was an Oriental e promise, entitled "Abdallah," and a short e cation he entered the *atelier* of that astute r, Mr. Lewis Sdk Buckingham, and became his e Oriental Herald, of which, although it bore n s name, Mr. St. John was virtually the editor. r ent last he wrote numerous articles on s s p s among other s, a history of the rise B s power in India. In 1827 he started, in con- r David Lester Richardson, the "Weekly Review," l s ed the "Literary Gazette," then in the s existence; but which, after a fair trial, was s ed of as the Gazette." In 1829, Mr. St. n d with his family, and took up his residence at dy, where he remained a year. During his sojourn i over the whole of Normandy; visiting its towns s its antiquities, literary and archæological; and xperiences in an interesting little volume, which

forms one of the series of "Constable's Miscellany." In the [illegible] lowing year he removed to Paris, where he wrote, for Colburn's "National Library," "The Lives of Celebrated Travellers," [illegible] subsequently collected some of his own earlier essays under the title of "The Anatomy of Society." Proceeding southwards, he [illegible] pitched his tent at Dijon, the capital of Burgundy, whence he sent home for publication, in the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," a work in two volumes entitled "History, Manners, and Customs of the Hindoos." In 1832 he passed into Switzerland; residing [illegible] at Geneva, then at Vevay, and lastly at Lausanne. Leaving his wife and family of seven children in that town, he set out a few months afterwards for Egypt; traversed the Alps, Lombardy, a part of Piedmont, and embarked at Leghorn for Alexandria, whence, after investigating all its marvels and antiquities, he proceeded across the Desert into the Delta, visiting its principal cities, and finally to Cairo. Here he remained a considerable time, and after climbing the Great Pyramid, and inspecting the wonders of that extraordinary region, ascended the Nile, and travelled over the greater part of Egypt on foot; peregrinating as far as the second cataract, on the confines of Upper Nubia. On his return to Cairo he visited other parts of Egypt within reach of that city, and then descending the Nile to Alexandria, took ship for Europe, and crossing over from Malta to Sicily in an open boat, explored every part of that poetical island, and visited Naples and Civita Vecchia; and after remaining several months with his wife and family in Switzerland, returned to England in 1834, and published his travels under the title of "Egypt and Mohammed Ali." In 1835 he took up his abode at Chantilly, in whose splendid forest he might often be met, with groups of children in his train, listening with greedy curiosity to the "wild wonderful" stories he had gathered together in his travels. In all these wanderings Mr. St. John carried about with him a little library of Greek literature, and devoted all his leisure to the collection of materials for his well-known work on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Greeks. It was, in fact, to clear up points connected with this book, that he visited Egypt, Sicily, and Magna Græcia. The composition of the work, however, occupied him eight years more, during which time he published, at various intervals, editions of Locke, Milton, Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," Sir Thomas Brown's "Religio Medici," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress;" and two novels; "Tales of the Ramadhan," in three volumes, (founded on stories he had picked up among the Arabs,) and "Margaret Ravenscroft," in three volumes. At length, in 1842, he published in three volumes his "History of the Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece," his best and most important work; one which, had he written nothing else, would have secured for him a permanent place in British literature. In a touching dedication of this work to his accomplished son, Bayle St. John, he alludes to a calamity (a partial loss of sight) which overtook him in the midst of its composition, and rendered his son's services as his amanuensis indis-

s work, which occupied him more or less for up-
ars, he has never realised one farthing; having
h to consent to an arrangement by which his re-
is large amount of labour was to be contingent
tion of a second edition; foredoomed, of course,
appearance! The learning, industry, and judg-
these volumes, are worthy of all praise, and can-
the book, some time or other, a standard work of
ust find its way into every well-selected library.
tents are being plundered without compunction
pseudo-learned Pundit, who, with better luck or
ishers, have managed to thrive upon Mr. St.
labours. To his volumes on Greece have succ-
Digby," a novel in three volumes; "Isis, an
age," in two volumes; "There and Back Again,"
"The Nemesis of Power, or Causes and Forms of
"Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross." Mr. St.
extensive contributor to the best modern periodi-
has been a trenchant political writer of the ex-
more than twenty years. Of his six sons, three
eatare as a profession; Bayle St. John, also an
r, is the author of "Village Life in Egypt,"
Levantine Family," "Purple Tints of Paris,"
several other works of considerable merit.
the author of "Paul Peabody," and very many
"Illustrated Family Paper." Horace St. John
"The Indian Archipelago," 2 vols., and "History
quests in India." These three gentlemen, in 1851,
edited under the title of "Utopia, a Political, Liter-
d Journal;" but its politics being too utopian for
dently expired at the close of its sixth number.
St. John's sons have, through the kindness of Sir
Lord Palmerston, obtained valuable appointments
Commissioner and Consul General, and the other
ral, of the Labuan.

SIR, EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN,
Chancellor, the son of a Westminster tradesman,
ear 1781, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's
ar after donning the gown, Mr. Sugden brought
e by his treatise on "Powers," which at once ar-
ed the profession, and has since been a standard
He soon obtained an immense practice at the
d in 1822 became a King's Counsel, and a Bencher
While pursuing his political career as member for
mbe Regis, and St. Mawes, Mr. Sugden took a
n parliamentary discussions, and was foremost
opposed the Reform Bill. Meanwhile, in June
ke of Wellington held the reins of government, he
d Solicitor-General, besides being created a Knight

Taylors' Hall; and in 1852, when the Derb
structed, its supporters announced with pride t
the post of Lord Chancellor. It was indee
advantage that a party assuming office, with lit
to public favour but the high spirit and unriv
chief, should place upon the woolsack the
profound of living lawyers; and having been
with the title of Baron St. Leonard's, he ap
reform of the law, with a vigour and energ
realised public expectation. The Governmen
well might be, of his achievements; and whe
solved they took care to sing his praises. O
Lord Derby and his colleagues, the Coalition
that Lord St. Leonard's should retain the gre
the responsibility under the peculiar circum
since taken an active and influential part
parliament, and has exerted himself with dilig
character and efficiency of the House of L
bunal. Besides his celebrated treatise on
Leonard's is the author of "The Laws of Ve
of Estates," "Letters to a Young Man of P
against the registration of deeds, and other
jects.

SALDANHA, OLIVIERA E DAUN, JO
OF, a Portuguese Politician, and a Marshal i
in 1780, at Arinhaga. He is a grandson, by
the Marquis du Pombal, by his second marri
Daun. He received his education in the S
Lisbon, and at the University of Coimbra. H
as a member of the Council of Administration

; that time broke out in the north of Portugal, as
hich shortly afterwards took place in Algarva. He
overnment to decline the services of Lord Beresford,
sl at Oporto with the wish to undertake the com-
ortuguese army. He resigned office on the 21st of
aving failed in an attempt to remove two suspected
regency; and the strenuous attempts of the Liberal
him to power remained without effect. He now
nd; but when Miguel had assumed the government
d at Oporto, and with Palmella placed himself at the
nstitutional army. The troops proved so cowardly,
own his command and returned to England. The
e young queen assembled about two thousand men
r the purpose of landing in the Portuguese domi-
ngthening the garrison of Terceira, the only spot
ts of Donna Maria were recognised. The Govern-
rd, however, took precautions to prevent this. Sal-
at to France, where, in 1832, Pedro collected other
ed in Portugal. Saldanha was made Commandant
chief of the general staff. In conjunction with
ke the Miguelist lines before Lisbon, and in 1834
n the room of his companion in arms to the chief
h Cortes opened by Pedro, Aug. 5th, 1834, Saldanha
Opposition, but on the 27th of May, 1835, was made
ral President of the Council. He was unable, how-
ecessary majority in the Chamber; and as the Government
ng in credit, he resigned in November. In the
Saldanha sat on the Opposition side of the Cortes,
ared to belong to the Liberal party; but when
evolution broke out he embraced the Conservative
of a number of peers in protesting against the
ary exceptional privileges. He also joined the Duke
der to place himself at the head of a movement for
estoration of Don Pedro, but failed. In 1846, being
was recalled to Portugal by the Duke of Palmella,
lowed Ill of the Cabrals had taken office, to assume
Foreign Affairs, and arrived soon afterwards; but,
ring the affair, came to an understanding with the
s with a view to overthrowing the new premier. In
these intrigues, a counter movement in the Conser-
took place on the night of Oct. 6, 1848, and was
essful. Saldanha presented himself to the queen,
a list of new ministers, at the head of which was
This step called forth a popular insurrection in
northern provinces, the issue of which was Sal-
ment to the premiership, which he has since re-

NA, ANTONIO LOPEZ DE, late President of
f Mexico, was born in the last decade of the

eighteenth century, and first came into public life in the year 1810. After he had expelled the Royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city, from which he was deposed in Nov. 1822. He immediately raised the banner of the Republic in Vera Cruz, and commenced hostilities against Iturbide, whom he overthrew. When he found that his ambitious purposes were not sufficiently served in the changes which followed, he placed himself at the head of the Federalist party, but was defeated, and retired to his estate near Jalapa until 1828, when he again appeared on the scene. He this time came forward to promote the presidency of Guerrero, who in 1829 appointed Santa Anna commander of his army. When, in 1830, Bastamenta attained to the chief dignity, Santa Anna espoused the cause of Pedrazza, against whom he had formerly supported Guerrero. He defeated the army sent against him, and Pedrazza was president until 1833. At the new election in March, Santa Anna was chosen president; but, although the favourite of the army, he could not gain the confidence of the people. Arista and D'Arran, who in 1833 took up arms against him, were, however, defeated. In 1835, the rumour that he was intriguing for the imperial dignity produced an insurrection of four provinces. Having defeated Lacatecos, leader of the Reform party, who had published against him a proclamation, he announced himself Dictator. The discontented now flocked to Texas, and proclaimed a government. Santa Anna went against them; and the war, which gained him no glory, ended in his being taken prisoner. Released from captivity, he took part, in Dec. 1838, in the

neral Arista, who had been constitutionally elected y by a large majority, and obtained his own recall. e governed the country most despotically for two e autumn of 1855, his oppressions having united his w himself in great danger, approached the coast on ficial business, and then suddenly resigned his pre- aped from the country.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II., KING OF, and arter, son of King Charles-Albert by a princess of of Austria, was born on the 14th of March, 1820. he, before his accession to the throne which he y occupies, bore the title of the Duke of Savoy, y the priests, and although not very profoundly d, as he grew up, considerable knowledge of men preciation of circumstances. He was, however, the subjects of Sardinia, save as a dashing officer, sports, and the husband of a princess of the house rely, the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria, to rried in 1842. Such was his position, when, in d Revolution agitated Europe and convulsed the When matters arrived at this point, and when the to office of regenerator of Italy, Charles Albert raised rednent; and six days after the Austrians had been n he crossed the Ticino, and proclaimed a national ar named, then Duke of Savoy, resolved to share with nes of the campaign, and having done his duty as ant soldier in the disastrous actions that ensued, he in a courage worthy of his race in the battle of No- the 24th of March, 1849. On the evening of that rt, saddened by defeat, but calm in adversity, returned Vigevano; and a rumour was current that in order to n of the Piedmontese, who did not make due allow- difficulties of his position, he was about to abdicate, d and his brother, the Duke of Genoa, with the Mi- the Commander in Chief, and the Lieutenant Gene- anders of Divisions, were summoned to the royal King Charles Albert entered the room in which the mbled, the emotion of those present showed that e of his intention; but the king, advancing with ntity, said — "Gentlemen,—Fortune has betrayed l my hopes: our army is dissolved: it would be im- ing the struggle. My task is accomplished; and I ider an important service to my country by giving a ot dness in abdicating in favour of my son, Victor- e of Savoy. He will obtain from Austria conditions she would refuse if treating with me." The other ers burst into tears, but the king himself appeared all the arguments of his son to shake his resolution e king then embraced all who were present, thanked

them for the services they had rendered him, and said longer your king. Be faithful and devoted to my son. been to me." He then withdrew to write to the queen. ch. read the Duke of Savoy to deliver the letter of at own hand. He took himself to voluntary exile, and di d s in Portugal. When Victor-Emmanuel received Turin Marchese at night, two days after the battle of Novara known [illegible] his character, and that little by [illegible] tage. He had proved himself a daring, dashing cav sportsman; but for the rest, his manners were [illegible] and haughty. He was the son and husband of Aust and the pupil of Jesuits. When he joined his fa royal faith to the constitution on the 1st of Febr huskiness of voice and sourness of [illegible] gen rous ordinances. The democratic ministry [illegible] first tidings of the total issue of the war, and a new formed under Count de Launay, one of the well [illegible] counsellors of Charles Albert. The opposition [illegible] greatest [illegible] business, and Piedmont was in [illegible] On the 26th of March, the new king [illegible] the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, charged [illegible] reproaches of [illegible] and announced [illegible] the [illegible] dispatch [illegible] on the [illegible] King Victor Emmanuel [illegible] the duties [illegible] his father; he then gave [illegible] strong emphasis and mentioned certain [illegible]

on to the royal authority. It was not, however, until 1850, that the Sardinian parliament ratified the peace hich was then essential to the internal order of the ich has since enabled king and people to walk steadily n hand, toward national improvement and civil pro- r Victor Emmanuel was seated on the throne of Sar- s struggle with the Papal See. He joined with his arling the monstrous pretensions of the Pope, who ntroach on the national independence of his king- l matters; and, though adhering to the faith of his e rmined to commence such a policy as would ulti- the Sardinian States, in spiritual matters, from unction with his parliament, he dealt with the ons in the Church in the way which they jointly r the general welfare of his people; and he has pur- ion with a courage that is proof against the thunders

A- time passed on, the King of Sardinia, in spite of ach the perfidious house of Hapsburg, signed, on ary, 1855, a military convention with France and soon afterwards despatched to the Crimea, under Marmora, that noble army, which, under the white ught so successfully, and so gallantly, on the banks e. But at the public entry of Victor Emmanuel has s to be able to himself and advantageous to his country, has been clouded by great sorrows. He was a most and devoted son, and a fond brother. Within a e had lost his mother, his wife, and his brother in the e was still mourning the loss of relatives so near r- ed by his riding through a stream up to the ering to cut him to the very verge of the tomb, s- t this dangerous situation, it is said that the fin- ed advisers and those about him was to ce- i- wo importance, and to impress him with a w- ch his life was, not only to Sardinia and ed- m in general. On being restored to health, r- in November 1855, visited the capitals and ce England. By both nations he was welcomed and entertained with magnificence. An idea of his ance may be gathered from the following sketch in Times: — "Imagine a military looking personage en- spect, thirty-five years of age, or the realbouts, ee, but strong in body and erect in carriage, with clearly piercing eyes, an ample forehead, a fair com- nt features, light hair, and luxuriant moustachios, length to a regular combination of moustache and ich, it is the love, are stated to have created quite a g the ladies of Paris; array such a figure in the bright he trousers of light grey, with black stripe, which niform of a Sardinian general officer; decorate his g a cross of the Legion of Honour and the 'Soldier's

Medal,' the recent complimentary presents of the Empero
leon, and you have before your 'mind's eye' King Victor-Em
as he appeared to the crowds who thronged the streets of our
polis to bid him welcome to 'the proud isle of liberty.' H
jesty conferred on him the Order of the Garter. Victor-Em
is titular King of Cyprus and Jerusalem.

SAXONY, JOHN, KING OF, who succeeded his b
Frederick-Augustus, August 9, 1854, is a man of great w
character, and a determined antagonist to democracy in all
and forms. As the heir to the throne (the marriage of his
the late king, to the Princess Marie of Bavaria, aunt of the
emperor, having produced no issue), he became an object
among the Saxon people whenever political excitemen
More than once he was obliged to leave the capital in co
of *émeutes;* the unpopular acts of the government were fal
buted to his influence; for they were mostly the acts of
favourite prime minister. The antagonism between Duke
the people was religious as well as political; for while th
tion of Saxony were mostly Protestant, Duke John alw
guished himself as a violent, and even a bigoted, parti
ultra pretensions of the Roman Catholic church. He
danger was apprehended on his accession to the th
Saxony, although a small kingdom, with its population sca
than London, may be made to play an important part
politics, more especially in differences of policy or opi

on and passed with credit. Having been appointed to
jority in the 5th Dragoon Guards, he joined that regi-
1840 became its Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1848, after the
his regiment by the superior authorities, he received
hed approbation of the Duke of Wellington, commander-
eyed to him in a special letter. In 1852 he became

When the British military expedition to Turkey was
he was appointed a Brigadier-General of the Eastern
e heavy cavalry was placed under his command. The
British army in Bulgaria gave Scarlett no opportunity
ing himself, excepting by that watchful care over his
s is one of the first duties of a commander, and one
s chief merits; but which is not of a nature to strike
of the many. The British Cavalry were destined,
acquire a celebrity before the troops composing it
on the Russian soil. On the 25th of October, 1854, the
covered itself with glory. The enemy advancing to at-
on of the Allies in front of Balaklava, carried four re-
had been imprudently left in the care of raw Turkish
who had never had the least military training, and ad-
force of cavalry about 2500 strong. Scarlett was ordered
force with the Scots Greys and Enniskillen Dragoons,
second line by the 5th Dragoon Guards, and by a flank
4th Dragoon Guards. To describe what followed, we
the language of an eye witness:—"The heavy brigade
drawn up in two lines. The first line consists of the
and of their old companions in glory, the Enniskillens;
the 2d Royal Irish, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and
ed Dragoons. We saw Brigadier General Scarlett ride
ed his three squadrons. The Russians—evidently
their best—the jackets embroidered with silver lace,
to the attack at an easy gallop towards the brow of
hose at Lancers plastered in their rear, and several
green coated dragoons moved up quickly to support
ond at the standard. The instant they came in sight
four cavalry gave out the warning blast, which told
in the next moment we should see the shock of battle
very eyes. Lord Raglan, all his staff and escort, and
ers, the Zouaves, French generals and officers, and
ench infantry on the height were spectators of the
ugh they were looking on the stage from the boxes of
early every one dismounted and sat down, and not a
ed. The Russians advanced down the hill at a slow
; they changed to a trot, and at last nearly halted.
ne was at least double the length of ours; and it was
deep. Behind them was a similar line, equally strong
. They evidently despised their insignificant looking
their time was come. The trumpets rung out again
alley, and the Greys and Enniskilleners went right at
the Russian cavalry. The space between them was

only a few hundred yards; it was
'gather way,' nor had the men
play of their sword-arms. The
wing as our cavalry advance, and
they pass on. Turning a little
Russian right, the Greys rush on
heart; the wild shout of the Enn
the same instant. As lightning
and Enniskilleners pierced throu
The shock was but for a moment
a light play of sword-blades in th
coats disappeared in the midst of
In another moment we see the
diminished numbers, and in brok
which is advancing against ther
fortune of the charge. It was
them! they are lost!' was the e
and the thought of many. Wi
dashed at their enemy. It was a
Russians, which had been smash
fled off at one flank and toward
swallow up our handful of men.
Enniskillener and Scot were w
through the enemy's squadrons,
had appeared right at the rear of
sistible force, like one bolt fro
Dragoon Guards, and the 5th D
nants of the first line of the enem
made of pasteboard, and dashing
they were still disordered by th
their companions, put them to ut
than five minutes after it met
speed before a force of certainly n
from every lip: in the enthusias
caps and shouted with delight,
character of their position, the
again. Lord Raglan at once desp
camp, to convey his congratulati
and to say 'Well done!' The
pleasure when he received the m
ship very sincerely,' was his reply
on the battle-field. His brigade
advance and bring out of actio
Lord Cardigan, had charged w
"The charge of this (the heavy)
despatch, "was one of the mos
was not for a moment doubtful.
able to Brigadier-General Scarl
gaged in it." On the 12th of De
General. Lieutenant-General

he command the entire cavalry force in the Crimea. d a Knight Commander of the Bath in July 1855.

ARY, an eminent Painter of the French school, Holland in 1795. He was brought up in France, structions of Guerin, acquired at an early age great his historical and *genre* pictures, and was one of of the French Romantic School. Beauty of colouring, breadth of style, characterise his later works, although great affectation and striking negligence in those pictures which do not happen to be in his favourite faults are particularly observable in the works which ted for the Luxembourg and at Versailles, while his pictures Faust,' and Byron's 'Giaour,' are more completely ng his best efforts are 'Francesca da Rimini and ntering Dante and Virgil in the Inferno,' a group ... ...t best, representing the Weary and Heavy lading," ...t, and the two pictures of 'Marguerite, from Goethe's ...ster. Scheffer was, at an early age, instructor of ... Louis Philippe, and among others, trained, as an ... Mary. He lives in Paris, apart from all coterie ...ning occasional successes in art. One of his finest ...ound in the gallery of Lord Ellesmere.

...RTHUS, Painter, was born at Leipzig in 1794. ...ner, but both of whom were Directors of the Academy ... went to Vienna, and subsequently to Italy. At ... with the emperor, and painted eleven frescos ... Lorenzo for the Villa Aldobrandini. In 1827 he ... Professor of Historical Painting in the Academy at ... ...ne of the most admirable frescos from the Nether... He is chiefly known in England by his admirable ... engravings in the Gallery of the Bible, of which an ... and valuable edition is in course of publication.

...RTHUR HERBERT ALLEN, Architect, the younger ... ...ecame articled pupil to Mr. Robert Wilson, one ... Architects to Manchester Cathedral, on leaving the school of ... ...ded in 1811 ... Buckingham, of which he was the distinguished ... in the metropolis. After a ... his ... ...ed him to place him ... ...ed by the practice which he became ... ...ss partnership with the late ... ...of ... ...ar ... ...ed ... ...ed ... ...ed

design with infinitely greater accuracy and purity, as well as freedom, than the Gothic architects of twenty years since, following also earlier and purer styles of Gothic. Reawakened love for the art of our ancestors has created a demand for its reproduction in our churches, with immense advantage to architectural art. As early as 1825, when only a child, Mr. Scott began studying and sketching from ancient churches, not dreaming that such designs would ever again be wanted. For some years he was in partnership with Mr. W. B. Moffatt; a connexion which terminated with the year 1838. The first work which brought him into notice was the "Martyrs Memorial" at Oxford, (1842); immediately followed by the new church at Camberwell, (1843–4). Later works,—at Croydon, Leeds, and Liverpool, display maturer taste and knowledge. After the terrible fire of Hamburgh in 1846, the rebuilding of the church of St. Nicholas in that city was entrusted to him after a competition to which architects were invited from all parts of Europe. It is one of the most important Gothic works of the day, and will cost, when completed, 150,000*l.*; the proposed internal height exceeding that of any English cathedral except York and Westminster, and its proposed spire being only second in tallness to that of Strasburg. The design follows in character the best periods of German architecture. In the present year another design has been furnished from his hand, for the new Hôtel de Ville and Senate-House at Hamburgh, also a work of magnitude, which will cost about the same sum with the church which obtained the first premium, despite strong opposi-

Restoration of our Ancient Churches," 1850. The has displayed in the establishment of the Archi- m in Canon Row, Westminster (of which he is rendered it one of the most valuable as well as one teresting institutions in the metropolis; and it has his exertions, been enabled to take a high and per- mong the scientific institutions of Great Britain.

UGÈNE, French Lyric Poet and Dramatic Writer, 24, 1791, in the Rue St. Denis, Paris, where his lk-mercer. His father, who saw in the boy a pro- lent, placed him in the college of St. Barbe. At the ne he wrote his first stage-composition, a vaudeville . Shortly afterwards he began to write for the Théâtre as since produced two comedies in five acts, besides ones; also one hundred and fifty vaudevilles. In has written the words to forty grand operas and one hree comic operas; he has also published several ihe has an elegant villa at Meudon, near Paris, and country. He is a member of the Academy, a com- egion of Honour, and has received decorations from vereign in Europe.

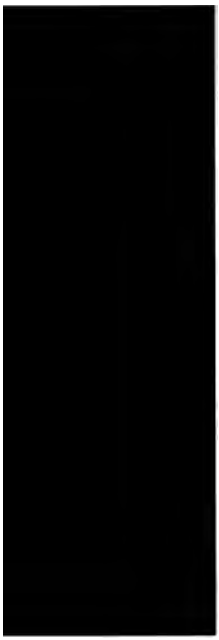
K, THE REV. ADAM, M.A., Vice-Master of Trinity ofessor of Geology, in the University of Cambridge; nt, Yorkshire. He took his degree of Bachelor of and the following year was admitted to a Fellow- College, which he has retained ever since. Pro- s's eminence as a geologist is very considerable, itings on the subject have not been so systematic or those of Lyell, De la Beche, or Murchison. The le, indeed the only separate work on Geology which d, is "A Synopsis of the Classification of the British s," &c. 2 vols. 4to., in which he had the co-opera- oy, now Professor in the University, Melbourne. ns to various scientific periodicals have been rather are highly esteemed among scientific men. He is e author of an elaborate article on the "Vestiges of story of Creation," which appeared in the "Edin- His only other work is "A Discourse on the niversity of Cambridge," which in its fifth edition m a thin pamphlet to a very thick volume. The pages, and the appendix 228 pages, the discourse 94 pages. This work is said to be very charac- uthor, full of genius and knowledge, but exhibiting irregular and desultory way. It was originally a ed in the chapel of Trinity College, at an annual . It was directed against the "utilitarian theory of ot merely false in reasoning, but as producing a on the temper and conduct of those who adopt it."

fluence of the friend of his youth, Adam Sedg
sity Secretary to his Royal Highness Prince A
of Chancellor to the University of Cambrid
fresh character, is said to have made him a g
quarters. He was appointed Woodwardian
in the University in 1818. He is now about

SEYMOUR, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GE
G.C.B., English Ambassador at St. Petersburg
the commencement of the war with Russia. T
private conversations with the Emperor Nich
world on their publication in 1854, is the
George Seymour, and was educated at Oxf
public service as attaché to the embassy at t
was in the Foreign Office as précis writer fr
the following year he was private secretary
and in 1822 attended the Duke of Wellingto
to Verona. He has been Secretary of E
Stuttgart, Berlin, and Constantinople. He re
at the court of Tuscany in 1830, at that of Be
Portugal in 1846. In 1851 he was sent to St.
summate skill by which, without for a mon
straightforward course, he led the Czar from c
thus unmasking the secret designs of Russia
been often commended. In Sir Hamilton's
despatches of January 11th and 22d, Feb. 21
6th, the British Government had a kind of da
peror's mind. "The Turkish empire," said
again, "is falling to pieces: if it falls, it fall
will not allow a pistol to be fired. Is it not
beforehand for the contingency when it is

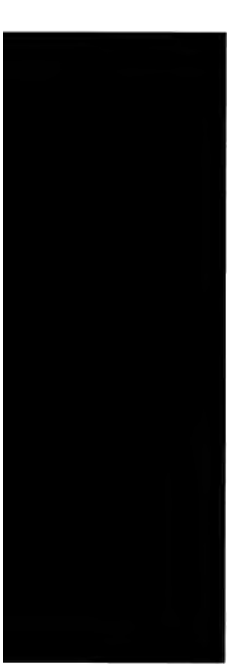
l fair warning from its ambassador of the perils
e peace of Europe. Sir Hamilton Seymour left
t the express desire of the Russian Government,
efore the declaration of war. He received the
he Order of the Bath in 1847, having been made
lor and Grand Cross of the Order of Hanover
year. In the autumn of 1855 he was appointed
ienna, in succession to the Earl of Westmoreland,
a member of the Privy Council; and in the
ing he proceeded to his new post.

JRY, ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL
ist, and lay-leader of the Low-Church party, was
801, and educated at Oxford, where he obtained
lassics in 1832. In 1826 he took his seat in the
ons, by the courtesy title of Lord Ashley, as mem-
ck, and supported the governments of Liverpool
thout, however, taking office. In the succeeding
the Duke of Wellington he became a Commis-
ard of Control. In 1830 he was returned for the
hester, and in 1831 for the county of Dorset, after
ntest with Mr. Ponsonby. He was a Lord of the
el's brief administration of 1834–35; and on the
Mr. Sadler took charge of the Ten-hours' Bill in
ommons. When Sir Robert Peel again took office
ted Lord Ashley to join the administration: the
on finding that Peel's views would not permit him
Ten-hours' Bill. In 1846 he resolved to support
repealing the Corn-Laws; but his constituents
ed great dissatisfaction upon learning his intention
seat, and was for a short time out of parliament.
r, he contested the election for Bath with J. A.
mer member; and being strongly supported by the
s was returned. On the 2d of June, 1851, he suc-
r in the peerage. In public life his lordship has
h great independence. The chief object for which
l, in and out of parliament, has been the improve-
ial condition of the labouring classes. Differences
e the public upon concrete measures, such as the
but the sturdiest opponents of that kind of legis-
lge that no man has performed more arduous and
our in informing himself of the actual condition of
people in England, and endeavouring to ameliorate
than the noble earl. Lord Shaftesbury's influence in
party within the Church of England is of the highest
ising tendencies have not a greater enemy. He is
Pastoral Aid Society, and the Society for the Con-
ews; and a prominent member of all those church
are founded on a broad basis. Being a man of
he has no difficulty in acting with Christians of



of skill with his competers. His future character determined by the instructions he received teacher named Dschellal-Edin. From him Sh trine of the Sufi, a new sect, the reformers of I with the barren letter of the Koran, Sufeyism sciousness, and from our nature's sensible wan nobler hopes than a gross Mohammedan par Sufi cultivate a poetical mysticism, and under t lal-Edin, Shamyl, already a soldier, became cording to Sufeyism, man has to climb th moral excellence to God, and on the fourth one time can stand. This man is the "elect," Deity, whose commands must be obeyed as the the third step stand the Naibs, or lieutenan the second step stand the Murids, or disciple stage the multitude, who satisfy themselves ordinary religious duties. As Sufeyism is the number of the Moslems of the Caucasus, exhibits the government, both political and When Shamyl, in 1824, first took part in his leader of the Lesghians, the most warlike Mollah. Shamyl became one of his ard lowers, and rapidly rose in esteem for valo several years the mountaineers defended th success, but in 1831 the Russian general, Vo large army, marched against Koissu in norther the reputedly impregnable pass, drove his ene position in sanguinary battles, and finally t his Murids back upon Himry. The Russ place, and the besieged fought their last bat the Murids fell to the last man. Shamyl, pie

itself the most serious defeat until then sustained in the Caucasus. In the same year, with a hand- efended the aoul of Tiliboa so successfully against d 12,000 Russians, that the latter, although they took by storm, were obliged to abandon the enterprise a retreat, more disastrous than a lost regular battle. ar Shamyl was acknowledged only chief of both ar Nicholas now visited the Caucasus, and prepara- plied on either side. The Russians had this advan- ad completely shut in the mountain country. On led the so-called "Caucasian line" of forts, which ect the rivers Terek and Kouban; on the south they Irusia, and Georgia; on the west, Mingrelia and the side of the Caspian, Daghestan. The Rus- e hoped to render the mountaineers defenceless by powder and saltpetre; but the mother of invention asians to obtain the latter from the Amaranthus it found in abundance in the country. At other solved to attack them simultaneously on several em well-nigh effected its object, but Shamyl, aware voided protracted defences of particular positions, place to place with great skill and calculation, now ssian column on its march, and now, while his anta- seking him in gorges and forests, making a mili- upon the plains, and carrying off cattle and valua- Russian colony. In the west the Russians were ire from the mountains, having sustained immense however, was not always absolutely on Shamyl's ie was placed in extreme danger, while defending ht of Akhoulogo against General Grabbe. Fifteen Murids fell, and nine hundred were taken prisoners. attle was over, Shamyl, who had defended the place, found. The Russians, knowing that he had been ieving that they were masters of all the communi- lace, could not believe that he had escaped them, l themselves attacked in the rear by another force, in person. These numerous escapes have contri- hamyl amongst the great mass of his followers as a he especial favour and protection of Heaven. Every 's adventurous life is marked by feats and adven- ose already described. The best Russian generals, Golowin, Gurko, Neidhart, Besobrasow, and Wo- nies of from 150,000 to 200,000 men, have not been e power of this restless antagonist. Since 1845, the Russian operations has been considerably changed. ps have seldom been sent into the mountains, but e been made from time to time to destroy bit by bit h so well protect the position of the mountaineers. of warfare is strictly adapted to the nature of the h he operates, and is essentially defensive notwith-



opposed to him a regular Russian army, const
forcements through Tiflis; and as long as this is
Circassians in the world can help him and the
under him. God knows, and the world has see
not lack bravery. They can fight, and they will
an object to be gained by it; but they do not see
sacrifice themselves down in Georgia, especially
may be required nearer home. The Russians
forts on the coast, all except Anapa and Souja
still on the Sagonachen, on the Laba, on the
live only a few hours from them; there is n
women and our children, our homes and our
excepting the valour of our men; and if they
those for whom we have been fighting so many
at the mercy of the Russians. It was rumour
had abandoned the forts on the Laba and on
this is a false report spread by our enemies.
doned these forts, nor is there any reason to
tend so to do. If you wish to avail yourself
Circassian bravery, you must do so where it
in their own country. There are on the Laba
towards Mount Elbruz in the south-east of
tribes which have been subdued by the Russia
Kabardai, the Bislinci, the Baschioch, the Kara
tribes—all these are groaning under the Russia
rise in arms when they see a chance of doing s
these conquered tribes that are the great obsta
with Daghestan and Shamyl Bey. If a few reg
or French, or Turkish, were to penetrate into t
would all rally round them as one man, and

ot be necessary. Our Circassians cannot stand against
nd their artillery on level ground, although they might
ient aid to a corps of regular troops provided with
Shamyl Bey has been so successful in his resistance
because he has been able to form a corps of artillery,
e regular troops. This we have not yet been able to
." Shamyl's personal appearance is thus described:
with grey eyes and a regular nose. He is a middle-
d a sufferer from pain in his eyes. His hands, feet,
small, and his skin is whiter than that of his coun-
beard is grey."

, SIR GEORGE, Local Governor of the Hudson's
's territories, was born in the mountainous parish of
Ross-shire, Scotland, about the year 1796. In early
sent out to America, to take a share in the troublous
aging between the chartered Hudson's Bay Company
rtered, but active and energetic, Northwest Company
From his tact and daring, and plausibility of speech
ir, he was mainly instrumental in accomplishing a
e contending parties—a coalition by which the North-
y retained over one half of the capital stock of the
tion, and secured more than half of the offices in the
heir resident associates. Mr. Simpson was imme-
ted resident-governor of one of the divisions of the
restored to harmony. In this situation he exhibited
ess and activity, that a few years afterwards he was
ernor of the whole of what is called the Hudson's Bay
ritories, an office which he still holds. The Hudson's
was first established, and large grants of land were
at the nature of the country itself and the capabilities
of the surrounding territory on all sides, might be
and reported upon to the British Government; but it
836, when it became absolutely necessary to have some
on which to crave from the British Government a
eir charter, that the Company attempted to fulfil the
posed upon them by their first charter. In that year,
Simpson was instructed by the directors of the Com-
e immediate arrangements for the equipment of an
connect the discoveries of Captains Ross and Back.
with such forethought, zeal, and alacrity, that the
s entirely successful under the conduct of his nephew,
mas Simpson, noted in Arctic discovery. Amid dif-
dangers of no ordinary kind, during a period of three
pedition traced the Arctic coast of America from the
Mackenzie river to Point Barrow, and from the mouth
mine river to the Gulf of Boothia. In consideration
s of the Arctic expedition, arranged and conducted as
ed, her Majesty conferred, in 1840, the honour of
a Governor Simpson.

[redacted], GENERAL SIR JAMES, G.C.B., and late [redacted] Chief of the English army in the Crimea, was born [redacted]-Easterughshire, where his father was proprietor of [redacted] known as Teviot Bank. Simpson entered the army [redacted] hard service. He took part in the Peninsular [redacted] 1812, until that month in the next year, including [redacted] the defence of Cadiz and the attack on Seville. He [redacted] to the rank of Captain in 1813, fought in the events [redacted] of 1815, and received a severe wound at Quatre [redacted] served some time on the staff in Ireland, and [redacted] held an important command in the Mauritius, where [redacted] reputation as a regular and meritorious regimental [redacted] was probably to the fact of "making himself useful," that [redacted] the favour with which he was regarded by the late S[redacted] Napier. When that illustrious warrior engaged in his [redacted] campaign, early in 1845, Colonel Simpson acted under him [redacted] command, and in that capacity won such golden opi[redacted] the conqueror of Scinde indicated him as the fittest [redacted] then serving in the Indian army to undertake a high [redacted] and Lord Ellenborough—at that time Governor-Gene[redacted] unhesitatingly have intrusted him with the conduct of t[redacted] raging, in case anything had happened to his famous [redacted] out to the Crimea to discharge the important duties of [redacted] Staff, General Simpson was ere long, and against his [redacted] by the progress of events, into a situation, to master [redacted] man would have required the genius of a Marlborough [redacted] pacity of a Wellington. Nevertheless, when Lieuten[redacted] Simpson was nominated Lord Raglan's successor, he "[redacted] to do his duty." Being active for his years, he walk[redacted] camp, made his way on foot through the most advan[redacted] posed works of the allies; examined the magazines, to[redacted] tion of the mortar-batteries, and appeared to be makin[redacted] thoroughly master of the whole plan of attack, that on[redacted] a soldier began to entertain grave suspicions, and thou[redacted] ing him as a spy. The soldier, however, had the prude[redacted] some inquiry, and found that the officer in shabby unifo[redacted] excited his suspicions, was no less important a person[redacted] new Commander-in-chief of the English army before[redacted] He was not, however, fortunate in the exercise of his n[redacted] and when, on the 8th of September, 1855, a second a[redacted] Redan had resulted in a failure, which was deeme[redacted] honourable to the English army, his conduct was subje[redacted] ures from which a soldier of his character and antec[redacted] perhaps to have escaped. He was nevertheless, "for [redacted] service in the field," promoted to the rank of General, [redacted] with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Sir Jam[redacted] soon after receiving these marks of royal favour, resig[redacted] mand to Sir William Codrington; and on the 12th o[redacted] 1855, took an unostentatious leave of our army in the [redacted] must feel sorrow," writes the correspondent of the "[redacted]

es under which a veteran officer like Sir James Simp-
command. His simplicity of manners and single-
ver failed to conciliate the regard, if not the respect
of those around him; but he failed in determination
a matter of vital importance to our army when op-
er will, greater vehemence, and force of character.
f judgment, or rather such weakness, was especially
commander-in-chief of an army situated as our own
t ardent admirer of Sir James Simpson will scarcely
retend to say that he possesses the physical vigour
in an active campaign, or the strategical skill and
urces which would enable him to conduct difficult
nst an enterprising and able enemy, or to extricate
honour out of danger. The late Commander-in-
im to writing, like his lamented predecessor. He
clerk than a general."

JAMES YOUNG, M.D., Professor of Midwifery in
f Edinburgh, and the Discoverer of the Anæsthetical
loroform, was born in 1811, at Bathgate, Linlithgow-
at Obstetrist may be said to have literally com-
he exercise of his profession, for the surgeon whose
ook records that on the — day of — he was sum-
rth, still points to the significant note, "Arrived too
e strength and energy which characterised his en-
world, have signalised his laborious life and his
minence. A constitution unusually robust, percep-
rapid and distinct, a mind that deals with facts
stinct of a general on the field than the slow calcu-
ry science, and an incessant and indomitable ac-
ad body, enable him to transact his enormous medi-
perform punctually the duties of his Chair in the Col-
ged more or less in nearly every Edinburgh movement
al importance; to lead, on any occasion of unusual
bates of some society of his youthful students; to
rincipal medical journals papers of curious disquisi-
re recondite matters of his profession; to be the
its antiquities or bibliology for aspiring medical
for an authority, or an overworked brother-physi-
n haste to search a library, yet to enter largely into
win the reputation for such general acquaintance
ra-medical; that he who would know the freshest
ndal, the contents of the latest "Quarterly," of the
aeum;" the newest Poem, or the last Biography,
to waylay the busy Professor. Those who see his
the never-resting day, may well forget that the
hardly less unquiet, and that he has given the heir
r helped a penniless woman through the crisis of
emergency, before that bustling day began. Dr.
nced his professional career as assistant to the late

patience, take place annually in the hospitals
burgh: add to this the large number of provi
and private practice; and the spirit sinks befor
such accumulated misery. Then draw the pe
and feel the world brighten and the load of
[illegible] that as many lively as you have
your paper to this great horrible fact caused fr
Again, after you have realised the still more incre
tal pain that is in the sure progress of enlis
away before the face of this silent influence.
ment about twelve hundred millions of huma
At the most moderate estimate, the birth of
purchased by an hour of maternal anguish. Th
millions human beings represent twelve hundre
untold pain. Then endeavour to realise wha
plished who redeems the world from such a cu
told of the pilgrims who, early and late, besiege
the importunity of great titles, the sturdiness
and the honest Scotch pride of high and low in
celebrated countryman. A good-natured author
that, taking a sick friend for the doctor's advice
the servant that no more patients could be se
said the authoress, "I am sure I can be ad
name: Dr. Simpson knows me." "Dr. Simp
ma'am," was the cool rejoinder, with which th
disconcerted ladies. This reminds us of a sit
relation to a famous English physician. A
fusals was informed that the doctor was inv
"I must see him to-day," urged the patient.
five miles on purpose." "Very likely, sir," s

nearest approach to leisure which may happen to this man of many affairs. In the season, when the town is full and the influx of strangers is at its height, these breakfasts and luncheons are among the most curious studies of Edinburgh society. Assembled unceremoniously in a moderate-sized room, with little in common save the wish to meet their host, you find a company drawn together from every latitude and longitude, social and geographical. Of all this motley party there is probably hardly one who is not notable; and the grades and classes of eminence run through the whole gamut of social distinction, from duchesses, poets, and earls, down to the author of the last successful book on cookery, the inventor of the oddest new patent, a Greek courtier, a Russian gentleman, or a German count. At your elbow, the last survivor of some terrible shipwreck is telling his story to the wife of that northern ambassador, who is meeting with the softest of the Scandinavian dialects the strong maritime Danish of the clever state-secretary opposite. Behind you a knot of American physicians, just arrived, are discussing in a loud voice a speech in Congress, or agreeing, *sotto voce*, on the particular professional topic upon which they have come to assault the great authority. Turn for a moment from this sculptor, who is waiting to ask the opinion of the many-sided Professor on the sketches which he is now showing to that portrait-painter, and to learn which of them shall be done in marble for the nobleman whose attention the Doctor has found time to direct to the rising young artist, and you may catch something of yonder violent discussion between those arrivals from Australia, who have come from the land of gold in search of what gold cannot buy. You are still learning the last price of provisions at Melbourne, the prospects of the new Australian College, or the size of the latest wonder in nuggets, when a carriage stops suddenly, and in a minute Dr. Simpson enters. A short stout man, negligently dressed, with an enormous head, a strong leonine face, and hair flowing in careless abundance. With a few genial nods, smiles, and shakes of the hand to the nearest of his company, he begins to dispatch his coffee and roll put ready for him; and you are impressed with the womanly softness of the eyes, and the amiable play of a mouth that looked just now stern-set and determined, but which is moving in all manner of ready sympathy and good-natured drollery as one or the other expectants has for the moment possession of his attention. The painter who has a commission for a portrait snatches this only available time, and, beginning to sketch under such circumstances, has to draw largely on his imagination. His subject, almost shut out from him by eager guests, is eating, drinking, opening and reading the heap of letters that awaited him, writing a one-line response to some coronetted importunity or request of friendship, while another professor at one ear propounds a question of universe; and a soldier just arrived from the seat of war is [illegible] the other the anecdote with which before evening he [illegible]sed a hundred patients in abrupt episodes of consulta- minutes *the indefatigable* Professor is again profes-

sional; beckoning some patient, he disappears into room, where the other patients of the day have b bled; and such of the company as have been una minute's turn of conversation, are fain to wait for t hasty returns among them by which perhaps, an h relieves for five minutes at a time the fatigues Meanwhile, news comes that some poor peasant's wi lage is in the dangerous stage of some medically inte There are many wealthy invalids wearily waiting kind-heartedness and the delights of a desperate the Doctor is off across the Forth, and will not l night. In 1849, Dr. Simpson was elected Presid burgh Royal College of Physicians; in 1852, l Medico-Chirurgical Society; in 1853, under circu distinguished *éclat*, Foreign Associate of the Fre Medicine. Dr. Simpson's professional writings ar known throughout the world, having been trans every European language.

SMIRKE, SIR ROBERT, R.A., Architect; Smirke the historical painter, famed for his bas full of thought, character, and humour. The w son, the architect, is best known, are the Britis menced in 1823, and the New Post-Office, erecte are examples of the revived "Grecian" style, i

ing for the magazines. His first book was "The Wassail a collection of tales and sketches. Since he has written Adventures of Mr Ledbury," "The Scattergood Family," Marchioness of Brinvilliers," "Christopher Tadpole," "The ss Legacy;" and innumerable dramas, farces, sketches, ories. He has also contributed extensively to magazines, pers, and other periodicals, articles the enumeration of would occupy too considerable a space in these pages. He to the East in 1849, and brought out his interesting volume, uth at Constantinople." On his return he established the lament called "The Overland Mail," which came out May 26, He ascended Mont Blanc, August 12, 1851, and his enter- nt founded thereon was produced at the Egyptian Hall, 18, 1852. So remarkable was the popularity of this illus- lecture, that it attracted the Queen to the Hall in July, 1854, r. Albert Smith repeated it to her Majesty's private family t Osborne in the following August. On the 3d of May, 1855, e the entertainment for the *thousandth* time! During this r. Smith had given up literary pursuits. His last work— rly considered as his best—"The Story of Mont Blanc," was ed in 1853. A striking portrait and sketch of his career was ed in the "Illustrated Times" of December 1855.

ITH, ALEXANDER, Poet, was born on the 31st of Decem- 30, in the little manufacturing town of Kilmarnock, where his was a drawer of patterns. The boyhood of the poet was between his native place, Paisley, and Glasgow; and while ol in the latter town he manifested such singular ardour in suit of knowledge, that his relatives destined him for the A severe illness, however, suddenly terminated his course on; and family circumstances proving adverse to the project figuring as a minister of religion, Mr. Smith became, at an ge, a designer of patterns for one of the lace-factories in Glas- It was while pursuing this occupation, which, be it under- s by no means merely mechanical, that Mr. Smith, about his enth year, began to feel the stirrings of genius and to prac- divine art; and it was actually while at his daily avocations composed many of those beautiful pieces, which have since im so wide a celebrity. His fame, ere long, gradually crept he banks of the Clyde, but did not, for a time, enable him to from obscurity. Indeed, the encouragement he received was h as to raise very ardent hopes,—if, as we have been informed, ologist who examined his head declared that he was intended re for a chemist or drysalter; and another worthy gave him rance that he would never be a poet, unless he first became nt at Dunoon. At length Mr. Smith, disregarding the hints uestions of such oracles, forwarded the manuscript of his ew known to fame as the "Life Drama," to Gilfillan, author ntury Portraits," and that reverend critic, on discovering it it possessed, published some passages, accompanied by

laudatory comments, in the "Critic" and the "Eclectic Review." In the columns of the former periodical the poem appeared during 1852; and the reading public became aware that there had arisen a new poet of no small power and brilliancy. Considerable interest was of course excited; and in the spring of 1853, the "Life Drama" having been published in London, with other poems, in a volume, won from metropolitan and provincial critics immediate recognition for the genius of its author. The noise it made will not soon be forgotten. Reprinted in America, it had a most extensive circulation on the other side of the Atlantic; and since that period has been reviewed in the "Californian Magazine," lectured on in Australia, and held up to continental admiration in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Even critics who were not quite friendly confessed that Mr. Smith was a poet, who would shake off his faults as the wild horse shakes drops of dew from his mane. In 1854 Mr. Smith was appointed Secretary to the University of Edinburgh; and during the same time delivered a series of lectures, in the most able and interesting of which, namely, that on "Burns as a National Poet," he offers this vindication of the school, of which he is a distinguished ornament:—"The old poetry of incident and action—of men in collision with their fellows and the forces of nature—seems to have departed from England. The heroes of modern poems are generally students; instead of action, there is conversation on all manner of abstruse and metaphysical subjects. Soliloquy is largely employed. The woe is mental—the despair philosophic. Certain clamorous critics are crying out that poets now-a-days [illegible]

nection with the accomplished author of "Balder," volume of "Sonnets on the War," which are gems we have no doubt that, as time passes on, he will spirations, and "broaden on the skies of fame."

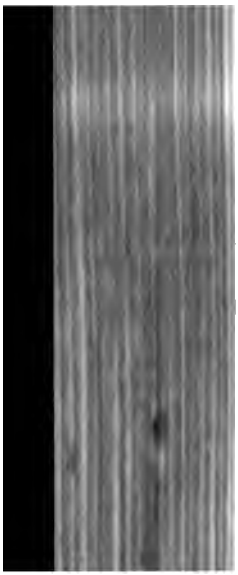
ERAL SIR HENRY GEORGE WAKELYN, 1788 at Whittlesea, in Cambridgeshire, where his ession a surgeon, and having been educated by a ative place, he entered the army in 1805 as second Rifle Brigade. He served with great distinction nd at Waterloo, and after that memorable victory For his services as Adjutant-general in the battle was nominated a K.C.B. He commanded the fantry in the army of the Sutlej, and for his dis- in the battles of Ferozeshah and Moodkee, in was awarded the thanks of Parliament, and in- edom of the city of London. In January, 1846, he battle of Aliwal, on the Sutlej; again received ament and of the East India Company, and was Grand Cross of the Bath, and raised to the rank ubsequently enacted an important part in the on, and on returning to England in 1847 became Regiment. In the autumn of the same year he ernor of the Cape of Good Hope; but in 1851, ar was raging, he was superseded in that difficult hat did not add to the popularity of the Colonial ned to England: he now reposes upon his laurels eneral of the Western district.

MAS SOUTHWOOD, Author and Physician, He first attracted public attention to himself by The Divine Government," written in 1814. Of n a letter, says, "The view Dr. Smith takes is so e ideas we entertain of Divine goodness, that, e scriptural difficulties, I should give this book robation." The argument is, that it seems pro- nalogy, that pain is a correcting process, whether r spiritual, and that the whole human race will Dr. Southwood Smith spent several years in the ession in the West of England, where he married. London, in 1820, he attached himself to one n hospitals. He was afterwards appointed Phy- on Fever Hospital. He employed his leisure in f a "Treatise on Fever," which at once took ndard medical work. He assisted in the forma- ninster Review," and wrote the article on Ben- Education in the first number. To this review lar contributor; and it was his papers on the that brought the abuses of the old system ots for dissection so prominently before the

public and the legislature. He reprinted the main part of the
articles, under the title of "The Use of the Dead to the Living"
and his arguments, it is well known, prepared the way for
passing of the present law, which has extinguished the
ghastly traffic of the "resurrection-men." His next scientific
were some articles on physiology and medicine for a "Cyclo-
paedia;" and soon afterwards he furnished his celebrated
on "Animal Physiology" to the Society for the Diffusion of
Knowledge. The success of this work suggested the idea
ing the subject in a still more comprehensive manner; and
in 1838, his "Philosophy of Health." Dr. S. Smith had long
the disciple and physician of Jeremy Bentham, and had
him at his last illness. A characteristic anecdote is related of
piring philanthropist:—During his last illness he asked his
attendant to tell him candidly if there was any prospect of
recovery. On being informed that nature was too exhausted to
of such a hope, he said with his usual serenity, "Very well,
me: then maximise pain!" In order to show the world his
sincerity in the overcome prejudices of mankind, he left his body
will, to Dr. S. Smith for anatomical purposes, and requested
after dissection its skeleton should be preserved. The Doctor
fulfilled his duties, and delivered a lecture over the dead body of his
friend in the Webb-street School of Anatomy, on June 9th, 1832.
In 1833, Dr. Southwood Smith was appointed one of the Central
Board of Commissioners for inquiring into the condition of children
and young persons employed in factories, and the joint report pre-
sented to Parliament by him and his colleagues led to the enactment
of the law which both employers and employed now revere as
representing in one of the most beneficent measures ever passed
by the legislature. In 1838-9, Dr. S. Smith presented several
reports to the Poor-law Commissioners "On the Physical Condition
Sickness and Mortality with which the Poor are particularly connected
and which are capable of removal by Sanitary Regulations, especially
in the Metropolis of certain Metropolitan Districts, as connected
with personal improvement." This led to the appointment of a
select committee of the House of Commons in 1840, "On the Health
of Large Towns and Populous Districts," which was followed in 1843
by the appointment of the Health of Towns Commission. In 1840
Dr. S. Smith was appointed one of the Commissioners for inquiring
into the employment of children and young persons employed in mines
and in those manufactures which are not included under the Factories
Act. The reports of this commission were the first illustrated
reports ever published under the authority of Government, repre-
senting pictorially the subjects of inquiry; and they produced such
an impression on the public mind as led forthwith to the legislative
prohibition of the employment of children and females in mines, and to the
better regulation of women altogether from mining employment. In
1847, Dr. S. Smith was invited, as one of the Metropolitan Sanitary
Commissioners, to make special inquiry, whether any and what
means may be requisite for the improvement of the health of the

One of the results of his labours was the passing of Health Act in 1848, under which was constituted the ard of Health, of which body Dr. S. Smith was a leading The board has since been dissolved, and the original ve received pensions. Dr. Smith has the very inade- of 300*l.* per annum. He is said to have resumed his physician.

, WILLIAM, LL.D., Author, Professor, and Classical the University of London, was born in London in the He received his education at the University of London, ained the first prizes in the Latin and Greek classes; evidence, at an early age, of that great facility in mas- lead languages, which has, in later years, made him so the editor of Classical Dictionaries. Dr. Smith was tended for the bar, and for that purpose kept the usual ys Inn; but following the promptings of his genius, him- self with unremitting assiduity to his classical soon qualified himself by adding to his other accom- knowledge of German—to be a Professor of those three the colleges of Highbury and Homerton. In addition ssorial and other duties, Dr. Smith found leisure, in it a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," e volume; and a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman and Mythology," in three large volumes; the latter s originally published in parts, extending over a period rs 1842 to 1849. In addition to the onerous editorial ected with these works, he also contributed some of luable and learned articles contained in the volumes. these dictionaries Dr. Smith was brought into con the most eminent classical scholars of the day, and s a position among them which very few men can by his enthusiasm as a teacher, his tastes and asso- an accomplished scholar, his influence gradually made nt in the elevated tone given to the literary cha ighbury and Homerton; and with him, we believe, he idea of the amalgamation which took place in se two colleges with that of Coward College into ion, under its present name of "New College Lon- 1850 Dr. Smith commenced the publication of his tionaries,' which are concise, but comprehensive sum the benefit of less advanced scholars, of the varied researches embodied in his more voluminous publi- 1853 he was appointed Classical Examiner in the of London, which office, in conjunction with that of ssor in New College, he still holds. The former ap- as conferred on Dr. Smith after a very severe competi- me of the best scholars of the country, and is the most proof which can be given of his high standing as a the same year he issued the first edition of a "School



SOUTH, SIR JAMES, F.R.S.L. and eldest son of a dispensing druggist in So Member of the London College of Surgeo in Blackman Street. There he made seve observations; and between 1822 and 1823 John Herschel, he compiled a catalogue James next removed to Campden Hill, K structed a fine observatory. He was on Astronomical Society, in 1820, and has fill he received Knighthood in 1830, and enj annum on the Civil List, for his contributio Sir James married the niece of the late J Lambeth; she died in 1851. The acco astronomical observations in Blackman St published in the "Philosophical Transact panied by an elaborate description of the equatorials with which they were made; ments is still mounted, and in excellent observatory at Campden Hill. Here also instrument, and a four-foot transit circle having formerly belonged to Mr. Groomb the instrument with which the observations tion of the Catalogue of Circumpolar Sta Sir James has devoted great part of his advancement of astronomy, and his obs fame.

osed a number of concert pieces for the violin and
tetts, quintetts, duos for violins, variations, sonatas,
harp accompaniments, and some overtures. He
a collection of songs, with pianoforte accompani-
torio called "Das jüngste Gericht;" and the opera
pf der Geliebten." In 1813 he proceeded to the
with the nominal appointment of Chapel-master,
reat notice during the session of the European
14 he composed, at Vienna, "Faust," his first great
the cantata "Germany freed." In 1817, having
accepted the post of Music-director of the Frankfort
e gave up the same year to come to London, where
e great symphonies. After his return to Germany
some time in Dresden, until called to be Chapel-
l. During his abode in the former city he had com-
many of his best instrumental pieces, but had
with zeal to the production of dramatic music. His
e and Azor," and "Jessonda," are full of deep and
sion. "Peter von Abano," "Abruna," and "Der
lossesteed. His oratorios, "Die letzten Dinge"
en Stunden des Erlösers," prove him a master in
His fourth symphony is one of his most popular
positions are all more or less characterised by a
r melancholy, such as in poetry is called elegiac.

D, CLARKSON, R.A., the popular favourite among
Painters, the honest reality of whose works, and their
ed style, win all sympathies, was born about 1798,
in the county of Durham. He commenced life as a
pursuing that thorough knowledge of the sea and prac-
with nautical mysteries, which have enabled him
t other sea painters; to paint "the blue, boundless
example directness; independently of conventional
dramatic claptrap. That knowledge he has kept
He is one of the few painters who have studied
oftener than ashore. At the outset of his career
e joined the Society of British Artists, of which he
remained a valuable supporter. In 1827 he ex
British Institution his first large picture, "Wreckers
e." In the same year he exhibited at the Royal
demy," in 1829, a "View near Chalons-sur Saône; in
nt St. Michael;" and he has since been the regular
a copious annual quota of works, always ranking
st attractive in the Exhibition. In 1830 he com-
s of large pictures of Venice, for the Marquis of
ampton's dining room at Bowood; and in 1834, a series of
, for the Duchess of Sutherland, at Trentham. In
ected Associate; in 1835, R.A. In 1836 he painted
ure of "The Battle of Trafalgar," for the Senior
Club. Stanfield's visits to the Continent have

been frequent; and the practice of his life has been to work up in the studio, pictures of great elaboration from the well-stored portfolios of sketches laid in during travel. The subjects for his canvases have been gleaned from Italy, France, Holland, the silent streets of Venice, the lovely spots which stud the Adriatic and the Bay of Naples; other romantic points amid the Italian mountains and lakes, amid the Pyrenees, or the rivers and coasts of France: or, again, picturesque grey scenes on the Scheldt, the Texel, and the Zuyder Zee—where, too, he is equally at home. Few exhibition-goers but remember, among Stanfield's best pictures, his "Castle of Ischia" (1841), and "Day after the Wreck" (1844). Among his more important later works are those of 1847, "French Troops crossing the Magra," painted for the Earl of Ellesmere; "The Battle of Noveredo," and "Wind against Tide," both painted for Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P. These three, with the "Castle of Ischia," were the examples of Stanfield sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855. His large picture of 1853, "The Victory towed into Gibraltar after the Battle of Trafalgar," now being engraved, and its companion, "The Siege of St. Sebastian," of 1855, were both painted for the munificent Sir Samuel Morton Peto. The tendency of Stanfield's mind is to beauty rather than sublimity. Great as is his knowledge of the sea, he has comparatively seldom painted it in storm. Throughout, his industry has been almost as remarkable as his genius. And of late, every year has witnessed an advance in technical perfection and careful finish. If competent critics find any fault, it is with the present tendency to over-elaboration of detail. In another field, Stanfield, like Roberts,—especially the former, who has executed more, and more various works in the scenic department than his brilliant coadjutor,—have had the means of doing more towards advancing the taste of the English public for landscape-art than any other living painters. Mr. Stanfield for many years taught the public from the stage; the pit and the gallery to admire landscape-art, and the boxes to become connoisseurs; and decorated the theatre with works so beautiful, that we regret the frail material of which they were constructed, and the necessity for "new and gorgeous effects," and "magnificent novelties," which has caused the artist's works to be carried away. Mr. Stanfield has created, and afterwards painted out with his own brush, more scenic masterpieces than any man. Clown and Pantaloon in his time tumbled over and belaboured one another, and bawled out their jokes, before the most beautiful and dazzling pictures which were ever presented to the eyes of the play-goer. How a man could do so much and so well as Mr. Stanfield did, during the time he was the chief of the Drury Lane scene-room, was a wonder to everybody. And it was not the public only whom he delighted, and awakened, and educated into admiration. The members of his own profession were as enthusiastic as the rest of the world in recognising and applauding his magnificent imagination and skill. The artist's son, George Stanfield, inherits much of his father's genius. He has during the last ten years

been a regular exhibitor of picturesque bits of landscape and architecture, — Continental and English; yearly improving in careful study, and in feeling, as well as in beauty of colour and technical ability.

STANHOPE, PHILIP HENRY, EARL, Historian and Essayist, son of the Earl who was so remarkable for his political eccentricities, and grandson of the inventor of the Stanhope Printing Press, was born at Walmer in 1805. Lord Mahon, the title which he has associated with his literary celebrity as a painstaking, though not brilliant historian, having been educated at Oxford, was returned to the House of Commons in 1830 for Wootton Basset, and after the passing of the Reform Bill became member for the borough of Hertford. When the first Peel Ministry was formed in 1834, Lord Mahon appeared as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, then presided over by the Duke of Wellington, and during the last year of the second Peel Ministry he held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control, and supported the repeal of the Corn-laws. He subsequently pursued a somewhat wavering course; voted with the Protectionists against the change in the Navigation-laws, and lost his seat for Hertford at the general election of 1852. Lord Mahon is author of "A Life of Belisarius," "A History of the War of the Succession in Spain," "A History of England from the Peace of Utrecht," and several articles in the "Quarterly Review." He, moreover, appeared in 1845 as editor of the "Letters of the great Earl of Chesterfield." In 1846 he was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1855 he succeeded his father as the fifth Earl Stanhope. His chief work has hitherto been his "History of England," but this will doubtless be outshone in interest by two others, in preparation, from the papers of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.

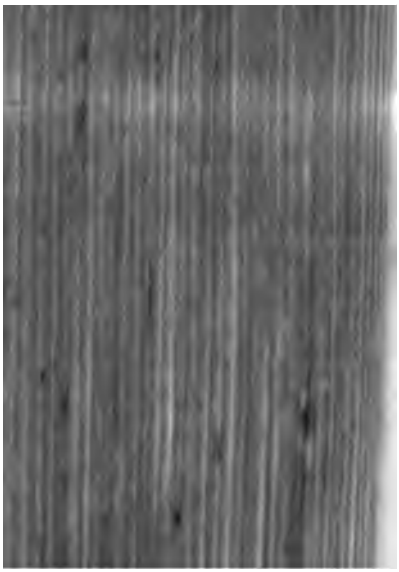
STANLEY, EDWARD HENRY, LORD, Statesman and Social Reformer, is the eldest son of the Earl of Derby, and was born at Knowsley in the year 1826. Having been educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was first class in classics, 1848, besides taking mathematical honours and gaining a declamation and other prizes, the hopeful heir of the historic house of Derby unsuccessfully contested the borough of Lancaster in the spring of 1848. It has been said, that to be the son of a great man is to be born in the purple; and Lord Stanley, when his political career opened, had that advantage; for his father was leader of a powerful parliamentary opposition, with the prospect of ere long figuring as Prime Minister of England. But the young patrician, far from seeking to avail himself unfairly of the accident of birth, soon proved that he was one of those men who, "if left poor and friendless on Salisbury Plain, would nevertheless have found his way to fame and riches." Instead of dashing into fashionable life, and exhausting his energies in effeminate indulgences, like so many of his age and station, he fared forth, as his sire had done twenty-

four years earlier, to make himself acquainted, by personal observation, with the state of affairs in Canada, and in the great republic on the other side of the Atlantic. During his absence in America he had the flattering distinction of being elected Lord G. Bentinck's successor, as member of Parliament for the borough of Lynn; and having, after a tour in the West Indies, returned to England, he delivered in the House of Commons, during the summer of 1850, a speech on the subject of the Sugar Colonies, which was highly praised by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone. Lord Stanley, with a laudable anxiety to prepare himself by study and travel for the work of the state and the warfare of the senate, next paid a visit to the East, and was still in India when nominated, in March 1852, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Derby Ministry. At the general election he was again returned as member for Lynn; and in the spring of 1853, having meantime resigned with his party, he submitted to the House of Commons a motion, which had for its ultimate object a more complete reform of Indian affairs than that contemplated by the Coalition Cabinet. It is chiefly, however, as "a Social Reformer," and to his indefatigable exertions out of Parliament for the intellectual improvement of the great body of the people, that Lord Stanley owes the public favour which he now enjoys, and the reputation of being by far the ablest and most intelligent scion of aristocracy who has entered public life since the passing of the Reform Bill. His conduct in this respect has, indeed, been admirable. He has shown that he has courage to face the truth, and the resolution to act on what he believes to be such; and few competent to form an opinion, no matter what may be their political leanings, will deny that the course pursued, the leading part taken, and the example set by Lord Stanley in regard to the encouragement of Mechanics' Institutes, the establishment of public libraries, and the promotion of popular education, have well entitled him to the gratitude of his country. Facts, indeed, speak for themselves. When, in 1855, the death of Sir W. Molesworth created a vacancy in the Colonial Office, Lord Palmerston, sensible of Lord Stanley's talents and popularity, offered the seals of that department to the industrious and promising young nobleman; but the latter, although understood to be ambitious of serving his country as a minister of the crown, remained true to his party, and declined the tempting bait. "The offer of the Colonies to Lord Stanley," says the "Illustrated Times," "was honourable to Lord Palmerston and Lord Stanley both. It was a recognition, on the Premier's part, of Lord Stanley's known talents, and of another of his qualities, still rarer,—we mean his studious devotion to statesmanship as the business of his life. It has been so long the fashion to rate everything here by the Parliamentary standard only, that statesmanship proper scarcely exists. We have debates in plenty, but no Metternichs nor Chesterfields; while of the earlier and higher class of philosophic statesmen,—men who studied history and at the same time their own age as part of history,—a specimen is as rare as the capercailzie is in Scotland. Without the pedantry of a doctrinaire, Lord Stanley has the speculative serious-

' a student, and unites with that a most attentive observation living time—without which no man can be worth a straw as ical politician. It is an unquestionable honour to him to een so selected by a veteran judge of men like Lord Palmers- ose forte is probably his knowledge of mankind. At the isme, we cannot wonder that he declined the appointment. nservative party can hardly be expected to be so pleased with nduct of the war as that one of her leaders should be anxious r the responsibility of approving of all that has hitherto been n it.—which a junction with Lord Palmerston and the frag- of the Coalition might be thought to imply. It is as well e should have some public men during the coming period of rnment of the Eastern difficulty, who are not committed to e views, and of these Lord Stanley is one."

EELL, JOHN, R.S.A., an eminent Scottish Sculptor, son of r and gilder in Edinburgh, was born in that city in 1804, and l in its Academy, and at Rome. In 1830, on his return "the Eternal City," he distinguished himself by a colossal of Alexander and Bucephalus. He has decorated several of blic buildings of Edinburgh. His sitting statue of Sir Walter in grey Carrara marble, under the lower ground arch of the esque and elegant monument to the great novelist at Edin- procured for him the notice and support of the principal s of art in Scotland. A public competition took place for this and his model was unanimously selected from among numerous . His two principal works in Edinburgh are the fine sitting al figure of the Queen, in her royal robes, with orb and sceptre, the Royal Institution, and the equestrian statue of the Duke lington, erected in 1852, in front of the Register House, atter is one of the most striking of the many similar monu- of the great Duke that have been erected throughout the em- The bust so pleased his Grace, that he paid the artist the compliment of ordering two to be executed for him, one for House, and the other for Eton or Oxford. Mr. Steell's of Admiral Lord de Saumarez, in the Hall of Greenwich ital, has been highly spoken of by competent critics.

'FHEN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, K.C.B., Essay- d Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, orn about 1790, and is son of that Mr. Stephen who took an part in the suppression of the slave-trade. Sir James, having ducated at Cambridge, became a student of law, and was called bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1811. During the existence of the orne Ministry, when the difficulty of administering colonial rendered the appointment of a permanent Under-Secretary te for that department indispensable, he was nominated to the In that capacity his services were of peculiar value, from his te knowledge of the various constitutions of the dependencies British Crown. He resigned the arduous post in 1848, when



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retired, "to muse with monks unlettered and unknown;" by a diligent search for materials in the archives of Paris; ontents of the work, when it was given to the public, author to be a literary artist of no common power. At l election of 1852, Mr. Stirling was returned to the House as representative of the county of Perth; and he has date published a life of Velasquez, the famous Spanish

E, FRANK, R.A., a popular Painter, who originally in water colours. As late as 1846 he continued a f the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours; to ibitions he had, for twelve years and more, annually l a clever picture or two;—scenes from Shakspeare; of a kind by which his name is better known,—"The tch," "The Evening Walk," etc. He first exhibited at ny in 1837; in that and the two following years, por- 840, a scene from the "Legend of Montrose;" in 1841, en Interview between Prince Charles and the Infanta selected by the holder of an Art-Union prize of 300*l*. everybody by the engravings, are the pictures which "The Last Appeal" (1843); "The Course of True Love (1844);—pictures, the sentiment of which he who ad, whilst the beauty of their execution helped to make lar. On this favourite theme Mr. Stone has often rung s, as in "The Impending Mate;" "Mated," (both 1847); Story" (1854). In a more ambitious range are his n Shakspeare; "Ophelia" (1845); "Miranda and Fer- 850); from "The Merchant of Venice" (1851); from e" (1852); others also, from Scripture,—"The Sisters " (1848; "The Master is come" (1853). A pleasing jects, and perhaps the artist's most successful ones, are t domestic pieces as "The Duet" (1849); "At the 52); "The Mussel gatherer—Time to go" (1854). Mr. elected Associate of the Academy in 1851.

FORD DE REDCLIFFE, VISCOUNT, in Europe wn as Sir Stratford Canning, and under that name ith British policy in Turkey, is the son of Stratford a merchant, who was uncle to George Canning the The future diplomatist was educated at Eton. In tained an appointment as precis writer in the Foreign in 1808 accompanied Mr. Adair on a special mission tinople, and was next year made Secretary of Embassy, Adair's appointment as permanent minister. He re- England, resumed for a space those academic studies he had been called into public life, and in 1813 took of M.A. at Cambridge. In 1814 he was advanced by the it to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, and sent to assisted in framing the treaty which united the Swiss

Cantons in the Helvetic Confederation. He was present at V during the Congress of 1815. In 1820 he was sent on a mission to Washington, to adjust certain differences left un by the treaty of Ghent. He returned in 1823, the British G ment declining to ratify the engagements he had made. I he was sent to St. Petersburg, to ascertain the intentions o ander respecting Greece. In the following year he went stantinople as Ambassador. There his influence was su with the Sultan Mahmoud in favour of the Greeks; but a ceeding he returned to England on leave, to be present dur conferences of London; again proceeding to his post in 1827 the "untoward event" of Navarino, diplomatic relations with were broken off, and Canning returned to England, recei Grand Cross of the Bath in testimony of the estimation in w services were held by the Government. In 1831 he was special mission to Constantinople, and returned in the year to undertake a mission, also special, to Spain. In was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, replacing L sonby, who had filled that post during the intervening Since 1841, as Sir Stratford Canning or Lord Redcliffe, h ceased to hold the office of Ambassador at the Sublime P ministries of every political complexion. Twice he has been or invited by the Government to visit England; and hi elucidations of Eastern politics have, doubtless, had great with British statesmen. He has been the steadfast friend

s : and then accused of perfidy by those who had driven him t them. When the concessions of the Emperor Napoleon had d the co-operation of England and France for the preserva- Turkey a possibility, our Ambassador repaired to his post. luence was exerted to the utmost to avert war, and it has reproach to him, that since the declaration of hostilities he y times prejudiced the operations of Turkey, and then of , by excessive reliance upon diplomacy and the exaggerated ce he has given to apparent indications of peace. However r he, it is certain that he has been actuated by regard for the of Turkey, which has no truer friend than he. In 1852 Sir d Canning was raised to the peerage, by the title of Viscount d de Redcliffe. He sat in the House of Commons for Stock- and Old Sarum before the adoption of the Reform Bill, and n Regis from 1835 to 1842.

E., EUGÈNE, the celebrated French Novelist, was born in 1808, and is the son of a professor of anatomy, who left considerable estate. Sue himself studied medicine, and made ber of voyages as naval surgeon. He afterwards led a very gant life, and squandered the whole of his patrimony, and the pressure of necessity commenced writing romances. His productions showed that he possessed the material for a great but that he was deficient in thorough culture. For a long is productions excited little or no attention. At length, how- he romance "Mathilde, or the Memoirs of a Young Woman," ed the capricious taste of the public; why, it is difficult to tless it was that in this work Sue abandoned his usual course sing virtue to be conquered and vice to triumph, and now ted vice and rewarded virtue. But the success of "Mathilde" e exceeded by that of the "Mysteries of Paris," in which Com- and Socialistic ideas were woven into the story, and the suf- s and errors of the lower classes were depicted side by side he crimes and offences of the higher orders. This romance was throughout the civilised world in the original, and in numerous tions. The "Wandering Jew," which followed the "Mysteries is," was received with no less favour, especially as the person- bone name it bears was made less the centre of interest than suits: an order of men much spoken against, and univer- feared in our days, who were set forth in a highly myste- light. He has also written the "Histoire de la Marine Fran- du Siècle de Louis XIV.," in five volumes. This work is half y and half romance; but possesses great interest, notwith- ng its twofold character. More recently Sue has joined the ist party in France. His "Mystères du Peuple," of which righ anticipations were formed, has failed to meet them. His n as member of the National Assembly, in 1850, excited a great f irritation with the party of *ordre*, and caused no little appre- ne to the Government. These, however, both proved ground- s he took no prominent part in that body, and exerted no special

influence over it. Though professing to be a Socialist, Communist, etc., Sue lived in the most luxurious and extravagant style. He is now a refugee. Before he wrote the "Mysteries of Paris," he published a "History of the French Navy," which met with very little success, and entailed no slight loss on the publisher. The work was too serious for a novel. Something rather disagreeable happened to the author a few weeks after the publication of this work. He received a parcel from Toulon through the Foreign Office, with three seals attached. He opened it very anxiously, and found a small box within, containing a silver medal, on which was engraved the following inscription, in French:—"To Monsieur Eugene Sue, a token of gratitude from the French navy." This was engraved in large letters; but under it, in very small type, were found these words:—"*For the History of the French navy he did not write.*" His best publications were "The Seven Capital Sins," which, like all his previous works, are of more than questionable tendency.

SWAIN, CHARLES, Poet. Manchester would have just grounds of complaint against us if we omitted to find a niche in these pages for the only poet of real mark she has yet produced. "A prophet is not without honour save in his own country," says the proverb; and it was, accordingly, not until long after it had found its way to the hearth and home of many a far-distant lover of poetry that the low, sweet voice, of Mr. Swain's graceful and unambitious muse was permitted to be heard amid the everlasting

nercial mart), and would have been a noticeable one n. An accomplished linguist, he is said to have been peak and write fluently some eight or nine modern , and to have been a ripe classical scholar to boot. n all, he was a kind-hearted man, and a second father to poet. He would fain have inducted him into his own and did so far secure his nephew's obedience that he fourteen years in his service; weary years in some or the occupation was little suited to his tastes. There an hues in the mind's eye of the youthful enthusiast, transcended any colour that his respectable uncle could ee; and athirst for some more congenial employment, the firm of Messrs. Lockett and Co., the well known of Manchester, of whom he afterwards purchased a their business, which he still carries on with con- uccess. During his residence under his uncle's roof he ttracted access to a well selected library, and taught uch knowledge which he had had no opportunity of at school. A poem, published in the "Literary Gazette," cted notice to his talents, and in due time he became erally known to the public through Annuals and other s. In 1827 he made his first independent adventure, in entitled "Metrical Essays," the success of which was so d as to encourage him to renew the experiment. In ublished "The Mind, and other Poems," a volume of e large editions have been exhausted, one of them very tastefully illustrated. This poem gave him a position poetical literature which he has fully maintained. His h Abbey" (1832), a poem on the death of Sir Walter been very highly spoken of, and deserves its fame, of the very best tributes which have been paid to the our great novelist. In 1845 appeared Mr. Swain's Chapters, and other Poems;" a collection of sketches, e displayed a dramatic power for which the world had to given him credit. In 1849 he published a collection rative lyrics, under the title of "English Melodies;" d "The Letters of Laura D'Auverne, and other Poems," s is characterised by great harmony of versification, and tenderness of sentiment, and those genuine touches athos which have found a ready passport to the heart in f the world. It belongs to that order of writing which ey has so aptly described as the "poetry of the affec- leasing the ear by the melodious completeness of his n, and touching the heart by the tender refinement of ", he is remembered where more ambitious poets are Several of his songs have been adapted to music with effect. In America, as well as in England, of those of lyrical poems which are multiplying every day, e truly English songs furnish a more than average ; and this is, after all, no bad test of poetical fame.

Many of his poems have been t
German languages, but we attach
production in poetical selections
referred than to any such extra
married, in 1827, Miss Glover, the
Sedgwick, of Mosley, a celebrat
zealous and indefatigable pastor of
children, four survive. A pleasant
mentions that Manchester had so
of her appreciation of Mr. Swain
banquet, and present him with a te
the writer) had walked her busy
during which his name was a spe
were familiar to many homes i
Manchester knew it not." It was h
be repaired, and we rejoice to be
repaired liberally as well as grace
reference to Swain's poetry in "
spondence; and both Wordsworth
with cordial affection. In all the
of genius have commanded more

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, O
1799, is the only issue of the mar
Desirée Clary, daughter of a mer
sister married Joseph Bonaparte
at the age of nine years, in the
may yet be seen on the walls of th
lishment. Marshal Bernadotte wa
accepted the reversion of the cr
francs that he might not appear
proceeded at once to that capital
jured Catholicism on the road and
nant religion of Sweden. The y
of Duke of Sudermania, which Ch
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susceptibilities of his new coun
satisfaction of seeing his son for
a year, and acquire under the te
fect mastery over the Swedish la
death of Charles XIII., Bernadott
mitted to Oscar the title of Chan
of which next year he became a
kept pace with his literary inst
Colonel of the Guards. He has
during his reign. Once, however,
the banks of the Rhine, he pushe
the residence of Eugène Beauharn
eldest daughter Josephine he ma

marriage was much talked of in Europe, as seeming to prove that the plebeian origin of the new Swedish dynasty had not been forgotten by the courts of the Continent. In 1834 he was named Viceroy of Norway; and in 1838, in consequence of the continued illness of his father, regent of the kingdom. In 1844 he ascended the throne, and became heir to a personal fortune of 80,000,000 francs, saved by the late king from a civil list of but 3,000,000 francs per annum. His government has been marked by liberality and justice. He has four sons and two daughters, one of whom the old King of Denmark wished to make his third wife, but received a positive refusal. In November, 1855, General Canrobert was sent to Stockholm by the Emperor of the French, to carry to King Oscar the ensigns of the Legion of Honour.

T.

TAYLER, FREDERICK, Painter in Water-Colours, was born at Barham Wood, near Elstree, Hertfordshire, April 30, 1804. For upwards of twenty years he has been a leading contributor to the exhibitions of the Old Water-Colour Society. Frequenters of the Gallery, accustomed as they are to look forward to his productions with much delight, little need to be reminded of the spirit, interest, and masterly execution of this artist's picturesque scenes from Highland, rural, and sporting life: his "Hawking Parties" of past times, or "Unkennelling," or "Calling out of Cover," of modern time; his "Troopers" of two centuries since, "Way-side Travellers," or "Harvest-Carts" of to-day. Some of Tayler's earlier "Scenes on the Moors," and "English Pastorals," were painted conjointly with another admirable water-colour painter, the late George Barrett. Occasionally he has executed compositions of importance from Scott, etc.; in which his spirited style and special gift in the painting of horse and dog, etc., are turned to good account: as in the "Festival of the Popinjay" (of 1854), in which the effects of the successful shot were so well depicted. Mr. Tayler has illustrated an edition of "Sir Roger de Coverley," and several other books.

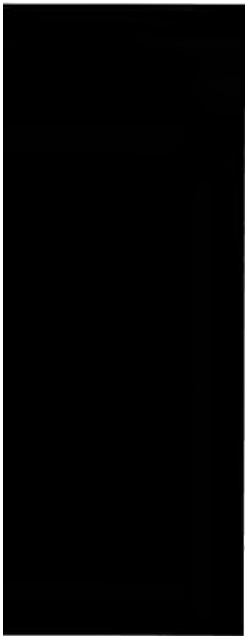
TAYLOR, BAYARD, a popular American Writer, was born in January, 1825, in the state of Pennsylvania, where he passed his youth. He turned his attention to literature at a very early age, his first production, a large poem on an incident in Spanish history, having been written when he was but eighteen years old. In 1844 he set out for Europe, and passed two years in Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and France. He first attracted attention by a work which he published on his return to the United States, giving an account of his travels, entitled "Views a-Foot, or Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff." About the same time he

settled in the city of New York, and became connected with the "Tribune" newspaper. In 1848–49 he spent some time in California, as "own correspondent" to that paper. He has since travelled extensively in the same capacity, visiting Egypt and Syria, Africa, Asia Minor, Sicily, and Spain. He also accompanied the American expedition to Japan. The results of these various journies have been from time to time republished in a separate form, under attractive titles — "El Dorado," "Life and Landscapes from Egypt," "Pictures of Palestine," "Japan, India, and China," etc. Mr. Taylor has also published a volume of "Eastern Poems."

TAYLOR, ISAAC, Author, son of the late Rev. Isaac Taylor, a dissenting minister at Ongar, in Essex, and brother of Jane Taylor, whose "Contributions of Q. Q." are well known, was born about the close of the last century, and, we believe, educated privately under the immediate superintendence of his father. He was originally destined for the dissenting pulpit, and commenced a course of preparatory study; but he soon relinquished the idea of becoming a minister, and turned his thoughts to the bar. His connexion with the legal profession was not of long duration. He betook himself to literature, and for many years lived in retirement at Stanford Rivers—a beautiful rural retreat in the immediate vicinity of his native place. In this secluded spot he wrote and published anonymously "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," and other works, some of which have had a fair share of popular

e never called in question; but the laboured obscurity
l his indefinite mode of expression, proved substantial
his literary fame. "The Natural History of Enthu-
rever, was very differently received by the religious
was fortunate in the time of its appearance. It was
i the excitement and enthusiasm connected with Row
were at their height. Mr. Taylor's philosophico-religious
nd, his previous studies, and even his peculiarities of
ed him to treat this subject in a manner agreeable
sors of religion, of whatever sect or denomination.
preparing for the ministry began to imitate the idiosyn-
ts style, and some with greater success to imbibe its
spirit. His other works on kindred subjects, "Fana-
piritual Despotism," "Loyola and Jesuitism," "Wesley
sm;" the series of sacred meditations entitled "Saturday
and "Home Education;" have all been well received,
eir popularity has been by no means equal to that which
ral History of Enthusiasm" has all along maintained.
to his gifts as an author, Mr. Taylor possesses a certain
mechanical genius, which, we believe, he has turned to
able account in originating various designs of a useful
ental character. It may not be uninteresting to add that
are simple and methodical; although a "recluse," as he
in his writings styles himself, he is said to be an
eager angler, and fond of healthy and manly sports.
his Saturday mornings in directing the games of his
hile his Saturday evenings are devoted to meditations
is character, similar to those which appear in the work
name; and on Sundays he occasionally preaches, although
o the great delight of those who are fortunate enough
t.

R, TOM, Author of several dramatic pieces of polished
as born at Sunderland in the county of Durham, in
ducated at the Grange School, the largest and one of
puted schools in the North of England. He afterwards
igh two sessions (1831-2 and 1835-6) at Glasgow
in the course of which he received three gold medals
l other prizes. From Glasgow he proceeded, in 1837,
College, Cambridge, where he took a degree as a junior
l in the first class of the classical tripos; and was sub-
lected a Fellow of Trinity. Mr. Taylor next held, for
he Professorship of English Language and Literature at
College, London. He was called to the bar of the Inner
November, 1845, and went the Northern Circuit until his
nt to the Assistant Secretaryship of the Board of Health,
1850; and in 1854, upon the reconstruction of that
Taylor was appointed Secretary, with a salary of 1000*l.*
. Besides his singlehanded dramatic works, Mr. Taylor,
ion with Mr. Charles Reade, has written some elegant



world, and that the order of appearance among his works does not always coincide with the order of composition. On the death of Wordsworth, Tennyson accepted

"the laurel, greener from the brows
Of him who uttered nothing base,"

as he himself expresses it in his dedication to her Majesty. It is probable that this event still further stimulated the sale of his books, which is now very great. In discharge of his laureate duties he published (1852) the "Ode on the Funeral of the Duke of Wellington." His latest work is the well-known "Maud, and other Poems," published in 1855. Tennyson's biography may be said to be represented by his poems: he has given his life to them. He does not go into society; he has lived alone, or among a few friends, either near London, for many years; and latterly, since his marriage, in the Isle of Wight. He is understood to be desirous of having his retiring disposition and dislike of publicity respected, and what little a curious inquirer might learn of his private life, a right-minded biographer would not be garrulous enough to repeat. This retirement and delicacy, this fastidiousness and sensibility, are apparent, in their effects, in his works. Care, thought, tenderness, finish, religious sentiment, and brooding meditation, are visible again. He came just in the dead lull which followed the noisy popularity of the great poets of the first half of this century. A new poet with a new manner—he had a prosaic epoch to meet and conquer—could not expect, and did not achieve, a hasty fame. Hence he had to fall back on his own genius, and circumstance combined with character to make him an elaborate and fastidious artist in execution. No man more curiously and skilfully labours to perfect his work. He is the most classical man of what has been called the Romantic School. We have said that Tennyson is married; we may add that he has children. In politics he is, we believe, a Liberal. Besides his salary as Laureate, he receives a pension from the Crown; but we have understood that this was a kind of compensation for some pecuniary claim which he had on Government.

THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, Novelist. Mr. Thackeray is descended from a Saxon family of Yorkshire. His grandfather was the Rev. Richard Thackeray, of Hadley, Middlesex. His father held a situation in the Civil Service of the East India Company, and his distinguished son was born at Calcutta in 1811. On coming of age he inherited a good fortune. He was educated at Cambridge, which he left, however, without taking a degree. It was his original ambition to be an artist, and he studied for that purpose at Rome. A variety of circumstances brought him into the world of letters and journalism more than twenty years ago, and he is understood to have contributed (besides other periodicals) to the "Times," when it was edited by Barnes. But he gained his first distinction in "Fraser's Magazine," where he wrote for many years, essays on art, reviews, tales, and social sketches. His

favourite pseudonym in those days was "Michael Angelo Titmarsh:" under which name also he published several books of travel, "Paris Sketch-Book," "Irish Sketch-Book," and "Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo;" also, the "Second Funeral of Napoleon," and "Chronicle of the Drum," which appeared together, and had no success whatever. Indeed, for some twelve years, although an esteemed writer, and much admired by competent judges, such as the late John Sterling, whose admiration of the "Hoggarty Diamond" is strongly expressed in a letter in Carlyle's life of him, Thackeray was not a *popular* writer. Now that his early works are being reprinted as miscellanies, the reader will find it a curious literary study to observe his development. He will not, indeed, find books among them of equal merit with the later ones which he knows so well; but he will see the same kind of genius at work—the philosophic intellect laying in its stores of observation—the humour in its early bud or its first flower—the delicate and urbane satire in its youthful playfulness. Nor is there any reason for wonder that Thackeray acquired his full fame late in life. He is essentially a philosophic writer, and much dependent on the results of prolonged observation and reflection: and the best novels in literature, such as "Tom Jones" and "Don Quixote," were the productions of their authors after they had arrived at mature years. Thackeray was not among the first "Punch" contributors, although he has done incomparably more than any man to give it a high-class reputation. The first thing he wrote there of any mark was the amusing series of the "Fat Contributor." "Jeames's Diary" was a good hit also: but the "Snob Papers" established his reputation as a social satirist, and are to our age what the papers of Chesterfield were to the times of George the Second, and those of Steele and Addison to the times of Queen Anne. Indeed, they gave a new reading to the old word "snob," which now describes what nothing else does so well, and which everybody understands, although few could define it. "Vanity Fair" was now (1846–48) running its course. The proposition was declined by one publisher, and the serial began with no remarkable *éclat*; but in a dozen numbers or so it was the universal topic in London, and it ended by placing him among the first novelists of England. "Vanity Fair" was followed by "Pendennis," and this by the Lectures on the Humourists, which were first delivered in the summer of 1851, to a brilliant audience, in Willis's Rooms; afterwards, with success equally great, in the provinces; and subsequently in America. Few more charming books exist: the charm consisting in the dramatic and social portraiture of the men with whom it deals, who are usually described by common critics with the liveliness of a *post mortem*, and the elegance of an auction-room. The publication of the "Humourists" was preceded by another fruit of the same studies—the historical novel of "Esmond," which many consider the author's best book. Certainly, "Esmond," in a high degree, exhibits the more serious and lofty qualities of his genius, and more effectually than others shames the commonplace impu-

that his books show more indications of satire than of sensi-. In this respect, "Esmond" is like its author's life. Since it published, the "Newcomes" has appeared—a work too recently ued to demand more notice now; and Thackeray has left for ica, to deliver a course of lectures on the men and times of the Georges. Mr. Thackeray has been called to the bar. He is a of good literary attainments, has travelled much, and lives in on in the best society. He is a married man, and has two ldren.

HALBERG, SIGISMUND, Musician, was born at Geneva, ary 7, 1812. When still young, he came to Vienna, where he ved instruction from Hummel, in 1827. He played for the first in public in 1830, made his first appearance in Paris in 1835, and that moment his name rapidly attained great celebrity. Thal-is the founder of the school of which Liszt, Döler, Chopin, and composers of the present day, are followers. His compositions ace concertos, fantasias, variations, études, etc., all for the piano.

HESIGER, SIR FREDERICK, KNT., ex-Attorney General, born in London, in 1794. His first choice of a profession was avy, and he entered as a midshipman on board of a frigate, and present at the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807. On the of his elder brother he retired from the navy, with the inten-of following the profession of the law, and, after pursuing his es diligently, was called to the bar in 1818. He gradually won way in his profession, and obtained a large practice, especially ection cases. He was appointed a King's Counsel in 1834. unsuccessfully contested Newark in February 1840, but was ned to Parliament for Woodstock in the following March, and his first speech in condemnation of the Chinese war. He was returned to Parliament in the following year. In 1844 he me Solicitor-General, and from July 1845 to July 1846, and from February to December 1852, Attorney-General. He resented Abingdon from 1844 to 1852, in which year he was ned for Stamford, which borough he still represents. As a ber of the Peel Government, Sir Frederick Thesiger supported policy of free trade, and he has always been strongly opposed e admission of Jews into Parliament.

THIERRY, J. N. AUGUSTIN, an eminent French Historian, born at Blois, May 10, 1795. He was first trained at the col-of his native city, and in 1811 entered the Normal school of . In 1813 he went as teacher to an institution in the pro-s, but in the following year returned to Paris, and threw him-earnestly into the Socialist Society of Saint Simon. As his d and pupil, Thierry aided him in his labours, and in 1816 put a work of his own: "Des Nations et leurs Rapports mutuels." iving the impracticability of St. Simon's projects, he aban-d him, and became a contributor to the "Censeur Européen,"

a journal edited by Comte and Du
tinued, he wrote for the "Courrier
contributed ten letters upon Fren
fundamental principles of his sub
siderable attention. In common w
with ideas of freedom, Thierry fou
closed to him during the period of
applied himself the more sedulou
quired not only knowledge, but als
the proper treatment of historical s
history, to which his attention wa
the key for the elucidation of all ci
opposition between the conquering
claims of nobles and ruling familie
gations. He saw further, that the
between causes and effects in the e
historians, was insufficient to brin
Sustained by diligent investigation
tensive culture, he resorted to a pl
which was new to the English a
latter designate by the terms "des
first result of his strenuous labou
quête de l'Angleterre par les Norm
This work, both from the diligenc
mode of treatment, excited great
England. In 1827 he published, i
which have been referred to, under
de France." About this time he
his continuous study, and was, m
disorder. These afflictions he not
courage, but preserved his zeal for
his labours with the assistance of
chosen a member of the Academy.
alternately at the baths of Suxeuil
By the assistance of this brother
d'Etudes historiques," a series of a
his former investigations. About t
Minister of Public Instruction, in
mitted to him the editing of a "R
toire du Tiers Etat," á work which
"Collection des Documents inédite
1840, Thierry published his "Ré
précédés des Considérations sur l'H
face to which he gave a very intere
his studies and of himself. For t
him their prize.

THIERS, ADOLPHE, Histori
France, was born on the 16th of A
his father was a working locksmith

s family, although fallen into poverty, had sufficient in- through her connexions, to obtain for her boy gratuitous m to the public school of Marseilles, where he made marked , and studied geometry with that taste for the military pro- with which Napoleon had inspired the rising generation. of the Empire, however, dissipated any dreams of military on, in which Thiers might have indulged; and his friends decided to make of him an avocat, he was sent to Aix, studied under M. Arnaud. There he made the acquaint- Messrs. Mignet, A. Crémieux, Alf. Rabbe, and other men ntly eminent. In due time Thiers made his appearance ar, but with very indifferent success. Disappointed in et of his legal career, he turned to literature, and having a few prizes, trifling in emolument but of vast ultimate ce to him, turned his back upon Arnaud, Aix, and all contained, and set out for Paris. His adventures on the ar to have been of a curious description, judging from mon testimony of friends and enemies. The former re- him as having fallen among thieves, who stripped him of he possessed; the latter published stories of his connexion roop of strolling players. Be this as it may, the future of the Revolution and Empire arrived at the house of d Rabbe in woful plight. But he was received with kind- e company, consisting of one or two friends who were with Rabbe, commiserating his abject position, befriended bbe himself procured him an engagement as a caterer for one of the Parisian journals; and to Thiers' disgrace it may l, that when he afterwards attained power, Rabbe was one st whom he prosecuted. One of his friends gives the follow- nt of his *ménage*, which offers indeed a strong contrast to the mansion of the Minister of Louis-Philippe. Some time after al in Paris, "I clambered up the innumerable steps of the staircase of a lodging-house, situated at the bottom of the dirty Passage Montesquieu, in one of the most crowded y parts of Paris. It was with a lively feeling of interest ened, on the fourth story, the smoky door of a little room, worth describing, its whole furniture being an humble drawers, a bedstead of walnut-tree, with white linen cur- o chairs, and a little black table with ricketty legs." By f great perseverance, Thiers now gained a footing in lite- iety, and was able to obtain an introduction to the cele- eputy Manuel, who introduced him to the conductor of nstitutionnel;" and he was shortly afterwards engaged to litical articles. These being characterised by vigour of and great purity of style, excited much attention. In peared the first volume of his "History of the French on," which produced a lively sensation throughout the and added materially to the rising fame of the young Other volumes soon followed. The first edition was soon d; a second was issued; and immediately after the Re-

volution of 1830 a third edition was called for. At th
Charles X. appointed Polignac Minister of Foreign Af
with Carrel and others, established a journal called the
in which the first resistance to the unconstitutional pr
that monarch was exhibited in the shape of a protest.
he obtained a subordinate post in the finance departm
he displayed such unquestionable capacity, that he w
by Baron Louis as Minister of Finance, when the
Ministry of 1830 were going out of office. Thiers
post, contenting himself with the situation of Under-
State in Lafitte's government. About this period he
deputy for Aix, and soon distinguished himself by
ability and oratorical power. In 1832 he was appoin
of the Interior, in which office he signalised himself b
of the Duchess of Berry. He soon resigned this post
folio of Commerce and Public Works. In 1836 he w
of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in
he was again raised to the same dignity: but the kin
his retirement, and since that time he has not been cal
He employed his leisure in writing his "History of th
and Empire," in continuation of his former work. The
of February found him unprepared, and when the Repub
claimed Thiers was a simple National Guard with a mu
shoulder. His talents and caution, however, soon sec
position, first in the Constituent and then in the N
sembly. He professed to accept the Republic heartily

[illegible] of his most eloquent letters, 'in listening are undone.' 'C'est [illegible] le plus amusant de nos roues politiques, le plus aigu de [illegible] sophistes, le plus subtil et le plus insaisissable de nos prestidigateurs—c'est le Bosco de la Tribune,' says the incisive and pungent Timon. As a journalist he was successful, as an historian he was popular, as a minister he was notorious, and national to a certain extent. He has, no doubt, many talents and many defects, but his successes in life are more owing to his worst vices than to his negative virtues. He is probably the most intelligent man in Europe, if a perception of the wants and wishes of the million constitute intelligence; but he is possibly also one of the most insincere, mocking, and corrupt, of public men, and at the bottom one of the shallowest in all sound knowledge. 'Donnez-moi un petit quart d'heure,' he wrote to Spring Rice, in 1834, 'pour m'expliquer votre système financier de la Grande Bretagne.' In no other country than France could such a charlatan be tolerated or endured; and so little for the national morality or feeling, that he has been [illegible] not only suffered, but petted and propped up, by applauding [illegible] and admiring millions."

THIRLWALL, THE RIGHT REV. CONNOP, D.D., BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S, an English Historian, was born at Stepney, Middlesex, in 1797. His father was rector of Bowers Gifford, Essex. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1825, and withdrew from that Society in 1828: he was then ordained, and became Rector of Kirby Underdale, Yorkshire. His university honours were: Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge; Craven Scholar, 1815; Bell's Scholar, 1815; 22d Senior Optime and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, 1818; Examiner for the Classical Tripos, 1828–29–32–34. He was formerly Examiner in the University of London, and is now Visitor of St. David's College, Lampeter, but his chief distinction is derived from the production of his "History of Greece."

THOMPSON, THE REV. R. ANCHOR, M.A., Clergyman and Author, the successful candidate for the Burnett Prize Essay in 1854, was born in the city of Durham in 1821. He was educated at Durham School, and afterwards as an Engineer Student of Durham University, and graduated at Cambridge (of Catherine Hall) in 1844, as twentieth Wrangler. He for some time held an appointment at the Observatory of Durham, and a volume of his observations was published at the expense of the University in 1849. He was afterwards appointed Curate of Louth, and promoted to the charge of Binbrooke in 1854, by the Bishop of Lincoln. Besides the prize essay, which has been published, Mr. Thompson is the author of a volume of Sermons which appeared in 1853.

THOMPSON, MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS PEYRONNET, Political Reformer and Author, was born at Hull, in 1783. He was educated at Hull *Grammar-school*, then conducted by Joseph

ilner, the author of the "History of the Christian Church;" and s parents being high Tories, the influence of his early days must ve been entirely favourable to the old order of things. In Oc- r, 1798, he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, as a pensioner; d in 1802 took his Bachelor's degree. At the end of the same ar he made an experimental voyage of six weeks from the port Hull, and next year sailed as a midshipman in the Isis. In 1804 e left the navy, and entered the army as a second lieutenant. 1808 he was sent out, by the influence of Mr. Wilberforce, to be overnor of Sierra Leone, and exerted himself more vigorously an was pleasing to the Home Government in putting down the ave-trade; and upon news of his administration reaching England, s successor was soon nominated and sent out. In 1812 he re- rned to the active service of the army, and in the campaign in e south of France, in 1814, he was taken from his regiment, and rved under the personal orders of General Fane, commanding the igade. At the peace of 1814 he was promoted to the rank of aptain. He arrived at Bombay in the middle of 1815, and having arned Arabic, was attached to the expedition against the Wah- ees of the Persian Gulf as interpreter; in which capacity he was resent at several encounters, and took a principal part in nego- iating the treaty with those tribes, in which the slave-trade was eclared to be piracy. In 1821 he returned to England, and in une, 1825, was promoted to the rank of Major, and afterwards to hat of Lieutenant-Colonel. Having now settled in England, he

ing his leisure in contributing to the "Foreign Quarterly r" and other periodicals. He is a Fellow of the Society of uries, (elected 22d Feb., 1838), and also of those of Edin- and Copenhagen, and Secretary of the Camden Society. His ublication was "A Collection of Early Prose Romances," vols. (1828), and he is author of "Lays and Legends of n Nations," (1834), "Book of the Court," (1838), and editor ecdotes and Traditions," (1839), "Stow's Survey of Lon- (1842), and "Caxton's Reynard the Fox," (1844). Mr. Thoms obably, however, be better remembered as the projector and of "Notes and Queries;" a happy idea, which he has been d to carry out most successfully in consequence of the per- regard felt for him by a large circle of literary friends. We dd, that he has held for many years an appointment in the of Lords.

IORBURN, ROBERT, A.R.A., Miniature-Painter, born at ries in 1818. Undoubtedly one of our best portrait-painters; f the very few whose miniatures are works of art. At , Thorburn was sent (in 1833) to Edinburgh, where he d the first rudiments of the art under Sir William Allan, on the chief prize at the Scottish Academy. In 1836 he to London, and was admitted student of the Royal Academy. se to fame was rapid. He first exhibited at the Academy, in two portraits, of anonymous sitters; in the following year ll number admissible (eight), all of titled persons. And ery few years, both as to the art displayed and patronage ed, he began to dispute supremacy with the established favou- of fashion—Ross and Newton: especially so far as the ladies oncerned, of whom his portraits have always been by far the numerous. By 1845 he had attracted the notice of royalty, t year executing by commission a portrait of Prince Albert; d, of the Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; in 1847, of the ss Charlotte of Belgium and the Duke of Brabant; and in a group of the Queen, with the Princess Helena and Prince . At the close of that year he was elected Associate of cademy. He has since gone on annually increasing in nable estimation. The beauty of his groups,—those, for e, of "The Hon. Mrs Norton's family" (1844), of "The ioness of Waterford and Viscountess Canning" (1845), of Duchess of Buccleuch, Ladies Scott, Balfour," etc., excited admiration. These groups exceeded the usual dimension atures,—a tendency which has been carried out in most of rn's subsequent numerous portraits of fashionable beauties tinguished men, perhaps to an undue extent. In this her respects, the peculiar beauty of water-colours is *perhaps* ed to an imitation of the effects of oil. The further the t school of miniature-painters depart from Cosway,—whose ial works are now pronounced wrong in method,—the more do those lovely, transparent, delicate effects of miniature

seem to disappear. However this may be, the power, breadth, fine colour, and depth of tone of Thorburn's miniatures, merit all praise; combined as these qualities are with good drawing, grace, and tenderness of feeling. He aims at making the costume of the day look classical; and successfully,—especially, of course, that of his women.

TICKNOR, GEORGE, a Scholar and Author, was born in Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, August 1, 1791. He was carefully educated at home, and while quite a boy was admitted into Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1807. Returning to his native town, he devoted the three following years to the study of the ancient classics; after which he entered on the study of the law, and in 1813 was admitted to the bar. His literary tastes, however, proved too strong for his professional success; and in two years more (in 1815) he embarked for Europe, with the design of submitting himself to the thorough discipline of a German University. Two years were passed at Göttingen in philological studies, which he continued during a residence of two years more in various capitals—Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, and Edinburgh. During his absence, in 1817, the Professorship of Modern Languages and Literature in Harvard University was offered to him, and accepted; and his residence on the Continent afforded him the opportunity of studying the different European literatures under the best auspices in the respective countries to which they belong. On his return to the United States, although still residing in Boston, Mr. Ticknor

sensions on the work, and preparations were instantly r translating it into the Spanish and German. The first of each of these translations, executed by eminent scholars, mpanied with critical notes and illustrations, has already l. Besides his history, Mr. Ticknor has published some sketches, which have gone through several editions. But ices to letters have been exhibited in other ways than writings, especially by the efficient interest he has al- ten in the cause of education. His house and his noble ave been freely opened to the scholar; his patronage has mptly extended to modest worth; and his influence has ely felt in fostering an enlightened taste and a generous ters in the community.

CK, LUDWIG, a distinguished German Poet and Novelist, on the 31st of May, 1773, at Berlin. After studying at mnasium of that town he pursued his studies at Halle, and ntly travelled to Franconia, in 1792, where he passed able time at Erlangen. He resided afterwards at Ber- at Hamburg, where he married. During the years 1779) he passed ten months at Jena, at that time the head- of the new school, where he made the acquaintance of hers Schlegel, Novalis, Schelling, Fichte, Brentano, and From Jena he removed with his friends to Dresden, and ls lived at Berlin, and on the Finkenstein estate at n, near Frankfort, until the year 1805; when he travelled Munich to Italy, in order to study the German poetry niddle ages in the manuscripts of the Vatican. In the year he returned to Germany, and resided a second time gen. In 1841 the King of Prussia called him to Berlin, chelling, the brothers Grimm, Rückert, Cornelius, and en of acknowledged worth, found, through the generosity monarch, an honourable protection, free from cares, and dance with their inclinations. Tieck is peculiarly the re- tive of the Romantic School in the best sense of the word. rthe, he has reflected in his works the entire literature of . The Germans are indebted to him for the first translation Quixote," which preserves the spirit of the original; and has been more active in spreading a taste for Shakspeare, he had contributed nothing to that translation which goes under his name. The restoration of the German of the middle ages was also promoted by him, and, lagen anticipated him in the publication of the "Nibelun- ," which, since Bodmer's time, had been forgotten, yet until m's edition of Ulrich Von Liechtenstein, the "Frauendienst" re only by the labours of Tieck. His writings are very nu- extending over a period of fifty years, from his "Almansen," (1790), to his "Victoria Accorombona" (1840).

BS, JOHN, F.S.A., a Writer and Compiler of books and

rs for the people, was born in London, Aug. 17, 1801. He ed for Sir Richard Phillips, and was subsequently editor of twopenny paper called "The Mirror,"—one of the very first he cheap weekly prints now so abundant in England, and h attracted the notice and public praise of Lord Brougham in 'useful-knowledge" promoting days. His "Curiosities of Lon-" perhaps the most comprehensive compendium of all the ent lore and modern information connected with this publi ect—the result of nearly fifty years of intelligent labour, pub ed in 1855, has met with decided success. Mr. Timbs is one of working editors of the "Illustrated London News."

TODLEBEN, FRANCIS-EDWARD, General of Engineers in Russian Army, the famous fortifier of Sebastopol, the son of a okeeper at Mitau, was born on the 25th of May, 1818. After ying in the schools of Riga, young Todleben was admitted into College of Engineers at St. Petersburg, where his name now es, in letters of gold, with the inscription, "*Sevastopol*, 1854-55." en the present war broke out, he was Second Captain in the s of Engineers on campaign. He distinguished himself under eral Schilders in the campaign of the Danube, and proceeded to Crimea. What he has done at Sebastopol belongs to history. m a comparatively open city, he succeeded, under the fire of the my, in making it an almost impregnable fortress, which resisted for rly a year the gigantic efforts of the allied armies. In less than he passed successively through the grades of captain, lieutenant

OCHRANE, BART., C.B., one of the most eminent of the
egimental officers who have distinguished themselves in
ea, is the son of Admiral Sir Edward Troubridge, and
of Admiral Thomas Troubridge, the first Baronet, known
the heroes of the battle of the Nile, who perished in the
. The present Baronet was born in 1817, and entered the
anuary 1834. His promotion to the date of the battle of
n, where he was a Major, was acquired by purchase. On
ation of the Eastern Army his regiment, the 7th Royal
was included in Sir George Brown's (the Light) Division,
all must remember, together with the Second Division,
battle of the Alma, and sustained the hottest fire of the
Troubridge was in front of his men throughout that trying
ten officers of the 7th fell under the fire of the enemy:
er, left the field without a wound. At the battle of Inker-
had charge of the outposts of the first brigade of his divi-
also of the Five-gun Battery. The position entrusted to
commanded for a considerable time by the Russian field
and also by some of those in front of the place, as well as
und Bastion; but on the other hand, his guns had again
opportunities of playing upon the dense columns of in-
h which the Russian generals attempted to break into and
our camp. About mid-day, when many officers of the 7th
, a round shot from one of the bastions of the place struck
e, and carried off his right leg and left foot. Determined
ve his guns, he refused to be carried to the rear, but as
the ground caused two bombardiers to raise his shattered
ve the level of his body, and bind up his legs, to diminish
f blood; after which he continued his command, heroically
and cheering his men until relieved by superior orders.
lan alluded generally to Troubridge in his despatch on the
akermann, as having, "although desperately wounded, be-
th great gallantry and composure." Fuller justice to his
nd fortitude is done in the despatch of Captain Lushing-
commander of the Naval Brigade, to Admiral Dundas. Sir
Troubridge was conveyed to England in January 1855, and
Portsmouth. He was made a brevet Lieutenant-Colonel
mber, 1854, and has since received 584*l.* in consideration
s of his leg and foot. He was subsequently appointed
mp to her Majesty, and became a full Colonel. In July
received the decoration of C.B. Sir T. Troubridge has
manual entitled "Principles of the Minor Operations of
m the French of Lallemand.

**, THE RIGHT REV. DR. M'HALE, ROMAN CA-
ARCHBISHOP OF,** a man of powerful talents and fana-
tion, whose political influence and position in Ireland, both
clesiastics and laity, have been most painfully exercised
ay occasions, was born in 1792, in the village of Tubbema-
the parish of Adergoole, county Mayo. He received his

early education in the school of his native village, and his classical course at Castlebar; entered the College of Maynooth in 1807; and was ordained a priest in 1814; when he was appointed Lecturer and subsequently Professor, of Theology. In 1825 he was consecrated Bishop of Maronia *in partibus*, and coadjutor of Kildare. He succeeded to that see in 1834, on the death of Dr. Walton, whence, in the same year, he was translated to Tuam. While at Maynooth, Dr. M'Hale contributed largely to the periodical literature of the day; and published a series of controversial letters under the name of "Hierophilos," which then excited much interest. His appointment to the Archbishopric of Tuam was in opposition to the wishes of a large and influential English party, who desired to see the double cross hang upon a quieter and more passive bosom. One of the most violent outpourings of Archbishop M'Hale's wrath was his denunciation of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland as "godless." A provincial synod to consider the question was convened by him at Tuam, and in 1850 a National Synod was convened for the same purpose at Thurles, when the result was a majority of one bishop against the colleges.

TULLOCH, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., a Scholar and Theologian, Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, was born in 1822, at Tibbermuir, Perthshire, of which parish his father was for many years minister. He entered the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, St. Andrew's, about the year 1836, and after attending the literary and philosophical classes in that college

ok of Thoughts and Arguments originally treated," ne through many editions, and for which an annual opies is the best test of its acceptance with the public; yramid, to commemorate a Septuagint of Worthies;" Mind;" "The Crock of Gold;" "The Heart, a social Twins, a domestic novel;" and "A Thousand Lines;" ty of short poems. Perhaps no writer of a successful so determinedly written down as Mr. Tupper; cer- has ever had so much opposition from the critics, ne time been so richly rewarded by the patronage of

ABDU'L-MEDJID, SULTAN OF, was born on the 1823, and was but sixteen years of age when called to uther Mahmoud, whose death was announced on the 39, although it is supposed that it occurred some days ceremony of installation was performed on the 11th, girded with the sword of Osman, with all the ancient the sultan, unlike his great enemy lately departed nts for very little in the government of his country. l, however, be memorable for the important events s already led. He ascended the throne just as the empire were endeavouring to carve each his share out ve territory. The Turkish fleet had been lost by the Viceroy of Egypt was carrying on a most suc- n. The European powers interfered, and saved the occasion from external enemies; and then began an To introduce Western ideas of humanity and equal to Turkey was the object of Reschid Pasha in intro- nzimat, or reforming ordinance, promulgated in the e sultan's reign. It has encountered the steadfast he old Turkish party; who see clearly that whenever re acted upon in the land, Moslem ascendancy will be has improved to a great extent the condition of the ulation, but most of the evils which it was to extirpate the meantime, its immediate effect has been to y. The general character of the Tanzimat is stated of Reschid Pasha, which will be found in a preceding olde course adopted by the sultan, when Austria and led the surrender of the Hungarian fugitives, will not gotten. He is of a peaceful, timid disposition, yet he the unjust claims urged by Prince Menschikoff in a mighty army stood at the prince's beck on the s of the Black Sea, and a powerful fleet lay at Sebas- lucation is not that which a European prince should but it is better than a sultan ordinarily obtains. His to place him under the care of a French gentleman r, but the Koran was appealed to by the priesthood, edjid was doomed to ignorance. Indulgence in plea- e terrible inroads on his constitution. His personal

aspect has been thus described by a traveller:—"He is
middle stature, with jet-black hair, beard, and moustache, t
closely trimmed. His complexion is very pale, and he
aspect of the deepest melancholy. There is much kin
expression in his large, dark, and yet sorrowful eye, and
is singularly pleasing and musical. If the moralist wished
how little the possession of despotic power could do to se
piness, he need look no further than the countenance of t
hearted and most interesting prince." Opinions differ:
traveller, referring to the common opinion, remarks:—"
the English, catching it from each other, would say he
tremely thin, and looked jaded and worn out. To me he
on the contrary, to be of a good average stoutness; his fea
marked, but not handsome, and he appears above the
height rather. They said he looked dejected, jaded. Ho
to speculate in this way on the constantly serious deportm
Turk! all are serious—in Turkey it is etiquette so to be.
the paleness of his face any criterion of sickliness or healt
Moslems are so among the higher ranks." After the evacu
Sebastopol, the Emperor of the French forwarded to his maj
Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, with which he was i
at the close of the year 1855.

TUSCANY, LEOPOLD II., GRAND-DUKE OF, the
son of the Grand-Duke Ferdinand III., was born at Floren
[illegible] While Leopold was yet an infant his father wa

House of Austria, was he likely to view with favour the at-
s to wrest Lombardy from the hands of the Hapsburgs. The
l came when he could no longer control his position, and he
rew to await the subsidence of political f eling and the march
nts. A Republic was proclaimed during his absence, but
nly of brief duration: the victorious Austrians tolerating no
rregularities. The grand-duke returned to his capital amid
nstrations of joy, and on the 22d of April, 1850, a convention
gned, by which 10,000 Austrian soldiers should occupy Tus-
and support the authority of the sovereign. This convention
be considered as having been imposed on the grand-duke,
was then entirely in the hands of his powerful neighbours.
ad under it little or no control over the duchy, which was
governed by Radetzky. The Emperor's troops have since
withdrawn.

U.

HLAND, LUDWIG, who divides with Tieck the reputation
ng the greatest of the living Poets of Germany, was born on
5th of April, 1787, at Tubingen. Having studied law, he took
gree in 1810. He afterwards visited Paris, where he applied
lf to the study of the old French poets. After his return home,
d was employed in the department of the Minister of Justice
rtemburg; was elected to the second chamber in 1816; be-
Professor at Tubingen in 1829; but resigned his post in con-
nce of not being admitted to the chamber. At the regenera-
f Germany, in March 1848, the discarded name of Uhland
assumed political weight. The Wurtemburg ministry having
im as a delegate to Frankfort, he took part in the reorganisa-
f the congress. During the height of the Romantic period
d wrote his earlier poems, but the brightness of the imagery,
e purity and simplicity of the thoughts, elevated them above
ding influences. He sought materials for his poems among
aditions of all the nations of the west of Europe, but always
ed them with the pure German character and expression.
d has been always quite as much of a politician as a poet,
as entered into and expressed himself strongly on the various
s of politics that have in turn agitated the German people.
rincipal works are: "Ernest, Duke of Swabia," a tragedy;
is the Bavarian," a drama; "Dramatic Poems," "Walter of
ogelweide." Several of his ballads—"the Black Knight,"
Castle by the Sea," etc., are familiar to English readers by the
able translations in Longfellow's "Hyperion."

WINS, THOMAS, R.A., Painter, was born in Pentonville,
on, in 1783. Long and advantageously known to the public as

an illustrator of standard British classics, it was not un
residence of some years in Italy, and he had attained a
life when painters do not usually make any prominent a
their profession, that he achieved the distinguished repu
now enjoys. Like most painters of real mark, he sho
cations of his devotion to the fine arts at a very early
fortunately, however, his youthful enthusiasm was ch
thwarted by the disadvantages of the position in which
himself. Whilst yet a boy, he was placed under the car
known manufacturing engraver of the time, of the name
who enjoyed, by the vicarious exercise of his art, a co
reputation; supporting an expensive house, and living
of comparatively luxurious ease, upon the talents and
his pupils. In his establishment a plate would pas
almost as many hands as a new pin; each pupil being ex
the department, whether of sky, landscape, figure, back
etching, best suited to their peculiar capabilities. A
touches here and there for the purpose of harmonising t
work mode of execution, the plate was sent into the w
ostensible production of the employer, and thus enabl
realise a considerable income, without the exercise of ei
or industry on his own part. Smith's ignorance, howeve
wholly disadvantageous to the young painter; for it threw
his own resources, and helped to afford him a facility for t
sion of his pictorial conceptions which he might not othe

, then in the palmiest stage of its existence; but al-
airman of the Committee of Accounts was fain to ad-
ciety owed their loss as much to their own negligence
nesty of their servant, Mr. Uwins was called upon to
· deficiency. All his ambitious hopes and favourite
hus, for a time, prostrated; for to meet the instal-
h he was compelled to pay off the debt, he was forced to
nore exalted walks of the profession for those occupa-
h he could realise the largest amount of pounds,
pence. So closely, indeed, was he pressed, that his
ell a sacrifice to his exertions; and he had hardly
t payment when he was threatened with almost total
suspension from all labour, for a time, was the conse-
distressing visitation; and even after a long cessation
l employments, his vision remained too much im-
nt of his continuing to make water-colour drawings.
l recovery of sight, Mr. Uwins was commissioned by
e well known publisher of the first cheap edition of
ssics, to paint a series of portraits for engraving; and
d by this undertaking to visit Scotland, he set up his
urgh, for more than two years, as a portrait painter.
to London he resolved to put in execution his long-
ject of visiting Italy, whither he repaired in 1826.
ng awhile at Florence and Rome, circumstances led
; and the new views which dawned upon him in that
ness produced a change in the course of his study
l ultimately no reason to regret. In his excursions
y of Naples, and in his wanderings among the sur-
, he discovered a class of subjects for his pencil which
erto almost wholly untouched. The simplicity of the
picturesqueness of many of their ceremonies, and the
r costumes, supplied him with materials for pictures at
-to-p. In the intervals of his relaxation from portrait
essarily his chief occupation) he composed subjects
l, the manners and customs of the Neapolitans, which
attention of amateurs of all countries who happened
g in the neighbourhood. One of his earliest pictures
was purchased by the King of Belgium (then Prince
nother, executed for Lord Lilford, was applied for by
of the Museo Borbonico for the collection of the King
l many liberal commissions were given to him by Lord
Sir Matthew White Ridley, and other distinguished
fter passing some time at Naples, Mr. Uwins visited
e north of Italy; and he is one of the few painters
asm led them to make a pilgrimage to Urbino, the
Raffaelle. A series of drawings, representing the house
in which the immortal painter was born, with several
ing views of the city, were sent as a present by Mr.
earliest patron and friend, the late Sir Thomas Law-
, indeed, was Sir Thomas's estimation of Mr. Uwins'

efforts, that he gave him a commission for one of his Neapolitan subjects, at a price very far beyond his usual rate of charge for subjects at that period. Among the most striking of the pictures painted during his residence at Naples, more than one of which are widely known by successful and artist-like engravings, may be mentioned—"An English Child asleep in the hands of Brigands," "The Mandolin," "Children asleep in a Vineyard," "A Sleeping Peasant Girl," and "Dressing for the Festa." Mr. Uwins returned to England in 1831, and exhibited at the Royal Academy a picture, which, from the novelty of the subject, and the admirable style in which it was treated, obtained for him no inconsiderable celebrity. It represents "The Interior of a Saint Manufactory at Naples;" one of those ateliers which supply the carved and painted images which are deemed indispensable to the worship of the Church of Rome. Crucifixions, Madonnas, Saints, Angels, and Souls in Purgatory, are lying about in "most admired disorder;" and in various stages of completion. The chief manufacturer, with his tools in his hand, is suspending his pious labours to strike a bargain with two Capuchin friars, who are desirous of obtaining for their convent, at the cheapest possible rate, a group of finely finished cherubs with rosy faces and gilded wings. The journeymen fabricators of deities are engaged, some in adjusting the joints of angels, to which the power of motion is to be imparted, and others in painting, with the fiercest vermilion, the flames and tortures of condemned souls.

Among the finished figures a Madonna is conspicuous, standing on the moon, and crowned with stars; whilst cherubs are

in 1836. In 1842 he was appointed Keeper of Her Ma- Pictures, and in 1847 Keeper of the National Gallery in on to Sir Charles Eastlake, who retired from the post a short fore. The cabal which had so far prevailed against Sir Eastlake as to induce him to resign that situation, was successful in driving Mr. Uwins from it also. The Keeper- the National Gallery and the Secretaryship to the Trustees, r held by General Thwaites, are now combined at a salary ies as large as was received by Sir Charles Eastlake, or by ms; whilst Sir Charles has become the stipendiary Director, ary of 1000*l.* a-year.

V.

'GHAN, THE REV. ROBERT, D.D., Editor of the "British ly Review," is the Principal of the Lancashire Independent Manchester. He was formerly minister of a chapel at ton, and Professor of Ancient and Modern History in the ty College, London. He has distinguished himself by his in favour of popular education, and as an historian has some notice. "The Age and Christianity." "John de , a Monograph," "A History of England under the Stuarts," ed by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, ongst his chief publications. As the founder of the "British ly Review,' it is admitted on all hands that he has achieved mon success.

RDI, GIUSEPPE, the most popular Italian Composer of , is the only successor of Bellini and Donizetti, whose works, irs, have gained European celebrity. His principal pieces to the class of the opera seria, or lyrical tragedy. The ardi," produced nearly twenty years ago, made an immense ion throughout Italy, and laid the foundation of his fame. ubsequent works, the most remarkable are "Nabucodonosor" buchadnezza), "Ernani," (founded on Victor Hugo's tra- the "Due Foscari," "Attila," "Macbeth," the "Masnadieri," don the "Robbers" of Schiller), "Luisa Miller," "Rigoletto," e "Trovatore." The "Masnadieri" was written for Her 's Theatre, and produced in 1847, with Jenny Lind for the ; but it entirely failed here, although it has since been suc- in Italy. His last opera, the "Trovatore," has had great , not only in Italy but in Germany and France; but it has been performed in England. Notwithstanding Verdi's pre- popularity, he is less esteemed by sound critics than his pre- rs Bellini and Donizetti; to whom he is inferior both in re power and in con-tructive skill.

VERNET, HORACE, the eminent French Historical Painter, was born in Paris, in 1789, and manifested a taste for painting at an early age. He is a member of a family long celebrated in the annals of art in France. After making some attempts in the classical manner of David, Vernet joined the innovators who were then endeavouring to bring about a more natural style; one which should imitate nature instead of the antique; and since military subjects were then the order of the day, he determined, while gratifying the public taste, to represent real French soldiers instead of the Bacchuses and Apollos who hitherto figured in French uniform. Among his earlier works are the "Taking of the Redoubt," the "Dog of the Regiment," the "Horse of the Trumpeter," the "Halt of French Soldiers," the "Battle of Tolosa," the "Barrier of Clichy," the "Soldier Labourer," the "Soldier of Waterloo," the "Last Cartridge," and "Death of Poniatowski;" which followed each other in rapid succession, and found much more favour with the multitude than with artists of the higher school. In 1819 he painted the "Massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo," now in the Luxembourg; and about this same time the battles of Jemappes, Valmy, Hanau, and Montmirail. In 1822 the entry to the Exhibition at the Louvre was refused to M. Vernet's works, on account of their "seditious" tendency; and the artist accordingly made an exhibition-room of his studio, had a catalogue printed, and presented to the public a numerous collection of battles, hunts, landscapes, and portraits. In 1826 he was admitted a member of the Institute; and in 1830 was appointed to succeed

9. His only daughter married Paul Delaroche. She was dy for love of whom poor Léopold Robert destroyed him-

LLEMAIN, ABEL-FRANCOIS, a French Author and Poli- was born in Paris, June 11, 1791. He received a careful ion, and gave promise at an early age of future celebrity. putation was so soon established, that he was promoted to the of Rhetoric in the Lyceum of Charlemagne before he reached e of twenty. In 1811 he was appointed to deliver the Latin ue at the distribution of the prizes, and acquitted himself great *éclat;* and shortly afterwards he came forward as an , and won the prize proposed by the Academy for the best on Montaigne. His discourse on the "Advantages and In- iency of Criticism," also won him the academic prize. This livered in April 1814; Paris was at that time occupied by the and the young lecturer prefaced his discourse with a glowing upon the Allied Sovereigns, both collectively and individually. anegyric was remembered against him in after years. After ond Restoration he became Professor of Eloquence to the y of Letters. About the same time he entered the ministry as of the department of printing and publishing; and was after- named *maître des requêtes* to the Council of State. But he had been a thorough Legitimist, and in 1827, finding himself in tion to the Government, he retired from office. In his pro- ship he was occupied from 1816 to 1826, with some interrup- n lecturing on the literary history of the fifteenth, sixteenth, eventeenth centuries, of which two opening discourses are all ave been preserved. In 1819 he wrote his "History of Crom- and two years afterwards became a member of the Academy. the Revolution of July he abandoned his chair and his y labours, and devoted himself wholly to politics. In 1830 s elected a Member of the Chamber of Deputies for the de- ent of the Eure; in 1832 he was raised to the dignity of Peer nce, and received the appointment of Vice-President of the Council of Public Instruction; and in 1839 became Minister blic Instruction, which office he held until 1844. M. Ville- principal works are the "Vie de Cromwell," "Cours de Lit- re Française," and "Discours et Mélanges Littéraires." As tician he has always been a Liberal Conservative; a zealous te for the liberty of the press; and after the Revolution of s warm supporter of the Government of July. Of late years lemain has been living a retired life, taking part in neither lities nor the literature of the day.

GEL, EDWARD, Astronomer, at present in Central Africa, son of Dr. Carl Vogel, director of the principal school at Leip- d was born on the 7th of March, 1820. He received his educa- n astronomer first at his native town and afterwards at Berlin, Professor J. T. Encke, the astronomer royal. Having been en-

an illustrator of standard British
residence of some years in Italy, a
life when painters do not usually
their profession, that he achieved
now enjoys. Like most painters
cations of his devotion to the fi
fortunately, however, his youthf
thwarted by the disadvantages of
himself. Whilst yet a boy, he was
known manufacturing engraver of
who enjoyed, by the vicarious ex
reputation; supporting an expen
of comparatively luxurious ease,
his pupils. In his establishmen
almost as many hands as a new pi
the department, whether of sky, l
etching, best suited to their pec
touches here and there for the pu
work mode of execution, the plat
ostensible production of the emp
realise a considerable income, wit
or industry on his own part. Smi
wholly disadvantageous to the you
his own resources, and helped to a
sion of his pictorial conceptions w
attained. On leaving Mr. Smith's
student of the Royal Academy, and
of Sir Charles Bell. In order to
himself during his noviciate, he
making designs for ornamental pu
others, who employed him to m
ration at Oxford, at which Warr
received the degree of Doctor of Ci
Hart Milman was classical prizem
copies for the engraved Galleries
Tresham, and Ottley. In 1811
ber of the Society of Painters in
tion he officiated as Secretary. H
that of making designs for books, a
his works appended to some of t
standard authors, diffused his na
branch of his art could have done;
signs entitles him to rank as a
Smirke, Howard, and Westall.
south of France, for the purpose of
of the Vintage, which, however, he
until 1848, when it was commission
to England he was made responsib
for whom he had been thoughtless
who was Collector for the Societ

: one party representing him as a real musical reformer
st of great and original genius, whilst the other holds
a visionary in his notions, and extravagant and un-
in his music. The English public are not yet in a
o form a just estimate of his character; but in the
his dramatic pieces are more and more frequently per-
he principal theatres in Germany.

)LE, THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO,
er, and ex Minister of State, was born in the year 1806,
d at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he
e first English declamation prize, and also a prize for
say on the character and conduct of William III. Mr.
ving been called to the bar in 1831 by the Society
Inn, of which he is now a bencher, obtained a large
the Courts of Chancery; became a Queen's Counsel in
n the same year was elected Member of Parliament for
of Midhurst. He particularly distinguished himself
te which took place in 1849, on the question of the
Laws; and having now gained "the ear of the House,"
nmently in the discussion on the Ecclesiastical Titles
. On the accession of Lord Derby to office, Mr. Wal-
ed his practice at the Chancery bar to accept the post of
State for the Home Department; and in that capacity
inction of carrying through Parliament the measure for
the militia. After the general election, he resigned office
ty; but he has since taken an important part in the bu-
House of Commons, of which he is one of the mildest,
ve, and best informed members. As a lawyer, an essayist,
d a gentleman, Mr. Walpole is spoken of by his oppo-
peetable; but as a ready debater, a wary manœuvrer,
master of the prejudices and passions of a popular
hey represent him as very deficient. Mr. Walpole is
an of the Great Western Railway.

R, JOHN, M.P., and principal Proprietor of the
wspaper, was born in London in 1818. Having been
Eton and taken honours at Exeter College, Oxford,
raduated B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, he was, in 1847, called
at Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Walter, desirous of a place
nt, contested Nottingham in 1843, but without suc-
ss, however, the good fortune to be returned by the
847, and has since continued to represent that borough
al Conservative, who will advocate those measures which
common support of moderate Whigs and moderate
he name which the member for Nottingham bears is
ssociated with the history of what Burke called "The
ate." It was a Walter who, on the 1st of January,
shed the first number of the "Times." It was the
ter, father of the member for Nottingham, who raised

later efforts, that he gave him a co
nan subjects, at a price very far be
small subjects at that period. An
mens painted during his residenc
which are widely known by successf
he manufactured—" An English Child
" The Mandolin," " Children ask
Peasant Girl," and " Dressing for
to England in 1851, and exhibited
which, from the novelty of the s
which it was treated, obtained for
It represents " The Interior of a S
of those workers which supply the
are deemed indispensable to the
Crucifixions, Madonnas, Saints, A
here lying about in " most adv
stages of completion. The chief
his hand, is suspending his pious l
Capuchin friars, who are desirous
the cheapest possible rate, a gro
rosy faces and gilded wings. The
are engaged, some in adjusting
power of motion is to be imparte
the fairest vermilion, the flames
arms. Among the finished figures
ing on the moon, and crowned
supporting her drapery, the folds
fusion of her flaxen curls, display
representations of the Queen of He
ships. St. Michael and the Drag
follow various saints, with old Jann
protector of the city. The foreg
peasants bringing their household
painted and repaired. In this pi
things in a ridiculous point of vie
while is simple matter of fact,
lightened Catholic town abroad,
Perhaps the satire is the more seve
this chef-d'œuvre could not well be
nanity was accordingly taken to cle
Royal Academy; an honour which
Of the many charming pictures
last twenty years, " Neapolitan Pe
" The Feats of the Madonna del
of Naples," and " Children in Pr
occur. The first-mentioned pict
Gallery of British Art." The love
figures, the beauty of the children h
grace of its composition, and the
in the highest rank of modern

of R. A. in 1836. In 1842 he was appointed Keeper of Her Majesty's Pictures, and in 1847 Keeper of the National Gallery in succession to Sir Charles Eastlake, who retired from the post a short time before. The cabal which had so far prevailed against Sir Charles Eastlake as to induce him to resign that situation, was equally successful in driving Mr. Uwins from it also. The Keepership of the National Gallery and the Secretaryship to the Trustees, the latter held by General Thwaites, are now combined at a salary four times as large as was received by Sir Charles Eastlake, or by Mr. Uwins; whilst Sir Charles has become the stipendiary Director, at a salary of 1000*l.* a-year.

V.

VAUGHAN, THE REV. ROBERT, D.D., Editor of the "British Quarterly Review," is the Principal of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester. He was formerly minister of a chapel at Kensington, and Professor of Ancient and Modern History in the University College, London. He has distinguished himself by his writings in favour of popular education, and as an historian has obtained some notice. "The Age and Christianity," "John de Wycliffe, a Monograph," "A History of England under the Stuarts," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, are amongst his chief publications. As the founder of the "British Quarterly Review,' it is admitted on all hands that he has achieved no common success.

VERDI, GIUSEPPE, the most popular Italian Composer of the day, is the only successor of Bellini and Donizetti, whose works, like theirs, have gained European celebrity. His principal pieces belong to the class of the opera seria, or lyrical tragedy. The "Lombardi," produced nearly twenty years ago, made an immense impression throughout Italy, and laid the foundation of his fame. Of his subsequent works, the most remarkable are "Nabucodonosar" (or Nebuchadnezza), "Ernani," (founded on Victor Hugo's tragedy), the "Due Foscari," "Attila," "Macbeth," the "Masnadieri," (founded on the "Robbers" of Schiller), "Luisa Miller," "Rigoletto," and the "Trovatore." The "Masnadieri" was written for Her Majesty's Theatre, and produced in 1847, with Jenny Lind for the heroine; but it entirely failed here, although it has since been successful in Italy. His last opera, the "Trovatore," has had great success, not only in Italy but in Germany and France; but it has not yet been performed in England. Notwithstanding Verdi's present popularity, he is less esteemed by sound critics than his predecessors Bellini and Donizetti; to whom he is inferior both in inventive power and in *con*structive skill.

lied several important works. He is a Queen's Counsel, and
s the important office of Recorder of Hull.

VATT, JAMES HENRY, one of the most eminent historical
-Engravers of our age, or indeed of any period, as his "Pro-
ion of the Flitch of Bacon," after Stothard, and his "Highland
vers' Departure," after Landseer, abundantly attest, was born in
don in 1799. At the age of seven years he was placed at Mon-
s well-known academy at Kentish Town, where he remained
l he was sixteen, and learned as much as was usually taught in
ate schools at that time of day. His love of drawing, which
ns to have been intuitive, displayed itself at a very early age;
his first rude knowledge of the use of the burin may be said to
e been derived from a schoolfellow, who afterwards made a re-
ble figure in the world of letters as a poet and romancist. This
h, the *fidus Achates* of his boyhood, and his fellow-probationer
he art of engraving, was no other than the amiable but unhappy
ry Neele, the author of many pleasing poems and novelettes. A
the senior of Watt, of studious habits, if a passion for desultory
ing may be so characterised, Neele devoted whatever portion of
playhours he could spare from poetry and romance, to an amuse-
t which appears to have excited in no slight degree the wonder
admiration of his companion; that of making frenzied cuts
a mysterious-looking instrument upon a piece of copper, which
usually carried about with him. This instrument was no other
a burin, with which he was making his first essay in the art

secundum artem. We have elsewhere described the
he workshop of a manufacturing engraver, and the
ciple upon which both profit and fame were often
e master. Heath was a man of acknowledged taste
an engraver, and of kindly and even generous im-
e merely perpetuated a vicious system, which had
d long before by his predecessors. His pupils were
e direction of an experienced overlooker, whose
t and duty it was to extract as much profitable
them as possible. This was best achieved by con-
lmost exclusively to those peculiar branches of their
they displayed the greatest amount of dexterity.
on of labour, however injurious to the apprentice,
of no ordinary profit to the master; as each part of
executed by the hand that could perform it the
process of harmonising the respective tasks having
shed, a plate of high finish, if not of great artistic
s the result. Rapidity of execution was thus attained
of qualifications of a much higher order, and habits
which had to be eradicated thereafter. Watt must
imself a great deal which he could never have learned
system; for he has often been heard to affirm
r portion of his career was sedulously occupied
all that had been taught him during those seven
f probation; but we think he can hardly deny that
of the marvellous dexterity in handling the burin,
nown to possess, was acquired during that distaste-
ship. What he has taught himself, however,
sl from the fact, that, independently of a facility of
ch has hardly been approached since the days of
one of the most accurate draughtsmen that ever took
d. In the execution of his flesh tones he is altogether
al; obtaining invariably the brilliancy and softness
rise this department of his art by the daring fewness
elaborate multiplication of his touches. This power
ed in a remarkable degree in his exquisite transcript
vely and graceful composition, "The Procession of
y Stothard; which has all the brightness and soft-
ly finished picture, although engraved from a sepia
ent in the richness and brilliancy by which the oil-
tothard's best time were usually characterised. Be-
cession," which was executed as a labour of love
suggested by himself, and altogether at his own risk,
engraved the "Highland Drovers' Departure," after
ndseer; "May-day in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,"
eslie; "Susannah and the Elders," after Caracci
llery); "A Courtyard in the Olden Time," after
eer; and (his latest work) "Christ Blessing little
Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A. The last-mentioned
not yet published, but is fast approaching towards

pletion; and by those who may be enabled to compare it with
original, cannot fail to be pronounced one of the finest en-
ings which has ever been produced in this or any other
ntry. It has all the grace and beauty, without any of the
leness, of the picture. The only book-plates we remember to
e met with from Mr. Watt's burin are three, executed for Mr.
ric Watts; the "Portrait of Lady Dover," after Sir Thomas
rrence, a plate a few inches square for which he received one
ndred and fifty guineas; the "Portrait of Mrs. Alaric Watts," after
E. Chalon; an ideal portrait of "Ninon de l'Enclos," after
art Newton; and "Twelfth Night," from Smirke, for Heath's
nakspeare." These little plates, which have had a world-wide re-
ation, are among the most exquisite specimens of book illustra-
s ever executed. Mr. Watt is a member of the Institut His-
que of France.

WATTS, ALARIC ALEXANDER, Poet, Journalist, and Writer
the Belles Lettres, was born in London on the 16th of March,
0. "There are few persons," says a popular modern critic, "in the
dle and upper ranks of life who, in their meditative moments
by or of melancholy, do not feel that they are thinking poetry.
who do not recall, unconsciously, from the recesses of their
nory, some snatches of sympathetic song. The poetical pieces
monly summoned by this electric process belong, perhaps, in
ue proportion, to a single mind, which has contrived to place
lf *en rapport* with a wider circle than usual of the refined and

controversy; one party representing him as a real musical reformer and an artist of great and original genius, whilst the other holds him to be a visionary in his notions, and extravagant and unintelligible in his music. The English public are not yet in a condition to form a just estimate of his character; but in the meantime his dramatic pieces are more and more frequently performed at the principal theatres in Germany.

WALPOLE, THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO, M.P., Lawyer, and ex-Minister of State, was born in the year 1806, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the first English declamation prize, and also a prize for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. Mr. Walpole having been called to the bar in 1831 by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is now a bencher, obtained a large practice in the Courts of Chancery; became a Queen's Counsel in 1846; and in the same year was elected Member of Parliament for the borough of Midhurst. He particularly distinguished himself in the debate which took place in 1849, on the question of the Navigation Laws; and having now gained "the ear of the House," figured prominently in the discussion on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851. On the accession of Lord Derby to office, Mr. Walpole sacrificed his practice at the Chancery bar to accept the post of Secretary of State for the Home Department; and in that capacity had the distinction of carrying through Parliament the measure for embodying the militia. After the general election, he resigned office with his party; but he has since taken an important part in the business of the House of Commons, of which he is one of the mildest, least offensive, and best-informed members. As a lawyer, an essayist, a scholar, and a gentleman, Mr. Walpole is spoken of by his opponents as respectable; but as a ready debater, a wary manœuvrer, a dexterous master of the prejudices and passions of a popular assembly, they represent him as very deficient. Mr. Walpole is now Chairman of the Great Western Railway.

WALTER, JOHN, M.P., and principal Proprietor of the "Times" newspaper, was born in London in 1818. Having been educated at Eton and taken honours at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, he was, in 1847, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Walter, desirous of a place in Parliament, contested Nottingham in 1843, but without success. He had, however, the good fortune to be returned by the electors in 1847, and has since continued to represent that borough as a "Liberal Conservative, who will advocate those measures which obtain the common support of moderate Whigs and moderate Tories." The name which the member for Nottingham bears is intimately associated with the history of what Burke called "The Fourth Estate." It was a Walter who, on the 1st of January, 1788, published the first number of the "Times." It was the late Mr. Walter, *father of the member* for Nottingham, who raised

fortunes of the family had been then long on the decline, and rther decadence, owing to the improvidence of one of its mem followed hard upon the death of this excellent man. Much e property which had formerly belonged to the Wattses had sacrificed to the stubborn loyalty of their adherence to the royal e; and the South-Sea Bubble completed what their devoted iership had begun. Dr. Watts, in spite of the political bias tried loyalty of his ancestors, married a lady who was a direct endant of Whalley the regicide. "He lived usefully," says olls, "and died universally respected." He left, as he thought, mpetency to his daughter-in-law, that would enable her to edu her children; but the property was thrown into Chancery (a dly suit, of course), where it remained for upwards of twenty s, until it terminated, as such suits usually do, in the absorp by the costs of the respective attornies, of the whole of the s in the honest and careful custody of the Court. A small ritance from her own father enabled this lady to keep the from the door. A widowed wife, however, separated by mutual ent from her husband, on the sole ground of incompatibility of her, and stipulating only to be allowed the unmolested possession r children, she was fain to accept of a nomination to Christ's pital for her eldest son, which was offered to her by one of the esentatives of the county of Leicester, as a mark of respect for father-in-law. The little blue-coat boy (William Mosley Watts) ressed most favourably, and after the usual term of probation at ol and elsewhere, established an academy of his own, in the first

in a single year than he had learned elsewhere in seven. e seems to have been a worthy man, and a respectable scholar; e boy was earning nothing, and desired to be independent; so, year and a half of very hard scholastic labour, he and his y instructor parted with mutual regret and good will. After l experiments, which, in all but the amount of remuneration, anything but satisfactory, the young poet settled down as tutor rivate family residing in the neighbourhood of Manchester, he was uniformly treated rather as a son than as a dependant. 22 he published a small volume of poems, entitled "Poetical hes," with engravings by Heath from designs by Stothard, ich five editions were called for within a very short period. of the lyrics contained in this little *brochure* have become r known to the public, in numerous collections of poetry pub- in this country and in America; "Ten Years Ago," "The Horn," "To Octavia," "I Think of Thee," and "Kirkstall Revisited" more especially; and have been warmly praised by sworth, Coleridge, Southey, Montgomery, Campbell, Rogers, ther eminent contemporaries, with whom they were the means nging the author acquainted. In the latter part of 1822, Mr. 's booksellers having purchased the copyright of the "Leeds igencer," a journal which was then at a very low ebb, tempted by an offer which would be considered fabulous in these days cap literature, to undertake its editorship. Having accepted proposal, he took up his residence in Leeds, where he re- d nearly three years. In those days the factory system was in rst phase, and every attempt to suggest a mitigation of its s was indignantly resented. Finding that the Leeds Infirmary rowded with patients more or less mutilated by machinery, Watts ventured to publish an article in the "Intelligencer," g upon all owners of cloth mills to incur the comparatively g expense of fencing, or as it used to be termed, boxing off machinery. With the exceptions of his friend the late Michael r, and James Montgomery, and two or three philanthropic mill- s, the suggestion appears to have given general offence through- e district; nay, was visited in several quarters by the withdrawal subscriptions of the dissentients. Although the number of ful accidents by machinery had become alarmingly large, and medy was simple and comparatively inexpensive, the recom- ation was resisted with the utmost pertinacity, as an improper n impertinent interference. On resigning the editorship of the ds Intelligencer," however, for the purpose of establishing a ar journal ("The Manchester Courier") in Manchester, Mr. s had the satisfaction of leaving it in a far more prosperous tion than that in which he had found it; and he and its pro- rs parted with mutual esteem and good will. It was whilst yet eds that a proposal was made to him by Messrs. Hurst and nson, the London publishers of Sir Walter Scott, to co-operate them in the publication of an annual volume on the plan of the

-known German pocket-books edited by Goethe, Schiller, and r eminent German *littérateurs*. Mr. Watts's notion was, that ms and short prose sketches from the most popular writers of day, might be associated in such a work with highly-finished -engravings from the best examples of the English school of ting. With this view, he selected some of the finest works of ner, Leslie, Newton, Stothard, Roberts, Allston, Romney, Law e, Collins, Danby, Martin, and other eminent British painters, placed them in the hands of Heath, Finden, Watt, Goodall, , and other eminent engravers. The first volume was published 824, and its success was unequivocal. Of some of the succeed volumes from 14,000 to 15,000 copies were called for. It has n a fashion with the newspaper press of late years to depre e the Annuals of that day whenever they have found occasion to r to them. Yet it cannot be denied that some of the most ex site works of art ever produced in this country appeared in the iterary Souvenir," and that many of the most popular lyrics of rdsworth, Campbell, Coleridge, Southey, Montgomery, the witts, Praed, Hervey, Procter, L. E. L., and others, were pub ed from time to time in its pages. The great success of the iterary Souvenir" created a powerful competition, of which eath's Keepsake" and the "Amulet" led the van, and esta hed an honourable rivalry with that publication. For a time, vever, all went "merry as a marriage-bell;" but at length authors, poets more especially, began to find that the Christmas sale their works, as gift-books, had been seriously affected by

his vocation *secundum artem*. We have elsewhere described the economy of the workshop of a manufacturing engraver, and the vicarious principle upon which both profit and fame were often realised by the master. Heath was a man of acknowledged taste and genius as an engraver, and of kindly and even generous impulses; and he merely perpetuated a vicious system, which had been organised long before by his predecessors. His pupils were all under the direction of an experienced overlooker, whose especial object and duty it was to extract as much profitable labour from them as possible. This was best achieved by confining them almost exclusively to those peculiar branches of their art in which they displayed the greatest amount of dexterity. Such a division of labour, however injurious to the apprentice, was a source of no ordinary profit to the master; as each part of the work was executed by the hand that could perform it the best; and the process of harmonising the respective tasks having been accomplished, a plate of high finish, if not of great artistic excellence, was the result. Rapidity of execution was thus attained at the expense of qualifications of a much higher order, and habits were acquired which had to be eradicated thereafter. Watt must have taught himself a great deal which he could never have learned under such a system; for he has often been heard to affirm that the after portion of his career was sedulously occupied in unlearning all that had been taught him during those seven dreary years of probation; but we think he can hardly deny that some portion of the marvellous dexterity in handling the burin, which he is known to possess, was acquired during that distasteful apprenticeship. What he has taught himself, however, may be inferred from the fact, that, independently of a facility of execution which has hardly been approached since the days of Strange, he is one of the most accurate draughtsmen that ever took a burin in hand. In the execution of his flesh tones he is altogether without a rival; obtaining invariably the brilliancy and softness which characterise this department of his art by the daring fewness rather than the elaborate multiplication of his touches. This power he has exhibited in a remarkable degree in his exquisite transcript of that most lovely and graceful composition, "The Procession of the Flitch," by Stothard; which has all the brightness and softness of a highly finished picture, although engraved from a sepia drawing, deficient in the richness and brilliancy by which the oil-paintings of Stothard's best time were usually characterised. Beside the "Procession," which was executed as a labour of love from a design suggested by himself, and altogether at his own risk, Mr. Watt has engraved the "Highland Drovers' Departure," after Sir Edwin Landseer; "May-day in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," after C. R. Leslie; "Susannah and the Elders," after Caracci (National Gallery); "A Courtyard in the Olden Time," after Sir E. Landseer; and (his latest work) "Christ Blessing little Children," by Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A. The last-mentioned engraving is not *yet published*, but is fast approaching towards

completion; and by those who n
the original, cannot fail to be p
gravings which has ever been
country. It has all the grace
feebleness, of the picture. The
have met with from Mr. Watt's
Alaric Watts; the "Portrait of
Lawrence, a plate a few inches
hundred and fifty guineas; the "
A. E. Chalon; an ideal portra
Stuart Newton; and "Twelfth
"Shakspeare." These little plate
putation, are among the most ex
tions ever executed. Mr. Watt
torique of France.

WATTS, ALARIC ALEXAN
on the Belles Lettres, was born
1799. "There are few persons," s
middle and upper ranks of life
of joy or of melancholy, do not
and who do not recall, uncons
memory, some snatches of symp
commonly summoned by this e
undue proportion, to a single n
itself *en rapport* with a wider c
intellectual of its fellows. The
over the heart, defeats the claim
tion; for his thoughts are *ours;*
fancy are its native produce; and
that haunt and bewitch our ear
inborn music of our own soul.
Fireside' are words of power
tears; the 'Youngling of the Fl
—becomes the dove of our weary
by the memories of 'Ten Year
the brow we love is associated
and 'The Death of the First-bo
agonies and consolations, and t
gentle mother trying to impart th
are the tithes of only a few of cer
of the present day will feel to w
nary circumstances of life; and
constantly reminded of it by nu
lish poetry, many of them are i
the fact after reflection, tha tthey
Watts." Nor is it as a poet onl
our pages. "There is no living
" to whom British art is so much
Although many years have pass

s then paid to Italy. On his return, in 1847, the highest
were again obtained by him in Westminster Hall. Of
colossal oil-pictures, "Echo," and "Alfred inciting the
to Maritime Enterprise," the latter secured for him one
hree highest class prizes of 500*l.*; and, together with the
of Pickersgill and Cross, (the latter having gained a
lass prize), were purchased by the Commissioners. It is
one of the Committee-rooms of the New Houses. In the
," together with dramatic power and masterly drawing,
ere peculiarities and failures; much pedantic imitation of
man and Florentine Schools, and a studied abstinence
lour. At the British Institution, in 1848, Mr. Watts exhi-
o pictures far more faithful to his genius; which proved
sets of his "Alfred" to have been wilful ones. His "Paolo
ancesca," and "Orlando pursuing the Fata Morgana," were
able compositions; poetic in feeling as elevated in purpose:
our and tone very noble, deep, and luminous; the figure of
ca and the floating form of the Fata Morgana both exquisitely
d. At the Academy in the same year was exhibited his full-
portrait of Lady Holland, reminding one of the Venetian
in its earnest character and deep harmony of colour. At
demy in 1849, equally unnoticed by the general public, was
fe's Illusions," a picture of the class of the "Fata Morgana:"
l in art, and imaginative, if somewhat dreamy and confused.
, in 1850, an important picture from his pencil was hung
ight,—"The Good Samaritan;" dedicated to and painted in
of the philanthropic Thomas Wright of Manchester. The
ubsequently presented it to the Town Hall of Manchester.
er appearances in Trafalgar Square have been irregular
important: chiefly portraits (among them one of Henry
, displaying peculiar effects, and power of a kind not calcu-
win its way with the many. To this fact, and to much indul-
n *experiment*, may be attributed his not becoming so widely
as his real powers of mind and hand, and his lofty aims
tainments, should have made him. Latterly indeed, fail-
alth, failing self-confidence, and the still more serious lack
quate stimulus to exertion, (both in the artist's character
his circumstances), have almost withdrawn him from the
work-day arena of professional competition. For the New
s of Parliament, Mr. Watts has executed one of the frescos
Poets' Hall,—"St. George welcomes the Dragon," from
r, finished in 1853. In this work the painter has had to
l with the difficulties of a very bad light; and has aimed at
aining the pure, broad, simple qualities of the Florentine
of Fresco. An offer to paint in fresco the west end of Lin-
Inn Hall, on condition that the actual outlay should be de-
by the Benchers of that Inn,—an offer backed by the repre-
ons of Mr. Hardwick, the architect of the building,—was
y accepted by the lawyers. The large vacant space is to be
ed by an allegory representing the world's greatest law-

, including Moses, Confucius, Justinian, Charlemagne, &c. Watts is deeply versed—perhaps too deeply—in the schools of n painting. At the close of Haydon's Life, an interesting ion from his hand shows not only candour and intelligence powers of thought unusual (out of their own language) in ers.

EBSTER, THOMAS, R.A., a truly English Painter. Born ndon in 1800, he passed the early part of his life at Windsor, e his father was employed in the establishment of George III. rst exhibited at the Academy, in 1823, a portrait group; seldom until 1835; after which he continued to contribute regularly r more of those modest subjects which have secured him fame unobtrusive titles of his first pictures,—"The Soldier's Re" "A Committee of Taste," "Gunpowder Plot," "Birdcatchers," ate early persistence in the course wherein, after much patient mprovement, his chief success was achieved. As early as 1833 xhibited "A Village School,"—the theme so often handled ; in 1836, "Going into School" and "Coming Out of School," equent pictures,—"Returning from the Fair" (1837), "Bread" (1838), "Foot-ball" (1839), attracted each year general e. In 1840 his picture of "Punch" was followed by his elec- o an Associateship. "The Boy and many Friends" (of 1841) e Smile" and "The Frown," of which engravings have been d by the Art-Union to its subscribers, were still more popu- "The Grandmother," "The Impenitent," "Going to School"

WEIR, WILLIAM, Journalist, was born in Edinburgh about 1802. passing through the usual curriculum at the High School of city h turned his attention to legal studies, and was called e Scottish bar in 1826. Not making much progress in a ession at that time crowded with aspirants, and in which few ges had occurred for some years to reward its junior members, Weir became for a time editor of the "Edinburgh Literary nal," and having, in the discussions that preceded the passing e Reform Bill, distinguished himself by the exercise of a ready able style of writing, he was appointed Editor of the "Glasgow s,"—a post which he occupied for several years. He subsey removed to London, and after a time, became attached to taff of the "Daily News," upon which he has since remained, ying, it is understood, since the death of Mr. F. K. Hunt, the nsible post of Editor.

WESTMACOTT, SIR RICHARD, R.A., D.C.L., Sculptor, was in London, 1775. He went to Italy in 1792, where he studied for e under Canova. He succeeded Flaxman as Professor of Sculpin the Royal Academy in 1827, which post the learned sculptor holds. In 1837 he was knighted. He has not exhibited 1839. The list of the monumental works executed by Sir ard during his busy career would be a long one. His ideal s are all strictly classical in style. Among those best known are e Distressed Mother" (1822), which he executed three times, for the Marquis of Lansdowne; "Euphrosyne" (1837), in possession of the Duke of Newcastle; two statues—"Cupid" "Psyche," in that of the Duke of Bedford; and a large alto. o, "The Death of Horace," executed for the late Earl of Egre-

WESTMACOTT, RICHARD, Jun., R.A., Sculptor, son of Sir ard Westmacott, was born in London, 1799. He visited in 1820, and studied there for six years:—not, however, r any master. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1827; elected Associate in 1838, R.A. in 1849. Among his best works are "The Cymbal Player," (exhibited in 1832); in Duke of Devonshire's collection; "Venus and Ascanius" 1); "Venus instructing Cupid," alto relievos in Lord Elles. Gallery; "Paolo and Francesca" (1838), an alto relievo rd Lansdowne's possession; "Blue-Bell" (1836); and "The erfly" (1838); bas-reliefs full of grace and beauty, in Lord mere's collection. Westmacott excels in religious composi. Fine examples are the "Angel watching," part of a large mental group to the Ashburton family (1842); his bas-, "Go and Sin no more" (1850); recumbent monumental e of the late Archbishop of Canterbury (1870), in Canter. Cathedral; and one of the late Earl Hardwick at Wimpole. mental works and busts have, especially during the latter

well-known German pocket-books edited by Goethe, Schiller, and other eminent German *littérateurs*. Mr. Watts's notion was, that poems and short prose sketches from the most popular writers of the day, might be associated in such a work with highly-finished line-engravings from the best examples of the English school of painting. With this view, he selected some of the finest works of Turner, Leslie, Newton, Stothard, Roberts, Allston, Romney, Lawrence, Collins, Danby, Martin, and other eminent British painters, and placed them in the hands of Heath, Finden, Watt, Goodall, Pye, and other eminent engravers. The first volume was published in 1824, and its success was unequivocal. Of some of the succeeding volumes from 14,000 to 15,000 copies were called for. It has been a fashion with the newspaper press of late years to depreciate the Annuals of that day whenever they have found occasion to refer to them. Yet it cannot be denied that some of the most exquisite works of art ever produced in this country appeared in the "Literary Souvenir," and that many of the most popular lyrics of Wordsworth, Campbell, Coleridge, Southey, Montgomery, the Howitts, Praed, Hervey, Procter, L. E. L., and others, were published from time to time in its pages. The great success of the "Literary Souvenir" created a powerful competition, of which "Heath's Keepsake" and the "Amulet" led the van, and established an honourable rivalry with that publication. For a time, however, all went "merry as a marriage-bell;" but at length authors, and poets more especially, began to find that the Christmas sale of their works, as gift-books, had been seriously affected by these attractive little volumes, and were at no pains to conceal their chagrin at their success. Moore, Southey, Wordsworth, Montgomery, and Lamb complained (some of them with considerable bitterness) of the effect of the popularity of such books on their yearly profits, and set to work to write and talk them down accordingly. What the quality of the art included in the better class of Annuals really was may be inferred from the fact, that a majority of the subjects engraved in the "Literary Souvenir" have since been reproduced upon a scale commensurate with their importance, and have realised many thousands of pounds for their publishers. Of these may be instanced Leslie's "May-Day," "Sir Walter Scott," and "Duke and Duchess;" Lawrence's "Lady Dover;" Turner's "Ehrenbreitstein;" Collins's "Pet Lamb;" Newton's "Lovers' Quarrel" and "Forsaken;" and Danby's "Cleopatra." Ten volumes of the "Literary Souvenir" were published between 1824 and 1834, when it was discontinued. It was succeeded in 1835 by the "Cabinet of Modern Art," under the same editorship, of which three volumes only were published. That the taste for the fine arts created by these elegant works led to the institution of Art-Unions can hardly be doubted; associations which, so far as the pecuniary interests of artists are concerned, have replaced them with advantage: but if Mr. Watts's estimate of the sum expended by him in illustrated works (viz. 50,000*l.*) in the course of fourteen years be correct, and

the outlay of rival proprietors at all approached his own, something like half a million sterling must have been disbursed during that period among painters, engravers, *littérateurs*, printers, stationers, bookbinders, and others. The price paid in those days to such men as Watt, Le Keux, William Finden, etc., varying from 150*l.* to 200 guineas for a single engraving, would crowd an ordinary gift-book of the present day with better embellishments than form the usual pictorial attractions of such publications. The "Manchester Courier" was permanently established in less than a year, but early in 1825 Mr. Watts disposed of his interest in it, and returned to London to engage in more congenial pursuits. From 1827 to 1847 inclusive, he was more or less connected with the newspaper press; having established or assisted in establishing during that period upwards of twenty Conservative journals in town and country; several of which are now realising large incomes for their respective proprietors. In the early part of the year 1827 he was invited to co-operate with Mr. Charles Baldwin and Dr. Giffard in the establishment of the "Standard" evening newspaper: but having undertakings of his own which demanded his exclusive attention, he resigned his post in less than a year after the commencement of that journal. In 1833 he started a class journal devoted to the interests of the army and navy, entitled "The United Service Gazette," the first newspaper of the kind which had appeared in this country, and of which for upwards of ten years he was the sole editor and manager. During his connexion with the Gazette he advocated many military and naval reforms, which have since been carried out. He denounced from time to time the enormous waste of money that was then going on in the royal dockyards under the sanction of Sir James Graham and his protégé, Captain Sir William Symonds, and attempted to show that several millions of the public treasure had been expended upon the construction of ships which could never be rendered available as men-of-war, and which were often deficient in the requisites demanded in the most ordinary merchant-vessels. He also opposed, most strenuously, the system of promotion by purchase, and the undue privileges accorded to the Household troops over other regiments of the line. In 1843, disputes having arisen between Mr. Watts and his partner in the "United Service Gazette," it was violently wrested from him, and on his appeal to the Court of Chancery was directed to be sold by the Court. After many years' litigation, during which no fewer than five Chancery suits grew out of one, the money paid into court was pretty well exhausted, and the suits abandoned; leaving the original proprietor, by his connexion with that and other journals belonging to the same firm, and after ten years of assiduous labour, not only without remuneration for his time, but a large pecuniary loser besides. From 1841 to 1847 Mr. Watts became once more associated with the editorial staff of the "Standard;" but in the early part of the last-mentioned year he retired from all connexion with the newspaper press. In 1850 Mr. Watts published an edition of his select poetical writings,

under the title of "Lyrics of the Heart, with other Poems," illustrated by upwards of forty highly finished engravings, executed by artists who had been associated with him in his former publications. A few charming lyrics from the pen of his wife (the youngest sister of the late J. H. Wiffen, the accomplished translator of "Tasso" and of "Garcelasso de la Vega," and for many years private secretary and librarian to the late Duke of Bedford), are interspersed throughout its pages. Mrs. Watts has also written and edited several excellent volumes for young people, which have met with considerable success. One of the warmest admirers of the poetry of Alaric Watts was the late Sir Robert Peel. "Among the cordial and encouraging testimonies" (says Mr. Watts, in the preface to his "Lyrics of the Heart") "which these poems have from time to time called forth, was one from the virtuous and patriotic statesman whose recent melancholy death has been so deeply and universally deplored; the more gratifying, because wholly unsought and unexpected by me. 'It is not (said the late Sir Robert Peel, in a letter which I had the gratification to receive from him in the year 1826) 'from mere courtesy that I assure you that your name is respected by me. I have had the satisfaction of reading many of your poems. I particularly call to mind two—'The Death of the First-Born,' and 'My own Fireside;' to have written which would be an honourable distinction to any one.' Eighteen years afterwards, his recollection of these poems induced him to place at my disposal a Treasury appointment for my son; and, only a few months previous to his lamented death, I received an additional and unsolicited proof of the interest he continued to take in my welfare." In 1853 a pension of 100*l.* per annum upon the Civil List was conferred upon Mr. Watts by her Majesty, "in consideration of services rendered by him to literature and the fine arts." We may add that he has been an extensive contributor to the periodical press during the last thirty years, and has published several volumes of prose, of which he has not considered it worth his while to claim the paternity. Nearly twenty years ago a considerable speculator in reversions induced Mr. Watts to allow him to insure his life for ten thousand pounds. He is, however, in robust health at the present moment, having already survived the event long enough to have rendered the speculation a very unprofitable one indeed.

WATTS, GEORGE FREDERICK, a Painter, who greatly distinguished himself at the Westminster Hall competitions, and a worthy disciple of the great Italian Schools, was born in London in 1818. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1837: in that and succeeding years portraits, also some historical attempts; in 1840, "Isabella finding Lorenzo dead," from Boccaccio; in 1842, a scene from "Cymbeline." At Westminster Hall, in 1843, his cartoon of "Caractacus" obtained one of the three highest class prizes of 300*l.* and created sanguine hopes for his future career. A three-years'

ıy of the Inductive Sciences," 2 vols.; "The Elements of
including Polity," 2 vols.; the Bridgewater Treatise on
y; "Notes on Architecture of German Churches;" "Lec-
he History of Moral Philosophy in England;" "Lectures
natic Morality;" "Indications of the Creator," in answer
'estiges of Creation." Besides these he is the author of
ıcational mathematical works, and some works on Univer-
ıtion in connexion with University reform. Well-authen-
ımour also attributes to him the authorship of "The
of Worlds," an anonymous book which has made consi-
ɔise. Dr. Whewell has the reputation of being as ency-
l in his knowledge as his great contemporary Lord
n, and a curious anecdote is current in Cambridge illus-
this feature of his mind. The thing is said to have
while he was a Fellow of the College, before he was made
It was generally found that whatever subject turned up
Dr. (then Mr.) Whewell had more to say about it than
else, and the Fellows used, but always unsuccessfully, to
ırt some subject about which he knew nothing. As a
ı, one of them turned over the leaves of the "Ency-
Metropolitana" for some out-of-the-way subject, and hit
game of chess as it is played in China. After dinner this
ı commenced talking to his neighbour about this subject,
corrected in the middle of some statement by the ever-
ewell. Hoping to find the omniscient in a mistake, he
authority—the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." "Oh!"
Whewell, "that was my opinion when I wrote the article
you refer, but I have since seen reason to alter it."
his other accomplishments Professor Whewell is well-
ı archæology, and is a contributor to the literature of
chitecture.

JAMS, WILLIAM FENWICK, BRIGADIER-GENE-
.B., entered the Royal Artillery as Second Lieutenant in
promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in 1827, and to
ptain in 1840. From that date to 1843 he was employed
, and for his military services there received the brevet
lajor. Being subsequently sent to Erzeroum, to meet the
ınd Per-ian plenipotentiaries, he took part in the confer-
cesling the treaty of that city in May 1847, and for his
services on that occasion he was advanced to the brevet
ieutenant-Colonel. Having, in June 1848, been appointed
Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian
, he was, in 1852, admitted as a Companion of the Order
ath. In August, 1854, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, on
ninated Her Majesty's Commissioner with the Turkish
the East, was promoted to the local rank of Colonel,
r months later to that of Brigadier General. The glo-
tory won, under his auspices, on the heights above
the morning of the 29th of September, 1855, after the city

een invested for four months, first made the name of General
ams familiar to the British public, as a warrior with a cool head
brave heart. After the sanguinary battle had raged for well
eight hours, and General Mouravieff had exerted all the
which he had derived from nature, and all the ingenuity
he had gained from experience, the Russian troops under
ommand, after persevering so long as there remained a
e of success, were repulsed with immense loss. In acknow-
nent of his heroism on that memorable occasion, General
ams was nominated by the Queen of England a Knight Com-
n of the Order of the Bath, and honoured by the Sultan with
rank of "Mushir," or full General in the Turkish service.
passed on; and General Williams and his brave comrades
ll that brave men could do in defence of Kars, holding out
ly on the third of a soldier's rations. They were, however,
exed in the extreme; for matters daily grew worse and worse.
garrison was worn out by famine; many of them died of
er; so scarce were provisions, that horseflesh was reserved for
ospitals: and it is stated that the price even of cats rose to a
red piastres each. All around was death and despair, and it
become a mere question of starvation against time, when, on
14th of November, Mouravieff summoned the garrison to sur-
er. General Williams presided next day over a council of
ers, and their deliberations ended in a flag of truce being sent
e Russian general, to demand a suspension of hostilities and
rivilege of sending a courier to Erzeroum. An English officer

t he travelled in that country, Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, and last of all in England, where he married. The letters e while abroad, under the title of "Pencillings by the rst appeared in the "New York Mirror." In 1835 he pub- "Inklings of Adventure," a series of tales, which appeared ly in a London magazine under the signature of "Peter ." In 1837 he returned to the United States, and retired easant seat on the Susquehanna, where he resided two Early in 1839 he became one of the editors of the "Cor- literary gazette in New York; and in the autumn of the ar he came again to London, where, in the following he published "Loiterings of Travel," in two volumes, and Ways of Dying for a Husband." In 1840 appeared his ," and "Letters from under a Bridge." About the same wrote the descriptive portions of some pictorial works on n scenery and Ireland. In 1843, with Mr. G. P. Morris, ed the "New York Mirror," which had been discontinued ral years, first as a weekly, then as a daily gazette: but from it upon the death of his wife in 1844, and made visit to England, where he published "Dashes at Life 'ree Pencil," consisting of stories and sketches of European erican society. On his return to New York he issued his e works, which filled a closely-printed imperial octavo of several hundred pages. In October, 1846, he married a r of the Hon. Mr. Gunnel, and is now settled in New York, e is associated with Mr. Norris, as Editor of the "Home " a weekly gazette of literature. Mr. Willis belongs to what styled the Venetian school in letters. There is no drawing, h colouring in his pictures. His stories have little proba herence, or consistency; but the abundance of ornamental attered over his writings have gained for him considerable ty in America, and some readers in this country. A sister Willis has also gained a considerable amount of literary re- under the *nom de plume* of "Fanny Fern."

LIS, THE REV. ROBERT, F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor niversity of Cambridge, born at London in 1800. The most and enthusiastic scientific of our Archæologists. He is the of "Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and " (1840), one of the first books which introduced English ogists to a correct knowledge of Italian Gothic; of a very essay elucidating the "Nomenclature of the Middle Ages" of "The Architectural History of the Church of the Holy re," of a remarkable paper on the "Vaults of the Middle etc. Mr. Willis has also written a handbook on the ples of Mechanism" (1841), scientific papers (of investi- on the "Vowel Sounds," the "Mechanism of the Larynx," eth of Wheels." With the principles of architectural con- he is thoroughly conversant. He has been one of the pports of the Archæological Institute, since its first esta-

ment in 1843. From *its* annual meetings have been prepared
" Architectural Histories" of Canterbury, Winchester, York,
other cathedrals; histories exhaustive of the subject, and
ue, for their keen spirit of analysis, and their lucid illustrations
is examination of a building, the method of its first construc-
and of each successive change or addition is investigated;
this structural testimony compared with the recorded evidence
ontemporary chronicles. Professor Willis's oral explanation of
history of a cathedral, such as York, Lincoln, etc., is one of the
t features of the Institute's annual meeting. The clearness
compressed volubility of his exposition rivet and instruct all
ers. Next to having witnessed with your own eyes the build-
of one of our old cathedrals, or of any subsequent century's
ration thereof, is to hear the Professor describe how it was
. Under his hands the stones speak and give up their story.
he vestiges of an earlier erection, to be descried in that yet
ding,—of Norman, say, amid Early English or Decorated,—he
tes again the structure to which those vestiges belonged: as
essor Owen, with the help of a few bones, can construct an
nal, "which lived and roared before the flood." In Winchester
edral, for instance, the casual observer will only recognise a
pendicular (late Gothic) nave, of the 14th and 15th centuries.
essor Willis leads you behind the scenes, as it were; lays bare
still existing Norman core in piers and walls; and stone by
e builds up afresh the Norman nave, with its low pier arches,
riforium and clerestory, which William of Wykeham carefully

ued by the Art-Union to its subscribers, ill represents his powers. s latest works, "Harvest in the Highlands," after Landseer, d "The Golden Bough," after Turner (the picture in the Vernon llery), are both very beautiful examples of his art. Willmore s elected Associate-Engraver of the Academy in 1843; he being e of the few line-engravers of real eminence who was willing to ept the invidiously restricted honour to which the Academy was, til last year, confined.

WILLS, WILLIAM HENRY, Journalist, was born at Plymouth, nuary 13, 1810. Mr. Wills has been for the last twenty years one that important class of literary men whom the present demand knowledge keeps in full and profitable occupation; and who—hough their names seldom appear on title-pages—are amongst the st prolific and useful of public writers. Mr. Wills was one of the nary "set" who started "Punch," and was afterwards connected h the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, whose sister he married. was a member of the original staff of the "Daily News," and cupied for a considerable time the post of sub-editor of that paper, the leading columns of which he occasionally contributed. In 50 he also joined Mr. Charles Dickens in establishing "House-ld Words," of which he is the working editor.

WILSON, JAMES, M.P. and Statistician, was born in 1805, Hawick, where his father was long engaged in the hosiery de. The latter, a member of the Society of Friends, embarked s son, while very young, in business, as a manufacturer of hats; s the speculation not proving successful, he left his native place seek his fortune in the metropolis. He subsequently removed m London to Newcastle; but circumstances there also proving verse to his prosperity, he was gradually attracted towards that here in which nature had intended him to shine. In 1839, Mr. ilson published a treatise entitled "Influence of the Corn Laws;" 1840, "Fluctuations of Currency, Commerce, and Manufactures;" d in 1841, "The Revenue, or what should the Chancellor do?" length, he got into the tide which was to lead him on to for-ne. Having, in 1843, established the "Economist" news-paper, d gained celebrity as its chief editor, he was, at the general elec-n of 1847, returned, on Liberal principles, as member of Parlia-nt for Westbury. He commenced his parliamentary career with speech on the "Commercial distress," which then prevailed to alarming extent; and subsequently spoke with great ability on motion of Lord G. Bentinck, relative to the Sugar Planta-n. The familiarity with which he treated the subjects under cussion, and the masterly manner in which he dealt with statis-s in defence of the new fiscal system, marked him out for pro-ment: and in May, 1848, he was appointed Secretary to the ard of Control—a post which he continued to occupy till the break-of the Russell Cabinet. When Parliament was dissolved in 51, Mr. Wilson was again returned for Westbury, and on the

ation of the Coalition Ministry he became Financial Secretary
e Treasury. He remained in that position after the Govern
had been reconstructed under the auspices of Lord Palmer
and although, in the autumn of 1855, a rumour was afloat that
as about to accept the permanent office of Chairman of the
d of Inland Revenue, it has proved to be erroneous. Mr.
on would be a loss to the House of Commons, of which he
e of the ablest members. He is not, indeed, a man to create
eat sensation, and then expose himself to ridicule, or sink
insignificance; but he endeavours to render his knowledge
gures and finance useful to the State; and he is most suc
ul in his object.

VINDHAM, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES ASH, C.B.,
Hero of the Redan," was born in the county of Norfolk, where
mily flourished before the Conquest, and where he possesses
iderable landed property. He entered the army in 1826, and
ed many years of his life as an officer of the Coldstream
rds. He became Captain in May 1833; Major, in November
; Lieut.-Colonel, in December 1846; and Colonel, in June
. During all these years, the probability of the brave Guards
having an opportunity of performing exploits worthy of a hero
omance, must, indeed, have appeared slight. However, when
Allied armies invaded the Crimea, Windham acted during the
paign as Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Fourth Divi
and was appointed by General Simpson to the command of

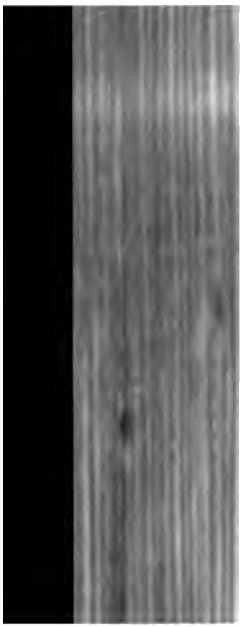
l Windham was about the first man, on his side, to enter doubtable stronghold; and when the assault became a scene age and confusion—when soldiers were being mowed down Russian fire, and officers were falling on all sides—and the different regiments were mingled in a mass, and all igadiers except himself were wounded or unfit to lead, l Windham, still struggling against fearful odds, made a effort to form his men once more for the attack. Several he was partially successful; but the soldiers melted away as he collected them. He sent thrice to Sir W. Codring- egging for support, and as often were the officers who acted messengers wounded as they passed to the rear. Find- is efforts on the left futile, Colonel Windham passed h one of the cuts of the inner parapet and walked over right, at the distance of thirty yards from the Russian breast- exposed to a close fire, but without a wound. When he reached ner parapet at the right face he got some men together, but ner had he brought them out than they were killed, wounded, ersed by a concentrated fire. Colonel Windham then walked gain across the open space to the left to retrieve the day. en on the parapet of the salient, who were firing on the us, sent their shot about him, and the latter, who were g volley after volley on all points of the head of the work, e directed their muskets against him; but, as if bearing a ed life, he passed through this cross fire in safety, and reached ner parapet on the left, where his men were becoming thin- d thinner. A Russian officer now stepped over the breast- and tore down a gabion with his own hands, to make room eldpiece; and Colonel Windham, seeing there was no time ost, said to Captain Crealock, "I must go to the General quarters. Now mind, let it be known, in case I am killed, why away." He crossed the parapet and ditch, and succeeded in g in safety the fifth parallel, through a storm of grape and rifle . What conversation passed between him and the General atter of dispute. At all events, it was already too late; the al struggle was over; and as they spoke, the soldiers, over- by numbers, were seen escaping from the Redan. When rence of deeds so daring reached England, the "Gazette" ly announced that Colonel Windham had, for distinguished , been promoted to the rank of Major General. He was ver, soon appointed Governor of the Kaffirland, that part astern occupied by the English. His native county was not ful of the honour won for her by this brave officer. The k magistrates hastened to vote a congratulatory address to al Windham, for the heroic services he had rendered in lead- e assaults of the British army on the Redan fort at Sebas- ol on the 8th September; and to adopt measures for erecting an riate memorial in commemoration of the great valour and of that distinguished officer. The Earl of Albemarle remarked occasion, that "it was right that Norfolk should pay honour

distinguished an individual as Major-General Windham, as he
onnected with one of the most ancient and respected families
e county. Some years ago he was talking to his old friend
el Windham, when the Colonel mentioned that he had got a
ission in the Guards for his boy Charles, but that he was
g enough and might wait. Lord Albemarle replied, that he
erved a campaign when he had completed his 16th year, and
o man could enter too young into the army. The advice was
, and the gallant officer, who had now attained the rank of
r-General, entered the army." On the 5th of July, 1850,
ral Windham had been elected a Companion of the Bath; and
e resignation of General Barnard, in November, he became
of the Staff, and as such, responsible head, as in the French
e, of the two great departments of the Adjutant-General and
termaster-General.

INDISCHGRÄTZ, PRINCE, some time Generalissimo of the
ian troops, one who has bombarded more capital cities than
ommander of his time, was born in 1786. Descended on
naternal side from Wallenstein the great Duke of Friedland,
l of his descent, but *borné* in intellect, and possessing little
ledge, he is, even as a soldier, hardly more than a first-rate
ral; a good drill-adjutant, and a great hand at frightening a
But he nevertheless enjoys considerable esteem among the
ian officers: principally on account of his high aristocratical

ɔe given to it; hence Jellachich, in spite of his very meagre
y qualifications, must be put at its head; and, instead of di-
t it against Vienna. Hungary must be made the first point
ck. This would have been all very well, could Jellachich
xecuted what was expected from him; but he was beaten on
ccasion, and it then became necessary to recur to the earlier

Windischgrätz took the chief command of the army; bom-
Vienna, as in the month of July he had already bombarded
; rejected all overtures on the part of the Hungarians, im-
d their envoys; and whilst he was recruiting and strength-
his forces for a campaign in their country, amused himself
ma, from the beginning of November until the middle of
ber, by holding courts-martial, and carrying their sentences
th into execution. At length he took the field, and, with
speed, hurried in three weeks from Vienna to Pesth; the
rian leaders retreated before his superior force, and after the
of Mohr, which was disastrous to them, they were compelled
e Pesth itself to his disposal, and to retire over the Theiss.
chgratz was now extolled in every Absolutist paper as the
t of European generals. In an incredibly short time Hun-
as to be brought under the yoke; and certainly at that date
even dreamt that the Hungarians would recover themselves
did, and so quickly drive the Austrians beyond their fron-
When, however, this happened, in the month of April, the
blame was thrown on Windischgrätz. It was especially laid
charge that he had not marched on Debreczin in the month
uary, and, above all, that he had not absolutely prohibited
culation of the Hungarian bank notes. He was superseded
command. The newspapers, which just before had extolled
the clouds, now trampled him in the dust; and the people,
d bitterly indignant by his executions in Vienna, Presburg,
esth, exulted in the fall of the harsh and blood-stained
rat. Not a voice was uplifted in his defence; no one
d for him or recollected that he had been compelled to allow
strian army time to repose in Pesth; it having been entirely
ut by forced marches from Vienna to Pesth, in the dead
er, and the desperate though unsuccessful resistance of the
rians at Senitz, Tyrnau, Parrendorf, Altenburg, Babolna,
ohr. Windischgrätz underwent what any one else under
me circumstances must have undergone: he was beaten.
Windischgratz conquered, history might have called him a
As it is, he will most probably be remembered only as the
ho destroyed some of the most flourishing cities of Ger-
and who murdered Robert Blum, one of the best speakers
Frankfort Parliament; to say nothing of a parcel of un-
journalists, whose totally unpractical and confused ideas
deserved to be chastised with musket-balls. Since the
of the reaction has been guaranteed by the Czar, Windisch-
as been invited to resume his former governorship of
ia; a post which he has hitherto had sagacity enough to



WINDHAM, MAJOR-GENERAL
...the Hero of the Redan," was born in ...
his family flourished before the ...
...acquired landed property. He ...
passed many years of his life ...
Guards. He became Captain in ...
1846; Lieut.-Colonel, in December ...
1854. During all these years, ... a
man having an opportunity ... of romance, must, indeed, ... appear—
the Allied armies invaded the ... campaign as Assistant-Quarter-Master-General ...
sion, and was appointed by ... to the ...
the second brigade of the Second Division ...
Lockyer's appointment to the ... the celebrated flank ... of the ...
this gallant officer was in that ... to Admiral Dundas, ... he afterwards proceeded with the ... directing him to take the Armament ... the battle of Inkerman ... been despatched to order up ... and informed on the way that two of ... and were being carried off by the Russians ... the responsibility of sending, with ... 63d, which effected their object in ... rejoined Sir George Cathcart, he found ... had proceeded to attack the Russians in ... fire. He was close to Sir George when ...

Colonel Windham was about the first man, on his side, to enter that redoubtable stronghold; and when the assault became a scene of carnage and confusion—when soldiers were being mowed down by the Russian fire, and officers were falling on all sides—and when the different regiments were mingled in a mass, and all the brigadiers except himself were wounded or unfit to lead, Colonel Windham, still struggling against fearful odds, made a gallant effort to form his men once more for the attack. Several times he was partially successful; but the soldiers melted away as fast as he collected them. He sent thrice to Sir W. Codrington, begging for support, and as often were the officers who acted as his messengers wounded as they passed to the rear. Finding his efforts on the left futile, Colonel Windham passed through one of the cuts of the inner parapet and walked over to the right, at the distance of thirty yards from the Russian breastwork, exposed to a close fire, but without a wound. When he reached the inner parapet at the right face he got some men together, but no sooner had he brought them out than they were killed, wounded, or dispersed by a concentrated fire. Colonel Windham then walked back again across the open space to the left to retrieve the day. The men on the parapet of the salient, who were firing on the Russians, sent their shot about him, and the latter, who were pouring volley after volley on all points of the head of the work, likewise directed their muskets against him; but, as if bearing a charmed life, he passed through this cross-fire in safety, and reached the inner parapet on the left, where his men were becoming thinner and thinner. A Russian officer now stepped over the breastwork, and tore down a gabion with his own hands, to make room for a fieldpiece; and Colonel Windham, seeing there was no time to be lost, said to Captain Crealock, "I must go to the General for supports. Now mind, let it be known, in case I am killed, why I went away." He crossed the parapet and ditch, and succeeded in gaining in safety the fifth parallel, through a storm of grape and rifle bullets. What conversation passed between him and the General is a matter of dispute. At all events, it was already too late; the unequal struggle was over; and as they spoke, the soldiers, overborne by numbers, were seen escaping from the Redan. When intelligence of deeds so daring reached England, the "Gazette" speedily announced that Colonel Windham had, for distinguished service, been promoted to the rank of Major-General. He was moreover, soon appointed Governor of the Karabelnaia, that part of Sebastopol occupied by the English. His native county was not forgetful of the honour won for her by this brave officer. The Norfolk magistrates hastened to vote a congratulatory address to General Windham, for the heroic services he had rendered in leading the assaults of the British army on the Redan fort at Sebastopol on the 8th September; and to adopt measures for erecting an appropriate memorial in commemoration of the great valour and deeds of that distinguished officer. The Earl of Albemarle remarked on the occasion, *that* "*it was right* that Norfolk should pay honour

ne. With the exception of a few days' fighting in 1814, ischgrätz's valour has all been expended upon his fellow- ns.

INTERHALTER, F., Painter, was born at Baden in 1806, rst visited England in 1842; since which he has been fortunate taining the highest patronage in the land. His portrait group e Queen, the Prince, and the royal children, won marked ur, and was in 1848 exhibited by special command to the c, in Buckingham Palace; a concession which ensured its ection by admiring crowds. It has since been engraved by ins: the publisher, Mr. Moon, giving the painter 1000 guineas opyright and the engraver for his work 3000 guineas,—the st sum ever paid an engraver. For Her Majesty, Winter- r has subsequently executed many works: a portrait group of ington and Peel (1850), also engraved; various portraits of lf, of which one was presented to Sir Robert Peel; portraits rince Albert, of the young Prince Alfred, etc. In 1852, Mr. erhalter exhibited at the Royal Academy an important sub- piece, very carefully drawn, and executed with miniature-like ,—"Florinda—Roderick the Goth sees Florinda for the first as she and her companions are about to bathe in the Tagus." picture was purchased for the Royal Collection.

ISEMAN, CARDINAL, the chief of the Romish Church in

of September, Nicholas Wiseman was elected to the dignity of Cardinal, by the title of Saint Pudentia, and was appointed Archbishop of Westminster. Under the Pope, he is the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, and a Prince of the Church of Rome. As a Cardinal, he has sworn temporal as well as spiritual allegiance to the Pope. Dr. Wiseman is the seventh English Cardinal—if he can be called English, having been born in Spain, and passed the greater part of his life in Rome—since the Reformation. The other six were Pole, Allen, Howard, York (a son of the Pretender, who was never in England), Weld, and Acton.

WORONZOFF, PRINCE MICHAEL, is a Soldier who has risen to a princely estate and to positions of rare responsibility in the Russian empire by ability and faithful service. The elder house of Woronzoff, best known to Russian history, died out in 1570, and the present prince derives his descent from one of the younger branches. He was born at St. Petersburg, 17th of May, 1782, and is the son of Simon, Count Woronzoff. His father was appointed shortly afterwards ambassador at London, but resigned his post when the Emperor Paul took part with Napoleon Bonaparte; still, however, residing in London as a private gentleman. Upon the accession of Alexander he again became ambassador here, and resided in England with but few and brief intervals of absence, until his death, in 1832. Owing to these circumstances his son received an English education, while his daughter, sister to the present prince, abandoned her nationality by marrying the late Earl of Pembroke, and thus became mother to the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. Michael entered the Russian army at the age of nineteen, and served several years with distinction in the Caucasus. He returned, and took part in the campaigns against Napoleon from 1812 to 1814. He afterwards represented Russia at the Conference of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1823, after having been left for a time apparently forgotten, he was appointed Governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, and exerted himself with great effect in the settlement of those provinces; then maintaining a smaller population and contributing in a much lower degree to the sustentation of Europe than at present. His administration was for a short time interrupted by the war with Turkey in 1828–29, when he was ordered to assume the command after Menschikoff had been wounded at Varna. He directed the storming of Varna, 7th October, 1828, by five Russian companies, who penetrated the works, but were unable to hold the position. Yussuf Pacha, either terrified or bribed, surrendered the place immediately after this assault. In 1845 General Neidhard, governor of the Russian Caucasus, was recalled, and Woronzoff was appointed Lieutenant of that important province. He held this command together with that of New Russia and Bessarabia, the first who had ever done so; and to mark the great confidence placed in him by the emperor, the commission which had been given as a council to former governors was dissolved, and Woronzoff was invested with absolute authority, depending only

the Czar himself. Great military successes were expected to this appointment, and the preparations made by Woron show that he had hoped to be able to impose powerful re ts, if not to subjugate the mountain tribes who, for so many had defied the power and drained the military resources of a. The army of the Caucasus was immensely reinforced, and vance was made on Dargo, the stronghold of Shamyl. Dargo n fact, taken, and Woronzoff received as a reward the dignity of ncedom; but the event showed that the desultory war of mo ribes is less dependent than regular warfare upon the possession rticular points. At the end of nine years Woronzoff had bu my of fifty thousand men, and Shamyl was as strong as, or ps, stronger than ever. The civil administration of Woronzoff nts itself in a more favourable light. By the populations he has at any time governed he is beloved and revered. ywhere his course has been marked by philanthropic under gs, public-spirited institutions, and acts of personal benevo

He has considerable possessions in New Russia, Bessarabia, he Crimea. At the commencement of the war between Russia England he was permitted by the Czar to retire for a time from duties, and has since, at his own urgent request, been super in his governments and commands.

RIGHT, THOMAS, M.A., is esteemed one of the most emi of English Antiquaries, as well in his own country as among rs on the Continent; and his erudition in the different

[GHT, THOMAS, "the Manchester Prison Philanthropist," , in his useful career, an instance of self-denial and practical ropy which has rarely been recorded. He was born in life, and was forty-seven years a weekly servant in Ormerod 's iron-foundry, in Manchester. His wages, as foreman in he departments, was 3*l.* 10*s.* weekly, 2*l.* of which he handed his wife for housekeeping; the rest he, for many years, em- n his good work of the reclamation of delinquents in prison. spare time he could snatch from his daily labour he spent in ner's cell; sympathising with the lost position of the inmate, kind persuasion and earnest prayer exhorting him to amend- d restoration to society. When criminals had been left for n, Wright made it his business, as frequently as possible, to m, and implore them to make their peace with their offended and the success of his endeavours was often marked by the nes which the good old man received from the objects of anthropy; each breathing a silent prayer that God would d reward their venerable benefactor in his declining years. merous instances," says the chaplain of the Salford prison, t has succeeded in reconciling husbands and wives, parents ldren, masters and workmen. In a variety of cases he sted in enabling convicts of superior education to regain te in society by means of emigration; and in several instances ned criminals have sought to obtain his Christian sympathy stance at the foot of the gallows." His prison visits have t confined to Lancashire, but have been extended to various isons, in Scotland, London, and the hulks. In 1852 a sub- was commenced in Manchester to relieve Wright from his il, and thus enable him exclusively to follow up his work reformation. The sum of 3246*l.* was thus raised, princi- Manchester and Liverpool; and this sum having been in- the venerable philanthropist is in receipt of a competent with which to carry on his genuine labour of love.

)TTESLEY, JOHN, BARON, and M.A., a Peer of the Kingdom, born in 1798, succeeded his father, the first 1841; is distinguished for his attainments in astronomical In 1839 his lordship received the gold medal of the stronomical Society for his "Catalogue of the Right Ascen- 1318 Stars." In 1853 he called the attention of the House s to Lieutenant Maury's valuable scheme of meteorological tions and discoveries; and on Nov. 30, 1855, succeeded the Rosse as President of the Royal Society.

ATT, MATTHEW DIGBY, the well-known practical Writer rative Art, is the youngest son of Matthew Wyatt, the late nagistrate of Lambeth Street, and was born in 1820, at near Devizes, where he was educated. At the age of six- entered the office of his brother, Thomas Henry Wyatt, t, and in the same year he gained a prize for an essay from

[redacted]

ADDENDA.

;TH, DR. HEINRICH, the African Traveller, was born
burgh on the 10th May, 1821. He received his first
n in his native town, and subsequently visited the Univer-
Berlin. His favourite pursuits were Roman and Greek
and antiquity, not considered in an abstract and dry sense,
eir bearing, influence, and connexion on the development and
state of nations. He also made the geographical sciences
ect of his earnest investigation. By these studies he was
o the determination of visiting the cradle of classic anti-
d exploring the entire shores and littoral countries of the
ranean. Having previously visited Italy and Sicily, he car-
his more extensive plan of a Mediterranean journey in the
45, 46, and 47, when he started at Marseilles, following
nch and Spanish shores to Gibraltar; passing over to Tan-
Africa; and proceeding along the Algerian coasts, with
ns into the interior, to Tunis, Tripoli, and Benghazi.
proceeding thence to Cairo, he was attacked by a band
robbers, whom he most courageously resisted, and thus
is life, although at the expense of a severe wound and the
all his effects and papers. Nevertheless he continued his
es, and from Cairo explored Egypt, Sinai, Palestine, Asia
and Greece, until he had made the circuit of the Mediter-

Part of the results of these travels, made entirely at his
pense, were published in 1849, under the title "Wander-
durch die Küstenländer des Mittelmeeres;" and he was
mployed in the preparation of a second volume when an
ion reached Berlin from Mr. Augustus Petermann for a
e companion to Mr. James Richardson, then charged by the
Office with a political and commercial mission to Central

The family of Dr. Barth were against his embarking on a
dertaking, still more dangerous than the one in which he
recently escaped from death, and thus Dr. Overweg was
. Meanwhile the desire to accompany the mission grew so
a Dr. Barth, that he hastened to Hamburgh to persuade his
s to grant him permission so to do. This he obtained, and
ompanied Mr. Richardson in addition to Dr. Overweg, who
n already engaged. The scientific world and the whole
as been kept well informed by Mr. A. Petermann of the
and results of that mission, in which Dr. Barth occupies
inent a part. Suffice it to say, that he left Marseilles on the

the Architectural Society. In 1844 he left England for th
ment, where, for upwards of two years, he studied the p
monuments of art and antiquity in France, Germany, and I
1846 Mr. Wyatt returned to England, bringing with him, a
of his Continental visit, a carefully-finished series of studi
geometrical mosaics of the middle ages, selected from the
basilicas and churches of Italy and Sicily; and next, he r
Institute of British Architects and other societies some pa
tative of the history of mosaic work and its employment
tion. In 1848 he arranged and decorated the Adelphi Th
1849 he made to the Society of Arts a very able Report
position of Industry at Paris, with the history of previo
Industrial Expositions. In the same year he acted as Se
the members of the Society of Arts who had set on foot
of the Great Exhibition, when he visited the principa
manufacture in the kingdom; and his appointment was
by the Royal Commission of 1850. In conjunction with
Jones and Mr. Wild, Mr. Wyatt greatly assisted in the
tional and other details of the Great Exhibition buildin
Park: and afterwards published "The Industrial Arts of
teenth Century;" a series of 160 folio plates, elaborately
colours and gold, of the choicest specimens in the Exhibi
was followed by "Geometrical Mosaics of the Middle A
plates in colours and gold, from drawings made by hi
and Sicily. Then followed "Metal-Work and its Artisti
fifty coloured plates. Since then he has superintended
Arts Department and decorations of the Crystal Palace at S
and has published the first series of "Views of the Crys
and Park at Sydenham," besides the Guides to the
Mediæval, Renaissance, and Italian Courts. Upon thes
and upon the combination of art with manufactures, Mr.
an able and experienced writer and illustrator. At the
Exhibition of 1855 Mr. Wyatt was one of the Jurors for
and Decoration, his colleague being the Duke of Ham
was then created a Knight of the Legion of Honour fo
vices rendered to manufactures and to the arts, and in
establishment of schools for industrial drawing.

YARRELL, WILLIAM, Naturalist, was born in Pu
St. James, London, in June 1784. He is the author of
attractive works on Natural History, in which he display
of observation rarely equalled in this department of k
His works, "The History of British Fishes" and "Th
of British Birds" are models of writing, typography, an
tion. Mr. Yarrell is Treasurer to the Linnean Society o
of which he became a Fellow in 1825, and has been
member of the Zoological Society from its origin.

lculating on the effects of the rain in disarming vigilance iling weapons. General Codrington turned his pony round, raced his steps through the brushwood towards his lines. only proceeded a few paces when a sharp rattle of musketry rd down the hill, and on the left of the pickets of the Light a, where the pickets of the Second Division were stationed. l Codrington at once wheeled his horse's head in the direc- the firing, and in a few moments galloped back to turn out sion. The Russians were advancing in force. In the severe hich ensued his gallantry was more than once noticed by aglan; and when Sir George Brown was obliged to leave for n consequence of a wound received that day, he was selected nand the Light Division. During the long and dreary winter l Codrington never left his post for a day. He was always and ministering to the wants of his men, and sustaining his under the most dreadful discouragements. When the new gn commenced with the spring, General Codrington again a leading actor in the scene. He superintended the arrange- by which General Shirley so gallantly won the Quarries on of June; and when the final assault was made on the 8th ember, the Commander-in-chief's opinion was evinced by his n of him to conduct the attack on the Redan. His general- , that occasion elicited some severe opinions, but those most ent to judge approved of his conduct; and on the resignation eral Simpson he was appointed to command our troops in imea. Whatever his capacity for military affairs may be, Codrington is undoubtedly a very industrious and pains- officer, and a favourite with the army.

LENBOROUGH, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD LAW, OF, son of a Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and-son of a Bishop of Carlisle, was born on the 8th of Sep- 1790, and educated at Eton. Having been a member of use of Commons, he, in 1818, succeeded his father as a the realm; and being imbued with the doctrines of Tory- then understood, he was entrusted with the Privy Seal Ministry of the Duke of Wellington. During the first ort lived Peel Administration, Lord Ellenborough figured sident of the Board of Control, and First Commissioner for airs of India; and he again appeared in that position after nservative triumph of 1841. The new Ministry, soon after nation, recalled Lord Auckland from the Government of Lord Ellenborough had twice acted with reputation as nt of the Board of Control; he was considered to possess fidence of the East India Directors; he had long been con- in public life with the members of the Peel Cabinet; and eover, enjoyed the advantage of a close intimacy with the of Wellington. These circumstances, with his long expe- of public affairs, indicated Lord Ellenborough as the man to vacant post; and having been nominated Governor-General

8th of Dec., 1849, for Africa, and safely returned to the same port on the 8th Sept. 1855, after nearly six years' absence, having been already believed dead. Barth's travels rank among the most remarkable feats of modern enterprise, as is shown by a mere comparison of the extent of his routes with that of other celebrated African travellers. Thus the routes of

	Geog. Miles.
Bruce's travels, 1769–1772, amount to about ..	2000
Mungo Park's travels, 1795, 96, 97	1900
Galton's travels in the Ovaheiro country ..	1200
Livingston's travels from Koloberg to Loanda, 1849–1854	2000
Barth's travels, 1849–1855, *at least*	12,000

Few travels or expeditions can, indeed, be at all compared with those of Dr. Barth. What Cook has done for marine discovery, and Humboldt for our knowledge of the New World, Barth has accomplished for the discovery of Africa. And not only has he explored a large portion of this continent, but by his endeavours and success has created a new interest on its behalf, and has stimulated fresh and more vigorous exertions for its entire exploration and regeneration.

CODRINGTON, GENERAL SIR WILLIAM JOHN, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief of the English army in the Crimea, was born in the year 1805, and is the eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, who won the battle of Navarino. Sir William entered the Coldstream Guards in 1821, and rose through the different regimental steps to the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel. He received the brevet rank of Colonel in 1846, and became a Major-General in the brevet of June 20th, 1854. He was known in his regiment as a very steady officer, fond of his profession, and courteous to those around him. His promotion to the rank of Major-General in 1854 left him unemployed just at the commencement of the war, and he went out to Turkey as an amateur. Shortly before the sailing of the expedition to the Crimea, Lord de Ros, who held the office of Quartermaster-General to the army, was compelled to return home by ill health, and Brigadier-General Airey was appointed to succeed him. This left the command of a brigade to be filled up by Lord Raglan. General Codrington was at hand, his qualities were known, and within a few hours of the departure of the expedition from Varna he was placed at the head of the 1st Brigade of the Light Division, then composed of the 7th, 23d, and 33d Regiments. At the Alma, which was the first engagement at which he was present, General Codrington and his brigade played a distinguished part; and at Inkermann he rendered good service to his country. While he was visiting the outlying pickets of his brigade, at five in the morning of the 5th of November, 1854, an officer on duty remarked to him that it would not be surprising if the Russians availed themselves of the mist of the morning to attack our posi-

galleries or besiege the bar, never was public curiosity more
ted;" yet, in spite of all these announcements, of all these
arations, and of the tiptoe avidity of the public, we are com-
ed to add that the debate in no degree realised these expecta-
s, and the large majority which negatived Lord Ellenborough's
lations expressed the opinion of all who listened impartially to
debate. The most brilliant audience in Britain was, indeed,
for above an hour suspended between platitudes which no
could contest, and paradoxes which no one could believe; and
suspect that most of those present retired with the melan-
y conviction that, although the country may be sorely in want
powerful War Minister, that heaven-born statesman had not
found in the accomplished orator who had commenced the
sion." Lord Ellenborough is, however, a wonderful speaker;
art, one of the most accomplished orators of the present day.
he House of Lords he is listened to with an interest and atten-
rarely bestowed, except on those parliamentary personages
, in both Houses of Parliament, have led and ruled their com-
s by the might of eloquence, and vindicated their claim to
eriority in countless intellectual contests.

KINGLAKE, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, Barrister, and author
Eothen," the freshest and most remarkable book of travels that
for many years issued from the press, and which, for the vivid-
s of its pictures of Eastern life and manners, deserves to be
ued with "Vathek," and "Anastasius," is the eldest son of Wil-
s Kinglake, Esq., formerly a solicitor at Taunton, where he was
n in 1802. His education commenced in Taunton and at Ottery
Mary, was completed at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge,
ring taken his degrees, and chosen the law as his profession,
entered as a student in Lincoln's Inn. Intending to devote
self to Equity practice, he became a pupil of Sir Richard
bell, and was called to the bar in 1837. He joined the Western
uit, which he attended for two or three years until increasing
iness in the Court of Chancery made it necessary to confine his
tice entirely to London. Soon after he was called to the bar,
Kinglake undertook an extensive tour in the East, of which,
ing his wanderings, he wrote to his friends a series of graphic
ers descriptive of his adventures and impressions. On his
rn he was prevailed upon to revise these communications
the press, a task which he somewhat reluctantly undertook;
on its completion, the manuscript was offered to some of the
ipal publishers and declined, although nothing was asked for
st a share of the profits should any result. Discouraged by the
success of these applications, Mr. Kinglake threw his manuscript
e, and allowed it to remain unheeded for several years. A
ial circumstance having attracted him to the shop of Mr.
vier, in Pall Mall, a small volume of travels which that pub-
r had recently issued became the subject of conversation, in
course of which Mr. Kinglake mentioned his own manuscript

the way in which it had been received by the publishers to
m it was submitted, and offered to *give* it to Mr. Ollivier if he
ld accept and print it. Almost immediately on its appearance
merits were recognised by the reviewers, and it passed rapidly
ough many editions in England, was speedily translated into
ost every European language, and was reprinted by hundreds
housands in America—everywhere achieving the greatest popu-
ty, and forming, in fact, the model on which many subsequent
ks of travels have been written. Notwithstanding the brilliant
cess of his first volume, Mr. Kinglake has confined his attention
egal and political pursuits, his only other contribution to litera-
e, of which we are aware, being an article in the "Quarterly
iew," on the political uses and prospects of the Mediterranean,
itled "The French Lake." To Mr. Kinglake's cousin, Mr.
jeant Kinglake, the Recorder of Exeter, the authorship of
öthen" is frequently erroneously ascribed.

WOMEN OF THE TIME.

A.

DY, MRS. MIRA, a Writer advantageously known to the readers of periodical literature, is a native of the metro- Her girlhood, passed among intellectual friends in the ourhood of Russell Square, offered many opportunities for ltivation of her mind. Of these she availed herself to most; securing those peculiar advantages of a social town- ich are the best compensations it can offer for the ab- f the pure country pleasures that would almost seem to inalienable right of childhood. Her gift of song is pro- family endowment, inherited through her mother, whose s, Horace and James Smith, authors of the "Rejected ss," exercised no small influence over the early years of their life; less, perhaps, from any direct encouragement bestowed quick intelligence than by the atmosphere of wit and y which they diffused throughout the family circle. "My writes Mrs. Abdy, "are identified with my earliest recollec- r the good-humoured pleasantry and vivacity which delighted ldish fancy, long ere I was able to estimate fully the wit and y which they charmed." That the love of poetry was inherent nature can hardly be doubted, since she confesses to the sin e as early as her ninth year. The period of poetical reveries, r, passed away; they gave place to the more active duties of l life. At an early age she became the wife of the Rev. John ng Abdy, the second rector of that name who had held the f the extensive parish of St. John, Southwark. Ever alive multifarious duties devolving on the wife of a hard-working, ntious clergyman, Mrs. Abdy yet found leisure for the culti- of her talents, and, encouraged by her husband, made her pearance in print soon after their marriage. Her earliest ations, both in prose and verse, appeared in the pages of iew Monthly Magazine," under the initials "M. A." She tently connected herself, under her own name, with the politan," also edited by Campbell the poet, and continued for it constantly whilst under his superintendence. In my days of the Annuals, Mrs. Abdy was a frequent and

popular contributor to their pages. As a prose writer s
ways exhibited much of that peculiar vein of talent wh
played in the writings of Miss Austin, and it is to be re
it should, in her case, have been confined within the na
of short tales and sketches. Her verses, often bearing
events and questions of the day, evince a warm and lively
the progress of society and the amelioration of its many
Appeal on Behalf of Governesses," which constitutes
poem, was considered deserving of the first prize offered
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scattered abroad during the last quarter of a century, ha
lected by their authoress in five small volumes, intended
circulation. They present strong evidence of that re
taste, combined with a warm Christian spirit, which is e
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who promises to uphold, in the third generation of his
reputation won by his forefathers, as able and earnest cl
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ALBONI, SIGNORA MARIETTA, the most popula
Singer that has aided the performance of Italian Opera
within the memory of the pres nt generation, was born
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which heralded the first appearance of Jenny Lind befo
lish audience, witnessed the début of this magnificent yo

Opéra Italien at Paris, selecting, once more, the part of Arsace, h she sang, as before, in conjunction with Grisi. No sooner Alboni uttered the first notes of the recitative, "Eccomi alfin in lonia," than the house resounded with applause. Her success ased to the end of the season, reaching its culminating point La Cenerentola." Her performance in this opera was the chief worthy of record during her second visit to London in 1848. third and latest season which she spent here was that of 1849, she succeeded Jenny Lind as prima donna of Her Majesty's tre; emancipating herself from the limits which nature had ed out as most suitable for the display of her powers, and con- ntly impairing, in some measure, their effect. Her performance e music belonging to the parts of Rosina, Ninetta, Zerlina, and na, in "Don Pasquale," must be acknowledged to have risen fre- tly to excellence; but the public did not cease to regret that she ld have quitted the ground on which she stood alone to enter a e which exacted some sacrifice of the beauty and evenness of her , and in which she provoked comparison with those artistes claimed it as their realm. During the seasons of 1850–51 Mlle. ni appeared in Paris, adding to her *répertoire* the part of Fides, n she is reported to have sung charmingly, although failing in ramatic energy which is an essential requisite of the character. likewise sustained the prominent part in "La Corbeille ages," an opera written expressly for her by M. Auber. In after singing at Madrid and elsewhere, she followed the ex- e of her contemporaries, and visited the United States, eliciting d deal of quaintly-expressed enthusiasm on her tour. Shortly her return, in 1853, rumour conveyed to us from Italy the news lle. Alboni's retirement from the stage, consequent on her mar- with Count Pepoli, an Italian nobleman. We had had suffi- instances, however, of recantation in such cases to warrant a that the great "contralto" might some day present herself e us, to revive the reputation of her youth. This expectation een fulfilled by her reappearance in England during the season 55.

RNAUD, MADEMOISELLE H., a French Authoress, who is sively known in this country by her adopted signature of dame Charles Reybaud," has produced many very charming s, distinguished by a pure and delicate tone of sentiment, as as by high intellectual ability. "Les Anciens Couvents de ," one of her later works, has been translated and widely circu- in England; those who have met with it can scarcely fail to ciate the melancholy charm of these life-histories, so simply sted to their close within the old convent walls. The dreary, monous atmosphere of such a refuge, is here created with a truth ect that actually oppresses the reader with its influence. Nor he writer's descriptive powers less successful in summoning e us the relics of that graceful aristocracy whose glory was de- d by the first French Revolution; shrouding their pride and

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poverty within the narrow circle of the family domain. Mlle. nd is equally happy in her picture of life and nature in tropical ries, presented in "Mlle. de Chazeuil," and other of her works. d, there are few which do not afford some individual excellence. he advantage of those who desire to extend their acquaintance this lady's writings, it may be well to mention, "Madame de k," Marie d'Enambuc," "Les Deux Marguerites," "Gabrielle," zelie," and "Le Dernier Oblat," as especially worthy their study.

She has likewise published the "Château de St. Germain," Aventures d'un Renégat," "Doña Mariana," "Fanchon," ia," "Lucie," "Misé Brun," "Pierre," "Romans de Cœur," s Dot," "Espagnoles et Françaises," "Valdepeiras," and other er tales and sketches in the Paris *feuilletons*.

B.

ARTHOLOMEW, MRS. ANNIE E., known both as artist and or, was born at Soddon, in Norfolk, during the early part of present century. She was the daughter of Arnall Fayermann, but was adopted in infancy by her grandfather, the Vicar of Dereham, the brother of the late Dr. John Thomas, bishop of ester and dean of Westminster. Having early displayed a

atroness of literature and art, authors, artists, and ith each other in laying the productions of their et, and borrowed from her name honour and éclat. anged, and the lady emerged from a *lionne* into a sensible of the wrongs of her country, and sym- in the efforts of her countrymen to free them- oke of their oppressors, she raised a troop of two her own expense, and at the time when Italy was volution led them herself against the Austrians. on this occasion to have displayed a skill and uld have done honour to an experienced soldier. iotism, however, for a time proved fatal to the of the princess, as her property was sequestrated he herself banished from its dominions. At this ght an asylum at a farm in Asia Minor, and being was compelled to labour with her hands for the lay's necessities. This occurred some six years she has devoted her attention to literature, and has ssfully to some of the leading journals of Paris The Sultan of Turkey subsequently granted some the Gulf of Nicomedia for the use of this remark- the Italian emigrants attached to her fortunes; edict of grace, the court of Austria annulled its of banishment and sequestration, leaving her free ntry and to resume the rank from which she had her own patriotic zeal and heroism.

ADAME LOUISE, wife of the Director of the School of Design, is known for her literary labours promoting the cause of female education in France. nust be associated that of Mdlle. Montgolfier, the famous aeronaut, who has proved an unwearied hemes and exertions. After the revolution of the me Belloc was appointed by the Government of Lafayette in establishing public libraries; but as tered various obstacles, and was finally abandoned, concert with her friend, a select circulating library, lant in some measure those reading-rooms which most dangerous works to the public. The two ined in editing a monthly journal for the use of preparation of books, chiefly intended for the hich received the honours of the Academie; and anslating many English and American works into guage. Madame Belloc and her husband reside nood of Versailles.

L, MISS ELIZABETH, affords the first instance lern times, of a woman pursuing one of the learned sufficient earnestness to level the countless bar- ad its dignities from her grasp, and at the same

to reflect back by her acquirements that honour which she
s from her calling. The renown of "the lady physician" is
nfined to America, the land in which the great project of her
as nursed and matured; it has travelled across the Atlantic,
as been discussed amongst us, with admiration often, with
ing contempt sometimes, and with stern disapproval, it may
w and then. But even those who would desire that women
d remain stationary whilst all around them is progressing in
and knowledge, must yield their respect to the marvellous
y displayed by this pioneer of her sex. A closer acquaintance
her sound and reasonable motives might even carry them
er, and gain their sympathy for her purpose. It is not gene-
known that the subject of this notice is an Englishwoman by
having first seen the light at Bristol about the year 1820.
father emigrated to New York whilst his family of nine
en were still young; but misfortunes in business overtook
and at his death the widow and orphans found themselves in
what embarrassed circumstances. Elizabeth was at this time
teen years old, and the succeeding seven years of her life were
ed to instruction in a school which was established by herself
her two elder sisters. The fruits of their combined exertions
ed to support and educate the other members of the family;
urchase a comfortable homestead, and to smooth away pecu-
difficulties. It was not until 1843 that Miss Blackwell, after
consideration, finally resolved to undertake the study of
ine. She was influenced in this determination, not by a pre-

its responsibilities too well to neglect any part of the duties it involved. During the time thus occupied Miss ontinued to give lessons in music and languages, de- nis way the whole expense of her education, amounting . happened, fortunately, that she encountered amongst ons of America that small element of liberality which led her with individuals; and during one summer she he Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, where she was much by the kindness of the Principal, and profited by the l variety of the cases brought under her observation. so permitted to attend the requisite lectures at Geneva w York; and here she graduated in 1849, receiving with , the heterogeneous designation of "Miss Dr. Blackwell." of remark that her thesis on the subject of ship fever l worthy of publication by the faculty. At this point, men would have rested from their labours, she started ought in England a varied field for observation. She a warm reception from many distinguished fellow- id was welcomed at the various schools and hospitals ited honours. This was, however, by no means the case gh, nor to the same extent in Paris, although she re- me time as a pupil at the excellent Hôpital Maternité, in Port Royal, where she concentrated her attention on the women and children. It was suggested that her attend- ses might be facilitated if she would adopt masculine roceeding to which the French were habituated by the more than one distinguished individual; but this sug- indignantly rejected by Miss Blackwell, whose varied could never tarnish that feminine delicacy which has ed and ever will distinguish her. Before we bid adieu to rited and adventurous woman, it may not be *mal-à-propos* that her name has received additional lustre from the nts of her sister Anna Blackwell, an authoress of consi- mise, whose works have been republished in England: nother sister, Emily, has since studied medicine, and diploma.

ŒUR, MADEMOISELLE ROSA, an Artist unrivalled r own sex for the minute and spirited delineation of the ns of animal life, was born at Bordeaux in the year 1822. er of a French artist of some distinction, she is likewise nily of children which has afforded several contributors of contemporary art, although their fame has been some- red by the superior brilliancy of her own achievements. cally devoted from her earliest years to those pursuits constituted the chief object of her life, Mdlle. Bonheur d her determination to profit to the utmost by the in- of her father, who has been her sole adviser in the of painting, and at the same time proved her desire to a steady contemplation of nature that intimate know-

of its laws, which, to genius like hers, is the best aid and in-
tion. As the avocations of her family necessitated a residence
aris, the indulgence of her own parti ular tastes in the
e of subjects for study was somewhat difficult of attainment;
it is a matter of surprise, no less than of congratulation,
the influence of external circumstances did not lead her to
e from that path of her profession to which a natural instinct
pointed. It was no unaccustomed thing, we learn, for her
ther, when scarcely past the age of childhood, to start early in
morning for the environs of Paris with her drawing her at her
, and to return only at night-fall after a long day of hard wh
earnest study of rustic scenes and objects. At other times
ncil would be replaced by a large piece of *modelling*-clay,
with no rules for her guidance beyond those suggested by her
intelligent mind, she would execute animals in *relief* with a
ty which gave evidence of such plastic talent as would have
ucted her to excellence in sculpture had not her ambition
ht other laurels. After a time these rural expeditions were
rsified by others less agreeable; to the *abattoirs*, or public
ther-houses of the capital, which offered models too valuable
neglected in spite of feminine taste or timidity. It is said
ve been in such a scene that the young artist received her
practical encouragement, in the form of a commission for
sign to be carried at the head of the procession of the "Beef
." At the early age of seventeen she entered fairly upon her
r, by the exhibition of two pictures, "Chèvres et Moutons"

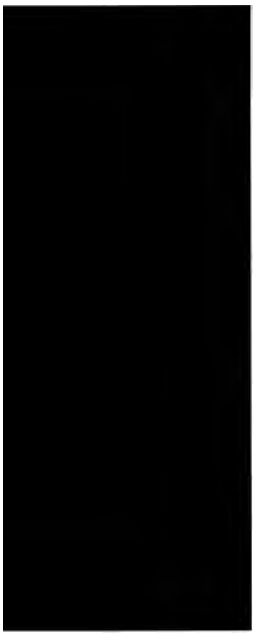
ated therein. She has recently established a small fold
mmediate vicinity for the accommodation of sheep and
d it has been suggested that, in due time, a choice selection
and oxen will probably be added to her existing stock of
It is undoubtedly owing in a measure to this conscien-
amination of the developments of animal life, that we
h masterpieces of repres ntation as "The Horse Fair," a
hich formed the great attraction of the French Exhibition
n during the season of 1855, and which almost monopo-
a time the attention of artists and connoisseurs. Dis-
to avail herself of the increased facility for imitation which
ted by her subjects in the quieter phases of their existence,
heur has evinced in her works generally, and particularly
ne above alluded to, a wonderful power of representing
action, which characteristically distinguishes her from
inent cattle-painters of the day, and which endows her
as compositions with an inexhaustible interest. Several
dy's productions are now in process of engraving for the
f the English public, whose appreciation of her extraordi-
s is not inferior to that with which she is regarded in
short visit paid by her to this country during the height
rofessional popularity afforded an opportunity for some
n of the general feeling, which was not neglected by the
tatives of the artistic world.

Y. MRS. ANNA ELIZA, the authoress of many works dis-
d by great literary merit as well as by a degree of antiqua-
rledge rarely found amongst her sex, is the daughter of John
Esq., a gentleman of ancient family and moderate private
Her early life was spent in Surrey at a short distance
ndon, and her youthful pleasures and occupations were
y an only brother, who subsequently became known to the
his literary and antiquarian writings. Miss Kempe gave
dence of the possession of unusual abilities, which evinced
es, before they found their appointed channel, in an ardent
tudy and a remarkable success in all that she was induced
take. Her talent for dramatic representation was so de-
t Dowton the actor promised her no small meed of fame
ne should any adverse fate lead her to turn her attention
tage. A thorough proficient in all feminine accomplish-
nd of the fine arts a really earnest and devoted student,
e was the means of introducing her to the acquaint-
the late Mr. Stothard the paint r, who directed her artistic
and to whose accomplished son, Charles Stothard, she was
in 1818. This union was marked by the most perfect con-
of feeling and interests, the acquirements of the young
bling her to be indeed a helpmate to her husband. Soon
ir marriage she accompanied him to France, where he
d a series of drawings of the Bayeux Tapestry for the
ian Society, to which he was Historical Draughtsman; and

she afterwards shared his further
and Brittany. A series of letters
her mother during this journey w
numerous illustrations from the pe
In 1820 they made a second tour t
of Flanders, but even there their h
ing rapidly to a close. In the sam
in executing a drawing from part
his valuable work, "The Monum
when the ladder on which he was
by this fatal accident his family w
and husband, and archæological a
its treasures. When he was thus
which had been received with ad
of every class was still incompl
acquainted with his plans concer
indulgence of her grief, and, by e
genius, to pay the purest tribut
arranging papers, selecting subje
gravers, and superintending the c
the beauty of the work depended
but by the help of her brother, Mr
press, the work was worthily comp
had commenced and finished the
published in 1823, which received
eminent authorities than Southey
The period of these labours was
death of her infant child; of her
sight consequent on excessive d
severe application. This last was
until two years after she had bec
her ordinary pursuits could be res
fixed her abode at Tavistock was h
Atkyns Bray, vicar of that place,
oth r works, and a warm lover
seclusion, which she has seldom
world, the greater part of Mrs. Bra
1826 she published "De Foix," a
the habits and manners of the fo
ceeded, in 1828, by "The White H
troublous times of civil war bet
Flanders. Only eight months lat
tale of the reign of Queen Mary.
Fitzford," a legend of Devonshire,
a new path in fiction, by taking
basis for her imagination to work
Talba, or the Moor of Portugal," s
resumed it again in "Warleigh, o
lawny of Trelawne." In 1838
Tamar and the Tavy," a local

existence to a suggestion of Robert Southey, who had for some time been a correspondent of its author and an admirer of her talents. Mrs. Bray's fruitful pen next produced "Trials of the Heart;" "The Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland;" "Henry de Pomeroy," a legend of Cornwall and Devon; "Courtenay of Walreddon;" and "Trials of Domestic Life." A uniform edition of her works, in ten volumes, was published, in 1844, by Messrs. Longman. To this list it only remains to add a beautifully illustrated "Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A." which issued from the press in 1851, and "A Peep at the Pixies," a pleasant contribution to the Christmas gift-books of the same year.

BREMER, MISS FREDERICA. "If it should so happen," says this lady, in a letter to her friend and translator, Mary Howitt, "that as regards me, any one should wish to cast a kind glance behind the curtain which conceals a somewhat eventful life, he may discover that I was born on the banks of the Aura, a river which flows through Abo, and that several of the venerable and learned men of the university were my godfathers. At the age of three years I was removed with my family from my native country of Finland into Sweden, where my father purchased an estate, after he had sold his property in Finland (about that time ceded as a province of Russia). If any one kindly follows me to my new home, I would not trouble him to accompany me from childhood to youth, through the inward elementary chaos, and the outward uninteresting and commonplace picture of a family, which every autumn removed in their covered carriage from their estate in the country to their house in the capital; and every spring trundled back again from their house in the capital to their country-seat. Nor would I inflict upon him minute sketches of the young daughters, who played on the piano, sang ballads, read novels, drew in black chalk, and looked forward with longing glances to the future, when they hoped to see and do wonderful things. With humility I must confess that I always regarded myself as a heroine. Casting a glance into the family circle, it would be seen that its members collected in the evening in the great drawing-room of their country home, where the works of German poets were read aloud, and those of Schiller made a profound impression on the mind of one young girl in particular. A deeper glance into her soul will show that a heavy reality of sorrow was spreading by degrees a dark cloud over the splendour of her youthful dreams. Like early evening, it came over the path of the young pilgrim of life; and earnestly, but in vain, she endeavoured to escape it. There is a significant picture at the commencement of every mythology. In the beginning there is a bright, and warm, and divine principle, which allies itself to darkness; and from this union of light and darkness, of fire and tears, proceeds a god. I believe that something similar to this takes place in every human being who is born to a deeper life, and something similar took place in her who writes these lines. Looking at her a few years later, it will be *seen that a great change has* taken place. Her eyes have



from America in 1851, Miss Bremer lingered for some time land, cementing old friendships and forming new ones; but d illness of her only sister gave her a melancholy summons ard, and she arrived to find yet another vacancy at her ie hearth. Since her return to Sweden she has been occupied her work, and has also devoted herself with increased ardour e philanthropic objects which may be said to have been pre- th her through life. Her energies and interests have been ily concentrated on the educational movement having refer- the children of the poorest classes, with whom, it may be bered, Madame Otto Goldschmidt recently displayed so ge- and practical a sympathy. The old Scandinavian land, re, owes to these, its daughters, not merely the prestige r individual gifts, but the promotion of the great funda- principle of social virtue and order.

OWN, MISS FRANCES. Few episodes are to be met with range of metaphysical history more interesting than the life of le poetess, who, debarred by an early visitation of Providence participation in the active duties of the outer world, has out for herself a noble vocation in the inner sphere of t. More eloquent, surely, of the power of mind than the f the world's heroes, is the conquest of knowledge and wisdom lonely girl, under circumstances which would have doomed finely-constituted temperament to life-long darkness and ity. Frances Brown, the seventh child of a family of twelve, ru on the 16th of June, 1818, at the village of Stramoltar, al, of which her father was the postmaster. The first event young life was the permanent loss of sight at the age of n months, owing to a severe attack of small pox, then very ent in the neighbourhood. In consequence of this calamity l not participate even in the limited advantages of education l by her brothers and sisters at the village school; but be very early sensible of her own deficiencies she endeavoured edy them by inquiries of all who were capable of adding to ck of information, and by listening attentively to her young mons, as they conned over the portions of the English gram- nd dictionary which formed their appointed school-tasks. memory being wonderfully retentive, and her perseverance ied, she soon obtained an accurate knowledge of the sense of and found herself qualified for the full enjoyment of such ure as circumstances placed within her reach. "Susan Grey," Negro Servant," "The Gentle Shepherd," Mungo Park's ls," and "Robinson Crusoe"—which have become naturalised remote country villages—were her first treasures, and sup- subjects of sympathy and food for imagination, until the ns of an acquaintance opened out a new era in her mental , by the loan of the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," and subsequently other works of Sir Walter Scott, long passages from which ng enthusiast would repeat to herself in the silence of the

night. Among the many difficulties which impeded her in
culture the want of sight was unloubtedly the greatest, a
dered her wholly dependent on the services of her famil
condition was such as to admit of but few leisure momen
quently would Frances gain time for the reader by the e
of their appointed tasks; habit and necessity having ren
more ready and active in the little offices of every-day
might be imagined. The lighter description of reading
managed without difficulty; but as it happened, in her t
year, that an ardent taste for history superseded the love
she had then to conquer the personal disinclination of h
relatives for drier, but more instructive works. Her
resource was to promise as a recompense the recital of s
or novel, which, perhaps, they had formerly read but
forgotten; and in this way her memory may be said to ha
its own supplies. These historical studies, which she
as thoroughly as lay in her power, necessitated a knowled
graphy, and this also was acquired in due time by the e
patience. Her own ingenuity in all these cases necessarily
the place of those excellent rules and theories for the ed
the blind which might have assisted her materially an
favourable circumstances of locality and position. Simul
with this ardent thirst for knowledge grew and strengthe
passionate love of poetry, which is an equally strong el
Miss Brown's nature. Her attempts at versification comm
her seventh year, and continued uninterruptedly until her

Magazine," the "People's Journal," the "Leisure Hour," etc. Her poems have for the most part appeared in the "Athenæum," but a second collection has succeeded the first, and a juvenile story, called "The Ericksons," has also been added to her published works. In 1847 Frances Brown left her native county, which offered no encouragement to intellectual tastes, and took up her abode for a time in Edinburgh; in 1852 she again removed with a lesser, who, until her marriage, acted as her amanuensis, and finally settled in London, for the more convenient prosecution of those literary labours to which her life is necessarily devoted. Some few months ago Lord Lansdowne was so favourably impressed by a little poem from her pen, which he met with in the "Athenæum," that he sent her a substantial testimony of his appreciation of its merits, in the shape of a cheque for 100*l*. It may be hoped that the small pension she now enjoys will, ere long, receive some such modest addition from the Crown as may enable her to cultivate literature rather as the solace of her calamity than as the indispensable and unceasing business of her life.

BROWNING, MRS. ELIZABETH BARRETT. A reference to the various works which have given lustre to the name of this lady can scarcely be better introduced than by a slight sketch of her personal characteristics and history as afforded in the "Literary Recollections" of Miss Mitford. "My first acquaintance," writes this authoress in 1832, "with Elizabeth Barrett commenced fifteen years ago, and she was then certainly one of the most interesting persons I had ever seen. Of a slight, delicate figure, with a shower of dark curls falling on either side of a most expressive face,—large, tender eyes, fringed with dark lashes,—a smile like a sunbeam, and such a look of youthfulness, that I had some difficulty in persuading a friend, in whose carriage we went to Chiswick, that the translatress of the 'Prometheus' of Æschylus, the author of the 'Essay on Mind,' was, in technical language, 'out.' During my stay in town we met frequently, and after my return to the country we corresponded very regularly; her letters being just what letters ought to be,—her own talk put upon paper. The next year was a painful one to herself and all who loved her: she broke a blood-vessel in the lungs. If there had been consumption in the family, that disease would have supervened; but, happily, she escaped this fatal English malady. The vessel, however, refused to heal; and after attending her for a year at her father's house in Wimpole Street, Dr. Chambers, on the approach of winter, ordered her to a milder climate. Her eldest brother—a brother in heart and talent worthy of such a sister—together with other affection te relatives, accompanied her to Torquay; and there occurred that fatal event which saddened her bloom of youth, and gave a deeper hue of thought and feeling, especially devotional feeling, to her poetry. Nearly a year had passed, and the invalid, still attended by her companions, had derived much benefit from the mild sea-breezes of Devonshire. One fine summer morning, her favourite brother, together with two

fine young men, his friends, embarked on board a small
g-vessel for a trip of a few hours. Excellent sailors all, and
ar with the coast, they sent back the boatmen, and undertook
selves the management of their little craft. Danger was not
nt of by any one,—indeed, after the catastrophe no one could
e the cause; but in a few minutes after their embarkation, and
ght of their very windows, and just as they were crossing the
he boat went down, and all who were in her perished. Even
bodies were never found. This tragedy nearly killed Miss
ett: she was utterly prostrated by the horror and grief, and a
ral, but most unjust feeling, that she had been in some sort the
of this great misery. It was not until the following year that
could be removed in an invalid carriage, and by journeys of
ty miles a-day, to her afflicted family and her London home.
ier return began the life which she continued for so many
,—confined to one large and commodious, but darkened cham-
o which only her own family and a few devoted friends were
tted. Reading, meanwhile, almost every book worth reading,
most every language; studying with ever-fresh delight the
classic authors in the original; and giving herself heart and
to that poetry of which she seemed born to be the priestess."
learn from the source whence the above remarks are derived
Miss Barrett's vocation displayed itself very early in life; that
wrote largely at ten years old, and well at fifteen. Her first
ortant essay in authorship was a translation of the "Prometheus"
Eschylus, published anonymously in 1833; her own maiden

ession of a lovely boy, and a renewed measure of health and gth. The publication in 1850 of her collected poems, in 2 , gave a great impetus to her reputation, and obtained very ral acknowledgment of her title to rank, in many points of , as the first female poet of the age. A small number of un-ished poems appeared in this edition, and among them was dy Geraldine's Courtship," which has been cited as one of her riest inspirations. An inspiration it might, indeed, be called, much as it was written in twelve hours, having been required at last moment to complete the uniformity of her volumes, and posed in haste to save the packet which was to convey the f-sheets to America. In 1851 appeared "Casa Guidi Win-," a poem, the theme of which was the repeated struggle liberty which she had opportunities of witnessing from the lows of the Casa Guidi, her own Florentine residence. Although es have not failed to do full justice to the generous impulse, imagination, and social and political wisdom of this production, fantastic and rugged forms in which the ideas are frequently ed would be likely to render it only partially acceptable. It robably by such poems as the "Poet's Vow," "Catharina to ens," "Bertha in the Lane," "Cowper's Grave," and a host of rs which throng upon the memory, that Mrs. Browning will h the hearts of her readers most closely, and it will be from n, therefore, that she will derive her truest and most enduring wn.

C.

CARLEN, MADAME EMILIE FLYGARE, is a native of den, and may be said to divide with Miss Bremer the realms imaginative literature in that country, since the Baroness Knor-no longer lives to claim her share of intellectual sway. Madame en, is, however, less familiarly known to the reading public of at Britain than the authoress of "The Neighbours," owing, in a sure, to the comparatively disadvantageous circumstances under ch she has been introduced to their notice. Those of her works ch have been produced in an English dress owed it to the chance rvation of anonymous, and, sometimes, indifferently good trans-rs; instead of appearing in regular succession under the auspices n established literary favourite, powerful enough to secure a ent and favourable hearing for her *protégée*, until she should be pted on the ground of her own merits. It is said that this lady mmenced her career as a writer very early in life, and was led to y a desire to extend the pecuniary resources of her parents, which e then very limited. She subsequently became the wife of a yer, who is himself known as a clever poet; and has continued

ride her attention between the superintendence of a girls'
hild in Stockholm, and the composition of novels, unequal in
, but displaying at times very great inventive talent, and
n powers of description, in which she is unrivalled. In none
hese characteristics more strongly developed than in "The Heir
ostolm," a translation of which appeared in 1844; a tale of retri-
n, worked out in a smuggler's lair, it afforded ample oppor-
y for the introduction of the passion and incident, which seem
ring easily and abundantly from the mind of this authoress.
chief individuality, however, rests on her forcible specimens of
ne painting; the representation of a wild, seafaring life, which
itutes the prominent feature of this work, is wonderfully
, and contrasts most effectively with its delicate delinea-
of female character. Of a less peculiar, but by no means
ior order of talent, is a novel called "Woman's Life," pub-
d in England in 1852. Here Madame Carlen presents us
ast a picture of elegant social life as she had formerly drawn
dark contrasts; and proves herself an equally keen observer of
urrents and eddies of human feeling which may surge beneath
alm surface, as of those which convulse the aspect of nature
d from the wild shores of her native land. As a study of innate
omate caprice, the character of the heroine is admirable and
sistent to the end. We are conducted to the result, her restora-
to a sounder state of mental health, by a path so gradual, so unin-
full of drawbacks, difficulties, and sorrows, as could have been
ted only by one possessed of the insight of genius. Amongst

a boy's head, afterwards purchased by the Marquis of Stafford, the largest gold medal was awarded. In 1814 Miss Geddes removed to London, which offered greater facilities in every point of view for the pursuit of her professional exertions, and three years later married Mr. W. H. Carpenter, whose general acquaintance with the fine arts has procured him the appointment of Keeper of the Prints and Drawings at the British Museum. During a considerable part of this century Mrs. Carpenter has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and British Institution; contributing to their walls portraits and figure studies, which are very highly appreciated, not only for their truth, but for their firmness of touch and brilliancy of colour; qualities which are not generally the most striking characteristics of feminine art. It may be observed, that accidental circumstances have combined with inclination to associate this lady through life with the world of art. Her sister was married in 1822 to the late William Collins, R.A., the delineator of a class of subjects in which his pencil will scarcely find a rival; although in his case, as in that of Mrs. Carpenter, the tastes and talents which have rendered the name illustrious are inherited in a measure by the second generation.

CHILD, MRS. LYDIA MARIA, is an American Authoress, whose prose works had gained very considerable popularity in England some few years since, but who, in common with others of the same class, has been partially obscured by the glory of later luminaries. This lady, originally Miss Francis, was born at Massachusetts, but spent the chief part of her youth in Maine. The circumstances under which her first literary effort was made are thus related:—One Sunday afternoon, during a visit to her brother, a Unitarian clergyman, Miss Francis took up a number of the "North American Review," in which was eloquently set forth the adaptability of early New England history to the purposes of fiction. She had never either written or dreamed of becoming an authoress; but the spell was upon her; and seizing a pen, she wrote (as it was afterwards printed) the first chapter of "Holcomok, a Story of the Pilgrims," which was completed in six weeks, and published with success in 1824. One year later, and soon after the appearance of her second work, "The Rebels," Miss Francis became the wife of Mr. David Lee Child, and in 1827 undertook the editorship of "The Juvenile Miscellany;" the only monthly periodical for children which was then established in America. During the next six years her pen was busily engaged, and from it issued "The Frugal Housewife," a little book which, although written for the poor of the New World, found also great acceptance with different classes in the Old; "The Mother's Book," a manual of education; "The Girl's Book;" and "The Coronal," a miscellaneous collection of prose and verse. She also prepared some volumes for "The Ladies' Library," consisting of lives of Madame de Staël and Madame Roland, Lady Russell, and Madame Guyon; "Biographies of Good Wives;" and "The History and Condition of Women." In 1833 Mrs. Child threw herself with

[redacted]

JESSIE M.R. MRS. CAROLINE, the story of whose life is but a continuous record of brave endeavours for the good of her fellow creatures, and more especially for the assistance of emigrants, was born at Wootton in Northamptonshire, about the year 1810. Her father, Mr. William Jones, a man of respectable, though not of high, [illegible] was distinguished by an uprightness of character, and a [illegible] which [illegible] evinced in the wise direction of his children, and materially influenced their tastes and dispositions. [illegible] was displayed by the object of this memoir, whose [illegible] early exercised by the [illegible] between her family and [illegible]. [illegible] she felt an [illegible] of a washing-board, a [illegible] which she fashioned [illegible] with pen-wood [illegible] were [illegible] in the bed-quilt, while the [illegible] with [illegible] for the conveyance of their [illegible] of these experiments could not then be [illegible] the [illegible] was the frequent [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] only by a [illegible] [illegible] This [illegible] spirit was the principle of [illegible] which have rendered [illegible] so much practical [illegible] [illegible] of a [illegible] mother, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] for guidance, the mental [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The energy and thought [illegible] [illegible] for the benefit of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

tion, and instructed in every kind of practical knowledge. se personal supervision the foundress of this institution ced into it a perfect system of order, in consequence of it survived her departure, and has continued a permanent ost useful record of her judicious method of organisation. residence of some years at Madras, Captain Chisholm's health and to require a temporary change of climate, and he removed is family to South Australia. No sooner were they established ney, than Mrs. Chisholm's sympathies were enlisted by the ngs of the emigrants, who frequently arrived there both ess and penniless. A band from the Highlands, destitute of ning, down to a knowledge of the English language, were the jects of her charity; she cheered their desponding hearts by of kindness and sound advice, and lent them money for the se of tools, by which they could provide for the necessities day by the work of their own hands. But such casual aid, r valuable to individuals, was felt by her to be wholly inade- to the pressing exigencies of the case. When Captain Chis- professional duties recalled him to Madras, it was deemed le that his family should remain for a time at Sydney, and forward his wife devoted all the time that could be spared r private duties to the schemes of usefulness which she had d during her three years' residence in the colony. Here, as dras, the protection of her own sex seemed to claim Mrs. lm's earliest efforts. The condition of young women who, on g at those shores, found themselves exposed to the dangers iseries of a homeless and unprotected state, was pitiable in treme; and for these destitute beings she proposed to found lum. As it was only by the assistance of the wealthier classes is plan could be carried out, she was unwearied in her at- to interest them by the excellence of the cause itself. Influ- e had none; and many were the harsh rebuffs she encountered, he sacrifice of personal feeling she had made, before she could from the Governor a small and rudely constructed government or her use as an emigrant's home, or from the public such funds as might be necessary for its maintenance. To the local however, belongs the merit of having seconded her efforts. rness her appeal was more fully met; further space was added forty nine feet square originally granted, and very soon after it ened one hundred young women were safely housed within its Here Mrs. Chisholm also took up her residence, constituting f a mother to these friendless beings, and for their sakes de- g herself of the society of her own children, whom she could not ntly retain with her in so crowded an abode. As her plan com- ded a future provision for her *protégées*, she made frequent ys into the interior of the colony, for the purpose of forming ttees, and establishing country homes; taking with her at the ime parties of young women, varying in number from fifteen to whom she placed in service at the farms on the route. Their ing expenses were at first borne by herself, and afterwards

ous enthusiasm into the cause of abolition, and wrote "An l for that Class of Americans called Africans," which engendered bitter feeling against her, that the interests of her next work, othea," a romance of the time of Pericles and Aspasia, suffered sequence. In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Child removed from Boston w York, for the purpose of conducting the "National Anti- ry Standard;" and the latter, whilst assisting her husband in litorial labours, commenced a series of letters in the "Standard" own paper), and the "Boston Courier," which were afterwards ued in two volumes, under the title of "Letters from New York." atest work of this writer, with the exception of a little book l "Spring Flowers," is "Fact and Fiction," a collection of prose which appeared in 1846.

HISHOLM, MRS. CAROLINE, the story of whose life is but tinuous record of brave endeavours for the good of her fellow ures, and more especially for the assistance of emigrants, was at Wootton in Northamptonshire, about the year 1810. Her r, Mr. William Jones, a man of respectable, though not of high, ction, was distinguished by an uprightness of character, and e philanthropy of soul, which conduced to the wise education s children, and materially influenced their tastes and dispo- ns. A more precocious development of the great principle of a ould scarcely be met with than was displayed by the subject of notice, whose imagination chanced to be early excited by the ls of a correspondence maintained between her family and some

of Mrs. Chisholm's visit to England was the establishment of the "Family Colonisation Loan Society," intended to promote what had been most unwisely discouraged, the emigration of entire families, and also to supersede the pauper-like system of free passages, by loans to such as would contribute their own savings towards the necessary expenses of the voyage. A certain evening in the week was set apart by her for the reception of all who desired information or advice at her modest home at Islington; and to these "group meetings" every class was freely admitted. The books of the society, to which Captain Chisholm acted as honorary secretary, soon contained enough paying subscribers to fill a ship. Vessel after vessel was sent out, each one superior to the last in the nature of its accommodation, but all providing for comfort and propriety in a manner quite unexampled. Having worked out a better system of colonisation, rectified abuses, and excited an active interest for the cause which she had so deeply at heart, Mrs. Chisholm returned in 1854 to her original field of labour, whither her husband had preceded her. She was greeted at Sydney with universal enthusiasm, and recent accounts affirm that a subscription has been set on foot for the benefit of her family, which it was hoped might represent not unworthily the gratitude and esteem with which she is regarded. The philanthropy of this admirable woman has not been the mere amusement of a leisure hour, but the business of her life, to which personal comfort and domestic enjoyment have been wholly sacrificed. Nobly has she fulfilled her engagement, solemnly registered at the commencement of her work, to dedicate all her talents to the God who gave them, and, knowing neither creed nor country, to try and serve all justly and impartially.

CLARKE, MRS. MARY COWDEN. This lady, who has rendered good service, not only to the literary world but to society at large, by her "Complete Concordance to Shakspeare," is the eldest daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, and one of a family which, in the person of Madame Clara Novello, has contributed a brilliant ornament to the musical profession. She was born in June, 1809, and in 1828 was married to Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, the friend of Lamb, Keats, Hazlitt, and of Leigh Hunt. A year after her marriage she commenced her minute analysis of our immortal dramatist, which, after sixteen years' assiduous labour, was brought to a successful termination. The reflections which led her to this arduous undertaking may be given in her own words:—"Shakspeare, the most frequently quoted, because the most universal-minded genius that ever lived, of all authors best deserves a complete concordance. To what subject may we not with felicity apply a motto from this greatest of poets? The Divine, commending the efficacy and 'twofold force of prayer—to be forestalled ere we come to fall, or pardoned being down;' the Astronomer, supporting his theory by allusions to the 'moist star upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands;' the Naturalist, striving to elucidate a fact respecting the habits of 'the singing masons,' or 'heavy-gaited toads;' the Botanist,

refunded; but when the settlers and country people becan
with her name and object, they were always eager to st
ance as well as food; and Mrs. Chisholm records the
own expenses during seven years' service amounted only
At a time when labourers were required in the inter
was an excess in Sydney, supported at Government
undertook many journeys of 300 miles into the bush fo
of planting families; sharing the hardships of her com
performing the duties of leader, adviser, and commi
Mrs. Chisholm also established an office in Sydney, wh
needing employment could attend from ten till four;
various measures has planted 11,000 persons in positio
ability and comfort. Manifold indeed have been the
ferred in her capacity of "the emigrant's friend," since
ever deemed unworthy of her most careful and kindly
In addition to these labours, Mrs. Chisholm has coll
body of facts bearing on the history and prospects of s
colony. Her notes, which were sometimes taken d
houses, sometimes by the roadside, and frequently in p
with the plough for a table, were published under
"Voluntary Information of the People of New South W
in the year 1845 Captain Chisholm rejoined his wife. H
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CLARKE, MRS. MARY COWDEN. This lady, who has rendered good service, not only to the literary world but to society at large, by her "Complete Concordance to Shakspeare," is the eldest daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, and one of a family which, in the person of Madame Clara Novello, has contributed a brilliant ornament to the musical profession. She was born in June, 1809, and in 1828 was married to Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, the friend of Lamb, Keats, Hazlitt, and of Leigh Hunt. A year after her marriage she commenced her minute analysis of our immortal dramatist, which, after sixteen years' assiduous labour, was brought to a successful termination. The reflections which led her to this arduous undertaking may be given in her own words:—"Shakspeare, the most frequently quoted, because the most universal minded genius that ever lived, of all authors best deserves a complete concordance. To what subject may we not with fidelity apply a motto from this greatest of poets? The Divine, commending the efficacy and 'two-fold force of prayer—to be forestalled ere we come to fall, or pardoned being down;' the Astronomer, supporting his theory by allusions to the 'moist star upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands;' the Naturalist, striving to elucidate a fact respecting the habits of 'the singing masons,' or 'heavy-gated towls;' the Botanist,

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claims on our gratitude and respect. Biblical history and criticism may seem an eccentric study for a lady to fix upon in search of recreation; but such choices are generally the joint result of peculiar innate capacity and outward circumstance. Endowed with a thoughtful and inquiring mind, which had been diverted from the ordinary amusements of young people by an early sense of care and responsibility; with a frame and a constitution impaired beyond remedy by premature exertion; this lady resolved to anticipate in time the want of an object in after life, by opening sources of interest and occupation for the intellect when the bodily powers should have given way. She selected a department of literature which demanded a preliminary acquaintance with the history, illustrations, and languages of antiquity; but the feeling that there was yet so much original matter to be worked out in sacred history, gave an interest and an impulse to these studies. Their results she has as yet only communicated in the form of papers (contributed to literary societies and periodicals), discussing subjects of Biblical history and criticism, and elucidating many points in Egyptian history immediately connected with Scripture illustration. Among these many valuable series may be cited: letters on the Physical Geography of the Exodus, published in the "Athenæum;" and another set, giving the history of a very remarkable nation, called "the Rephaim" in the Bible, and showing their connexion with the political and monumental history of Egypt, and that of the Exodus, which appeared in the pages of "The Journal of Sacred Literature." The latter investigation has opened quite a new field of historical and chronological research, and the view of the authoress has been adopted and embodied in their works by more than one learned man. It is earnestly to be hoped that a sufficient measure of time and health may enable Miss Corbaux to carry out her design of incorporating these fragmentary writings into a complete work on the remote period of sacred history to which they belong.

COSTELLO, MISS LOUISA STUART, commenced her literary career at an early age by the publication of a volume of poems, which attracted the attention of Thomas Moore, to whom, in 1835, she dedicated her "Specimens of the Early Poetry of France," the work by which she first became generally known. Travel next engaged her attention, and in 1840 appeared "A Summer amongst the Bocages and the Vines," in which some of the most interesting parts of Normandy and Brittany, and the banks of the Loire, from Nantes to Orleans, were very fully described. This was succeeded, in 1842, by "A Pilgrimage to Auvergne, from Picardy to Le Velay," a route which traversed the northern and several of the eastern departments of France, till it terminated in the central region of the Monts d'Or. In 1844 a third series of travels, entitled "Béarn and the Pyrenees," carried the tourist across the ancient province of Maine, through Poitiers, La Rochelle, Bordeaux, and Agen, to the birth-place of Henri Quatre, and the country of the Basques, on the Spanish

he Seeress of Prevorst;" "The History of a German Chair
e;" and, probably led by the contemplation of these wonders
examination of others, which found an answering chord in her
ind, produced, in 1848, "The Night Side of Nature," a history
supernatural, or rather a collection of those incidents which
he basis for a belief in it, linked together by many skilful and
al remarks. A series of tales, founded on various dark and
d points of human experience, followed, under the title of
t and Darkness, or Mysteries of Life. These, with a pleasant
book for children, called "Pippie's Warning, or Mind your
ers," and two additional novels, "The Adventures of a Beauty,"
Linny Lockwood," constitute all the works which have as yet
eded from Mrs. Crowe's pen.

USHMAN, MISS CHARLOTTE, a lady who has won a world-
celebrity by her original impersonation of those dramatic cha-
's requiring great intensity of power and passion, is a native of
n, Massachusetts. The eldest of five children, left fatherless
early age, it became desirable that she should cultivate to the
st a strong talent for music inherited from her mother. The
d means of the latter did not allow her to obtain the best in-
ion for her daughter; but notwithstanding this drawback, her
ess was considerable, and she had already gained some local
ation, when the visit of Mrs. Wood, formerly Miss Paton, and
wards the wife of Lord William Lennox, from whom she was
ced, to Boston, introduced her to the notice of this lady at a pub-

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ıgh every facility for realising both artistic excellence and pro-
ıal success is gratuitously open to any young man who can pro-
as his qualification for claiming it an elementary work of
able promise, no arrangement, unfortunately, is made in this
y for extending them to women; and for want of such advan-
the superior walks of imaginative art are rendered inaccessible,
that which is left within their reach is rendered doubly diffi-
f attainment. Nature, certainly, has not denied the elementary
ies of excellence; the fine and correct age, the delicate taste,
z for character, refined and often picturesque imagination; the
siasm, poetry, love of the art; the patience to overcome diffi-
s; the ambitious dreams that haunt genius yet unpractised,
righten the hopes of a dim future. But the female aspirant
ıas these hopes and dreams must learn to suppress them, and
down her aspirations to the limited class of literal matter-of-
elineations left within her grasp. Portraiture, chiefly personal,
occasionally by rustic and fancy figures, form the only
rce of those whose powers aim at something beyond flowers
and landscape. The public sees nothing higher than this
of subjects, beautifully executed by the able feminine pencils
productions grace our Exhibition walls, and it gets accus-
l to consider female talent unequal to conceive anything
r and perform it as well. It forgets to ask why "fair artists"
ot afforded a chance of becoming also great artists, without the
ice of their feminine gifts; why "the graceful pencil" is not
lined to become a powerful pencil without losing its grace."

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being still absorbed in the occupations of rustic life, she started on her southern pilgrimage. At Bordeaux, where she spent time amongst various old friends of her family, she first saw orld in sunny guise, and was taught by the homage of society rominent a part she was fitted to display in life's drama. It be imagined that this initiation tended in no degree to recon- ner to the comfortless home and the unappreciating husband. e ideas of revolt presented themselves, from time to time, with asing force, notwithstanding her efforts to banish them by the ous cultivation of poetry, art, and science, and by the society h friends as she could assemble around her. Among these Jules Sandeau, a young law-student, who spent a vacation at nt, and was the first to direct the glance of its mistress to- s that literary horizon which she was destined hereafter to en- so greatly. This communion of mind left its traces in the of the young man, who returned to Paris burthened with the t of a deep but silent attachment. It would seem that feelings ubt and suspicion now aggravated the harsh characteristics of udevant, for their life became insupportable to both; and his by the sacrifice of her whole fortune, procured his assent to a ation. She hastened immediately to Paris, and once more ed the familiar precincts of the Convent des Anglaises; but her had become too much habituated to stormy agitations to rest y in so calm a haven, and she longed for the busy turmoil of life eeling. Mingled, however, with this stronger emotion, there was rning for the purer idols of departed days, a remorse for their

[redacted] that Madame Dudevant first outraged decorum by the assumption of male attire, intended to provide for greater independence of action. The proceeds of the work exhausted, Misery again knocked at their door, and the lady was advised to revisit Berri for the purpose of obtaining a legal separation, or at least an alimentary allowance from her husband. Before her departure, she arranged with [redacted] the plan of a novel, certain portions of which were to be committed by each before their next meeting. The student did not fulfil his share of the undertaking; but on her return Madame Dudevant surprised him with the complete manuscript of "Indiana," which was sold for 600fr., and met with a startling success. It was the first book which introduced to the public the name of Georges Sand, for the young man being too honourable to accept a share of the glory he had neglected to earn, refused to permit their ordinary *nom de plume* to be used in this instance. Finding it impossible to shake his resolution, she contented herself with retaining the second part of the signature, and the discussion occurring on St. George's day, adopted that name as a prefix. After the publication of "Indiana," Georges Sand occupied a position in every respect suited to her rank; it was evident that Fortune had attached herself firmly to her chariot-wheels, and men of the world vied with men of talent in seeking admission to her society. The scene had changed, and with it the actors, as from this time forth Jules Sandeau, the solitary companion of her poverty, disappears from our view. The next works which proceeded from her pen were "Valentine," published in the *feuilleton* called the "Revue de Paris," and "Lélia," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes;" which, though containing, like "Indiana," violent attacks on the institution of marriage, and which were therefore severely dealt with by a portion of the press, were extensively read and admired. After a journey through Italy in company with M. Alfred de Musset, Madame Dudevant produced "Le Secrétaire Intime," which was succeeded by "André," "La Marquise," "Lavinia," "Métella and Mattéa;" all of which appeared in the *feuilletons* above mentioned. Between the years 1835–7 she added to this list "Leone-Leoni," "Jacques," "Simon," "Mauprat," "La Dernière Aldini," "Les Maîtres Mosaïtes," "Pauline," "Un Hiver à Majorque," and "Spiridion." During this period she instituted a legal process against her husband, for the purpose of regaining the possession of her fortune and the guardianship of her children. In these objects she was successful, as the proceedings revealed a course of neglect and positive ill-treatment on the part of M. Dudevant which, in the opinion of the tribunal by which the case was adjudicated, justified, or at least excused, her own abandonment of home-duties. Thus Nohant once more became her home, and the two children, Maurice and Solange, continued her inseparable companions, even during her frequent visits to Paris and journeys abroad. The beneficial influence exercised on the mind and feelings of Madame Dudevant by this increase of pure domestic happiness, was afterwards evidenced in her exquisite creation, "Consuelo," and in several smaller works re-

ible for the purity and simplicity of their construction. Whe
mennais established, about 1837, a journal called "Le Monit
ded to defend the rights of labour against the oppression of
l, Madame Dudevant published in it a series of papers called
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novels: "Horace," "La Petite Fadette," "Le Compagnon d
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" "Fanchette," "La Mare au Diable," "Le Péché de M.
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Georges Sand abandoned the career of political and social re
r for that of dramatic literature, and, after one or two sm
ve failures, achieved a great success in "François le Champi."
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oir," and "Mauprat." Her plays, previously to their repre
ion in Paris, are usually acted and criticised in a little theatre
ed to the Château de Nohant, which is now Madame Dude
ordinary abode. An interesting sketch of her present mode
, which might almost be called patriarchal in its simplicity, has
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y down to the latest epoch, may serve to conclude this slight
oir. Her income, we learn, amounts to some ten or twelve
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period of her marriage with the Count de Montijos, an officer in the Spanish army, belonging to one of the most ancient of the noble families of Spain. He was connected, more or less closely, with the houses of the Duke de Frias, representative of the ancient Admirals of Castille; of the Duke of Fyars, and others of the high st rank, including the descendants of the Kings of Arragon. The death of this nobleman, which occurred many years ago, left the Countess Montijos a widow, with a fortune adequate to the maintenance of her position, and two daughters, one of whom married the Duke of Alba and Berwick, lineally descended from James II. and Miss Churchill. For Eugénié, the second, a still higher destiny was reserved. In 1851 the Countess Téba, accompanied by her mother, paid a lengthened visit to Paris, and was distinguished at the various entertainments given at the Tuileries by the dignity and elegance of her demeanour, and by great personal beauty, of the aristocratic English rather than the Spanish type. Her mental gifts were proportionably attractive; for she is reported to be naturally *spirituelle*, and her education, partly conducted in England, was very superior to that generally bestowed on Spanish women, who seldom quit the precincts of their native country. Shortly after the opposition of the other Northern Powers had put an end to the idea of a union between the Emperor Louis-Napoleon and the Princess Carola Wasa of Sweden, he apprised the council of ministers of his intended marriage with the daughter of the Countess Montijos; a measure which excited some disapproval among them, and even led to their temporary withdrawal from office. During the short time which intervened between the public announcement of the approaching event and its realisation, the Countess Téba and her mother took up their abode in the palace of the Elysee. The marriage was celebrated at noon on the 29th of January, 1853, at Notre Dame; and the Emperor and Empress, after making their appearance some hours later on the balcony of the Pavillon de l'Horloge at the Tuileries, to receive the acclamations of the multitude, adjourned to the comparative seclusion of St. Cloud. It is almost unnecessary to allude to the magnificence of the preparations made for the ceremony, as they are sufficiently recent to be fresh in the memory of the reader. However, the one item of 4000 francs, expended in Point d'Alençon lace, will suffice to give an idea of their character. Although a union which should have added to the political importance of the nation might probably have been more immediately acceptable to it, no mark of honour and loyalty was withheld from the Imperial bride. The dotation asked for her of 130,000 francs per annum (the same sum which had been granted to the Duchesse d'Orleans) was eagerly accorded; and the municipal council of Paris voted 600,000 francs for the purchase of a *parure* of diamonds, as a present from the city to the Empress. It may be imagined how much enthusiasm was excited among so impressible a people as the French by the purport of a letter which she addressed to M. Bezet, prefect of the Seine, in reply to this proposal. After warmly thanking the council for their token of regard, she declined the rich gift; alleging that the city was already overburthened, and that the sum in

question would be more usefully employed in the foundation of some charitable institution for the poor and destitute. In accordance with this suggestion, the money was devoted to an establishment for the maintenance and education of sixty young girls chosen from the working-classes of Paris. The life of the Empress Eugenie since her marriage has been comparatively uneventful; made up of the ordinary routine of state etiquette; of migrations to the various royal *maisons-de-plaisance*, varied by an extended progress through France in company with her husband; and a sojourn for the benefit of her health at Biaritz in the Pyrenees, which has peculiar associations for her, having been the favourite summer resort of her family in the days of her girlhood. On the 16th of April, 1855, the Emperor and Empress of the French arrived in England on a short visit to the Queen, during which they proceeded in state to the City, visited the Crystal Palace, etc., their stay terminating on the 21st inst.

F.

FRANKLIN, LADY JANE, must ever remain associated in minds with the hopes and fears that have been for so many years alternately aroused for the courageous men who embarked for the Arctic Regions in 1845 under the command of her husband, Sir John Franklin. The resolute efforts made by his wife to increase the possibility of their rescue have linked her name more closely with that of her lamented husband than the ordinary circumstances of her life could ever have done. The daughter of John Griffin Esq., of Bedford Place, this lady became the second wife of Sir John Franklin on the 5th November, 1826, and in 1836 accompanied him to Van Diemen's Land, on his appointment to the Governorship of that colony. Nine years later he started on his third and last expedition to the Northern Seas, and it was at the time when serious apprehensions were first entertained respecting the fate of the Erebus and Terror, that Lady Franklin's name became familiar to the public. In the spring of 1848 she offered rewards of two and three thousand pounds to any persons discovering or affording relief to the missing party, or making any extraordinary exertions with this object. A year later she addressed a moving appeal to the American nation, through the President of the Republic, for active co-operation in the search, which it will be remembered was nobly responded to by Mr. Grinnell on behalf of his country. In April, 1850, a branch expedition to aid that which had been sent out by Government was determined on and organised by Lady Franklin; 2500*l.* out of the 4000*l.* employed in fitting out the Prince Albert having been contributed from her private purse. On the return of this little vessel from its first voyage, she succeeded in raising sufficient funds to despatch it a second time,

in 1851; and it was as a member of this expedition that Lieutenant Bellot met the fate which excited such universal commiseration in England. It may be truly said, that no chance which could be won by her own efforts has been neglected by Lady Franklin. Her whole life during these long, weary years of uncertainty, has been devoted to this good work. She has maintained a voluminous correspondence on the subject with every quarter of the globe; she has travelled from port to port, bidding 'God speed' to those who went forth on their errand of mercy; she has, in fact, helped, by her own unwearied energy, to sustain that of the nation. The deep regret excited by the recent confirmation of its worst fears has been united with a feeling of sympathy for the woman, who has not only *felt* and *suffered*, but has *acted* wisely and well.

FULLARTON, LADY GEORGIANA, formerly LADY GEORGIANA LEVESON GOWER, is the second daughter of Earl Granville who was for some years ambassador at the court of France under the Orleans dynasty. She was married at Paris, in the year 1833, to Captain Alexander Fullarton, eldest son of George Fullarton, Esq., of Westwood, Hampshire, and Ballintoy Castle, Ireland. Her career as an authoress commenced with a novel entitled "Ellen Middleton," published in 1844. This work, a domestic story of the present day, excited great attention in the reading world, and met with a peculiar welcome from that comparatively limited class to which a skilful analysis of feeling is more deeply attractive than even intricacy of plot or the skilful conduct of a story. Simple in construction, unexaggerated yet pathetic in tone, the interest is sustained unflaggingly to the last page, although the authoress ventured on the unusual experiment of revealing the main incident of her book in its earliest chapters. Lady Georgiana Fullarton's second work, also a novel, called "Grantley Manor," and bearing on the war of creeds, affords some beautiful contrasts of character and great evidence of constructive skill; its successor, "Lady Bird," a tale, (published in 1852, after the author's conversion to Catholicism), may be designated that rarely merited epithet a "prose poem;" rendered, by the power of a delicate and earnest imagination, illustrative of the busy warfare of human emotion.

G.

GASKILL, MRS. L. E., the Author of "Mary Barton," is the wife of a minister of the Unitarian persuasion, residing at Manchester, and one of the writers to whom we now look most confidently for the advancement of our imaginative literature, and its bias in a right direction. Her great talent and knowledge of certain phases of life have been conscientiously and powerfully exercised for the remedy of

particular evils in our social system: and the influence of her representations might probably be traced among the writers as well as readers of the day. Mrs. Gaskill's first work, "Mary Barton," appeared anonymously in 1848, but it needed no support beyond its own merits to secure for it immediate popularity and approval. In this picture of Manchester life among the working classes, the fruits of personal observation are presented by the authoress with a forcible truth, which makes itself felt as such, and are interwoven in a story of great pathos and power. "The Moorland Cottage," a simple little Christmas book, in which the stereotyped form of self-sacrifice peculiar to works of fiction is abandoned for something nearer nature, followed in 1850. Two years later appeared another novel, called "Ruth," in which we have temptation, error, the harsh dealing of that class of society which acknowledges not the mitigation of circumstances, admits not the expiation of repentance, contrasted with the working of that far purer code of ethics founded on the charity of the Bible. Mrs. Gaskill has likewise published some sketches of life in a village, which were contributed to "Household Words" under the title of "Cranford;" and quite recently a tale in two volumes, called "North and South," in which she returns to familiar ground—the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire,—attracted readers through the truthful details of a "strike," and others in detail in the duties and relative position of "master" and "man."

GILLIES, MISS MARGARET, was not educated with a view to a profession, as her family belonged to a class in which daughters are seldom required to create an independence for themselves: nevertheless, the talents for which she is now distinguished was manifested in her earliest years. She was always drawing: sometimes copying from the pictures of the annual exhibitions to which she had access in the house of the near relative in Scotland with whom she chiefly resided at that period; sometimes taking portraits of the persons in visitors, who seldom suspected that they were acting as sitters to the little girl at work with her pencil and paper in a quiet corner of the room. Whatever might be the faults and deficiencies of these early productions, they generally caught the characteristic expression of their subjects. Then, as now, whatever else might fail under her hand, the expression of the face was right: but then it was often grim and humorous. She is now eminently distinguished for delineating emotions of earnestness and deep pathos. When, after leaving her early home in Scotland, family reasons and domestic circumstances called on her for exertion, Margaret Gillies at once applied herself to the study of painting. She did not happen at first to fall into the hands of a good master: a misfortune which has caused her much regret, and considerably retarded her progress. After some time, however, she became a pupil of Frederick Cruikshank, and devoted herself to miniature painting, in which she made satisfactory progress. In this branch of art she soon acquired a good position in the Royal Academy, which she has steadily maintained. But she has not confined herself exclusively

to this branch of her profession. She has also studied oil painting, first in London, and afterwards, for a short time, in Paris, under Henry Scheffer, enjoying the great advantage of frequenting his studio, and that of his celebrated brother Ary Scheffer. She has exhibited several successful portraits in oils, and her later studies give a fair promise that she may, if she chooses to devote her time to it, attain a high position among painters of fancy or subject-pictures in oils. At present, however, she is best known as a painter in water-colours. She was elected, about three years since, a Lady Member of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours, and in the three last exhibitions of this institution, to which she has been a contributor, her pictures have attracted much attention, and have been generally admired, for the skill of their grouping, their correct drawing, high finish, and graceful draperies; but above all, for the power and depth of their expression. It is as a painter of mind and emotion that Margaret Gillies is chiefly distinguished, and is attaining a growing reputation.

GLYN, MISS ISABELLA, an Actress of great and versatile talent, was born at Edinburgh, May 22d, 1823. The strict Presbyterian views of her family led them very seriously to oppose her inclination for the stage when it first developed itself; but the feeling continued to gather strength, and one or two accidental circumstances tended to foster it. On the occasion of a visit to England, chance threw her among a company of amateurs, who were engaged in getting up a performance for the St. James's Theatre, and she was induced to undertake the leading female character. During a subsequent residence in Paris, under M. Michelot, of the Conservatoire, she commenced her education for the French stage; but the failing health of a near relative necessitating her return home in 1840, she was advised to remain, and to devote herself wholly to the English drama. Miss Glyn's reputation for talent having spread widely in literary circles, she attracted the attention of Mr. Charles Kemble, who volunteered to aid her from time to time in the study of Shakspeare, and interested himself most warmly in her subsequent career. On the 8th November, 1847, Mr. Kemble's influence secured for his pupil a hearing at the Theatre Royal, Manchester. Her success in the part selected, that of Lady Constance in "King John," obtained for her an engagement at the Olympic, where she appeared as Lady Macbeth, and Juliana in the "Honeymoon." On the retirement of Mrs. Warner from Sadler's Wells Theatre, Miss Glyn was invited to fill the vacancy, and opened her series of performances in September, 1848, as Volumnia, in "Coriolanus." The favourable impression made by her in this character was confirmed by her representation of Hermione, Belvidera, and Queen Catherine. Her performance of the last-mentioned part presented certain fine characteristics of the Kemble school, in which she had partially graduated. During the season of 1849 she supported not merely her old characters with increasing effect, but various fresh ones, among which should be especially enumerated those of Margaret of Anjou;

Parisina; Isabella, in "Measure for Measure;" Emilia, in "Othello;" Cleopatra; and Julia, in the "Hunchback;" which last had been suggested as an experiment, after the admirable conception of this character displayed in her acting of the earlier scenes of Antony and Cleopatra. During the third year of her performances Miss Glyn achieved a new triumph in Sheridan Knowles's tragedy of "Isabella," which has been emphatically regarded as the test of the power of great actors. As Francis, in "Fazio," she revealed an amount of intellectual and physical force for which her admirers were even then unprepared; and in 1856 put the crowning point to her professional skill by her representation of the part of the Duchess of Malfi, in Webster's sanguinary play of that name. Miss Glyn's physical organization is peculiarly adapted for the majestic characters of regal and sentimental life in which great intellectual energy has claimed her as a high possessor in this branch of dramatic art. Her life passed exclusively in the study and practice of her profession. The fame which she has won she has earned. Her excellence as an artiste is based on principles, not impulses: and each new character she personates is merely a fresh application of them.

MADEMOISELLE T. MADAME nee JENNY LIND, a Swedish vocalist whose refinement and originality have procured for her an unprecedented measure of popularity, was born (October 21st, 1821) in the city of Stockholm, where her father gave instructions in languages and her mother resided as a teacher of young children. Although these circumstances do not naturally tend to make their offspring a race of musicians, she gave evidence of the most passionate fondness for music in her earliest years; and when only three years of age could remember and sing correctly any melody which she had once heard. The silver tones of her voice were the accompaniments of all her childish occupations; and in song the joys and sorrows which impressed her susceptible nature found their best utterance. At the years of age Jenny Lind was a thoughtful girl, whose contemplations though unadorned by learning, manifested a depth of feeling and intelligence beyond her years, happily to be the object of Madame Lundberg, a favourite actress at the Stockholm Theatre. This lady was charmed and astonished by the young singer, and urged her parents to lose no time in preparing her for a course of good musical instruction, for the operatic stage, in which there was little doubt that she would one day become a brilliant ornament. The strong prepossessions entertained by her mother against the profession were, at length, overcome by the entreaties of Jenny and the arguments of Madame Lundberg, who undertook her early studies gratuitously, by introducing her to Croelius, an experienced musical teacher of great renown in Stockholm. Seated in the theatre with which the young vocalist performed the exercises set before her, and surveying great things in her future career, he took her to Count Pucke, at that time superintendent of the Court Theatres; but this interview seemed unlikely to lead to immediate favourable, for her hopes. The Count, who

ıe finished *tournure* and self-possessed manners of expe-
dlic favourites, looked somewhat contemptuously on the
ıd unattractive child, and inquired of Croelius what cha-
magined her capable of sustaining on the stage. Struck,
y the persistence of the teacher in his prophecies of
nence, Count Pücke consented to hear her sing, and,
like her previous auditors to a perception of her remark-
no longer hesitated to admit her among the pupils of
l Academy. Here her progress was rapid, and she was
d qualified to make her appearance on the stage, where
in juvenile parts a popularity as great as that enjoyed
by Leontine Fay and Déjazet, some years previously.
Lind, as for them, vaudevilles were expressly written;
th of her dramatic conceptions, as well as the originality
of acting, secured for her the reputation of a prodigy.
ssional talent, together with the modesty and amiability
eanour, procured her admission on terms of intimacy
igher circles of society, and in many of the principal
Stockholm she was a frequent and a welcome guest.
her musical studies were unremittingly pursued, and
tion laid of her present artistic excellence. So passed
until her twelfth year, when the sunshine of Jenny's life
ercast. She had outgrown her childish parts without
sufficiently mature in age and appearance to sustain
tious ones. But a still greater misfortune supervened;
notes of her voice lost their silvery sweetness, and the
ining her as a singer for the Grand Opera was aban-
ıe was now seldom seen on the stage, the memory of
ths almost passed away, and forbidden to exercise her
only consolation left to the disappointed girl was the
e of her instrumental and theoretical musical studies;
he devoted herself for the space of four years. It hap-
rds the close of this period that the fourth act of Meyer-
bert le Diable" was announced, as a part of the intended
e at a grand concert. The female vocalists of Stock-
ıg been found unwilling to accept the part of Alice, to
his act of the opera, very little is assigned by the com-
r, the Director of the Academy, thought of his former
ay Lind. She embraced his proposal with eagerness,
king forward with nervous agitation to the fulfilment of
On the appointed evening she sang the few bars al-
er, and it almost seemed as though a miracle had been
her favour. Every note of her register had recovered
nd purity, and a torrent of applause followed the exe-
the little solo, which had been rejected by so many
unworthy of their powers. Great was the surprise and
of Jenny Lind when, on the following day, Berg informed
e was considered qualified to undertake at once the part
n Weber's "Freischütz," to which her hopes and desires
ıny years been directed. This character was the one

which had first awakened her sympathies; the laborious study of it had been with her a labour of love; the thought of one day representing it worthily the aim of her professional ambition. Her discouragements and disappointments were all forgotten when the dreams of her youth were at length realised, and she appeared before the public as Agatha with a success which determined her subsequent career, and has ever induced her to regard this character as the keystone of her fame. For a year and a half she continued the star of the Opera of Stockholm, performing in "Euryanthe," "Robert le Diable," "La Vestale" of Spontini, and other operas, and labouring meanwhile with indefatigable diligence to remedy certain natural deficiencies in her organ. Always pure and melodious in tone, it was originally wanting in elasticity; she could neither hold her notes to any considerable extent, nor increase and diminish their volume with sufficient effect: but, undaunted by difficulties, she worked out her voice as a sculptor labours on a block of stone, and ultimately achieved that brilliant and facile execution which, it is now difficult to believe, was partially denied her by nature. When the young vocalist felt that she had profited to the utmost by the instruction accessible to her in her native city, she was yet sensible that vast improvement might be derived from the study of those great models of her art who are to be met with in other capitals of Europe. The great desire of her soul was to become a pupil of Garcia, esteemed the greatest singing-master in the world; but the difficulty of providing for the expenses of her residence in the French capital, where she would no longer derive her usual income from the Stockholm Opera, for a time prevented the accomplishment of her wish; since her proud spirit revolted from the idea of dependence on others. Fortunately, an expedient presented itself to her mind, which enabled her to carry out the secretly cherished project. During the recess, when the operatic season had closed, Jenny Lind, accompanied by her father, visited the principal towns of Norway and Sweden; giving concerts to crowded audiences, and amassing by this means a fund adequate to her probable necessities. Having obtained leave of absence from the manager of the Opera, and bidden adieu to her parents, whose avocations did not permit them to accompany her, she started alone for Paris, full of enthusiasm for her art and eager anticipations of successful labour. Her first visit on arriving at her destination was to Garcia, who gave her a kind reception. He listened without a word or gesture to her singing, and when, full of feverish anxiety, she awaited his *dictum*, said calmly, "My good girl, you have no voice, or I should rather say you had a voice, but are now on the point of losing it. Your organ is strained and worn out; and the only advice I can offer is to recommend you not to sing a note for three months; at the end of that time come to me again, and I will do my best for you." These three wearisome months were spent by Jenny Lind in the deepest retirement. "I lived on my tears and on the recollection of my home," were her own words in reference to this melancholy period of her life. At

iration of the allotted time she paid her second visit to who pronounced her voice to be greatly improved and sus- of continued cultivation. Although she profited marvel- y the teaching of the great *maestro*, and composed cadences aments which he himself considered worth copying, yet he ticipated for his young Swedish pupil any great distinction musical world; and Jenny Lind has frequently remarked at to herself, Garcia was the person who, of all others, ave been most surprised at her triumphs, had he lived to them. About a year after her arrival in Paris, she was ed by a Swedish composer of some eminence to Meyerbeer, discriminating judgment gave him immediate insight into ular excellencies. After a performance at the Opera House, l by him for the purpose of testing the power of her flute- e, he proposed to engage her at once for B rlin; but per- ding, as well as a promise to the manager at Stockholm, ed her homewards, and at her reappearance, a short time ds, in her native city, she enjoyed the triumphant reward persevering efforts. Having received from Meyerbeer an n to the opening of the Opera House in Berlin, which was ering and advantageous to be declined, Jenny Lind pro- in August 1844, to Dresden, where that great composer was ngaged in concluding his last new opera. Here her time oted to the study of her part and that of the German lan- uth which she was entirely unacquainted; and not even the gements of those whose opinion she most respected could her insensible to the ordeal she was about to undergo in ng herself to the severe laws of musical criticism in Berlin. rts she sustained during this visit were those of Vielka, in mp of Silesia," and Norma. With each performance her tended more widely, and soon secured for her many brilliant engagements, which were, however, relinquished in favour ative country. In the summer of 1845 Jenny Lind was in- the fêtes on the Rhine given by the King of Prussia in of the Queen of England; and on that occasion visited rt and Cologne. During the following winter she sang at and subsequently in Vienna, where she appeared for the e, in April 1846, in the character of Norma. Never had the a prima donna excited such intense interest as did that Swedish songstress in this most musical of cities; and erhaps, had it been aroused to greater enthusiasm. Made- Lind first sang before an English audience at Her s Theatre in the May of 1847, in Meyerbeer's "Robert le On being dragged on to the stage, as the part of Alice s, her composure was for a moment shaken by the warm n awarded her on the strength of her continental reputa- t this emotion was transient, and the musical amateurs and hom the occasion had assembled, soon acknowledged, on gth of their own judgment, that another great artiste had l amongst them. The *furore* of delight excited by her vari-

ous representations of Marie in "La Figlia del Reggimento," Amina in "La Sonnambula;" and, to a lesser degree, in the opera of "Norma" and "I Masnadieri," is within the immediate memory of the reader; but the immense sums offered for boxes during her engagement, the number of hours patiently spent by her devotees before the unopened doors of the Opera House, on the chance of a place in the parterre, and the general insignificance assumed by every other subject in comparison with *the* one, could scarcely be realized now that the effervescence of feeling has past away. At the close of the operatic season, the Nightingale appeared on several occasions in the provinces, creating an electrical sensation; and afterwards proceeded by way of Berlin to Sweden, where she passed the winter. The anxious doubts and fears of the English musical world were happily set at rest in the following spring by her re-appearance under Mr. Lumley's management. During this visit she added to her former repertory the characters of Lucia in "Lucia di Lammermoor;" Adina in "L'Elisir d'Amore;" Susanna in "Le Nozze di Figaro;" and Elvira in "I Puritani." The unsettled state of the Continent in 1848 probably decided Jenny Lind on continuing in England. During the autumn and winter she undertook an extended provincial tour, sometimes singing in her dramatic characters, but more frequently at concerts and oratorios. Finally, in the succeeding April, she re-appeared in London for a limited number of nights, taking her final farewell of the English stage on the 10th of May, in her original character of Alice. The close of this year found her in Germany; and at Lubeck was concluded the treaty with Barnum, the exhibitor of "Tom Thumb," etc., which resulted in the least dignified scene of her career, namely, a visit to America under his auspices. The terms agreed upon were the payment, by Mr. Barnum, of one thousand dollars, or two hundred pounds, for each of the hundred and fifty concerts at which Mademoiselle Lind was to sing; and also the whole personal expenses of her party. Accompanied by MM. Benedict and Belletti, with whom distinct engagements had been made, she reached New York in September, 1850, meeting with a very tumultuous welcome; as every means of exciting the public curiosity had been resorted to by the manager of the enterprise. In pursuance of the treaty, she sang in various parts of America; the first tickets for her concerts obtaining, on more than one occasion, such fabulous prices as six hundred dollars, and the admiration excited by her vocal powers being such as to interfere considerably with her personal comfort. In June, 1851, Jenny Lind availed herself of an article in the agreement, which enabled her to conclude her engagement prematurely, and by a sacrifice of some thirty thousand dollars dissolved partnership with Barnum after the ninety-fifth concert, and continued the series on her own account. Some months afterwards various floating rumours were confirmed of her marriage to M. Otto Goldschmidt, a German pianist, whose graceful and finished style had obtained for him considerable applause in London, at the concerts of the Musical Union, in 1849. Madame Goldschmidt returned

to Europe in 1852, but during her brief sojourn in England en route for Germany rejected every proposal for a public appearance. Excepting on the occasion of concerts given at Vienna, Hamburg, etc., she has confined herself strictly to the retirement of private life up to the present time, when her re-appearance in London and admirable execution of our finest sacred music have revived the general impression of her genius. To define the qualities of this genius, in which each individual might perceive some different charm, would be a rash attempt. Apart from those attractions which are purely vocal, her intensity of feeling, which displays itself in a simple earnestness entirely removed from the passionate fervour of the South, is, perhaps, the key to her influence over the feelings of others. This is confirmed by the delicate refinement of her artistic taste, and a certain genial charm which is all her own. These things combine to make up a great gift, which has been nobly used for the benefit as well as the pleasure of thousands. During Jenny Lind's visits to England our local charities have benefited to the extent of some eight or ten thousand pounds by her voluntary exertions on their behalf. A like sum was distributed in various cities of America, and a third donation of the same amount has since been placed in the hands of the Swedish Government, to be employed in the foundation of free primary schools in localities where the number is deficient. Chronicled thus in the hearts of future generations, the memory of the benefactress will be fresh and green when, perhaps, only a few vague legends stand between the singer and oblivion.

GORDON, LADY LUCIE DUFF, daughter of Mrs. Austin and wife of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, a gentleman holding an appointment in the Treasury, has for some years followed in the footsteps of her mother as a very careful translator, and, like her, has introduced some valuable works to the acquaintance of English readers. Among these may be enumerated Niebuhr's "Greek Legends," a little volume published during her girlhood; "The Amber Witch," and "The French in Algiers;" each forming a part of "Murray's Colonial Library;" an abridgment of Feuerbach's "Criminal Trials;" Ranke's "History of Prussia;" "Stella and Vanessa," a novel, rendered from the French of Léon de Wailly; "Ferdinand and Maximilian," by Ranke; "The Village Doctor," by the late Comtesse d'Arbouville; and, finally, Moltke's "Russian Campaigns of 1828–9 on the Danube," which appeared during the summer of 1854.

GORE, MRS. CATHERINE GRACE, the most productive of our female writers, and the authoress of some of the most brilliant novels in the language, was born at the close of the last century, and published her first work, "Theresa Marchmont, or the Maid of Honour," about the year 1823, soon after her marriage with Mr. Charles Gore, a gentleman of good family, and at that time holding a commission in the army. This highly-finished and

dramatic little story was written in a week, and gave the earliest evidence of that wonderful fertility of idea and rapidity of execution which has enabled Mrs. Gore not unfrequently to become her own rival in the fields of literary competition. A single volume, comprising two stories, of the times of Louis XIV. and the first French Revolution, entitled "The Lettre de Câchet," was her next work. It made its appearance in 1827; and was succeeded by "Hungarian Tales," a series, which, in the guise of graceful, touching, imaginative narratives, disclosed to our view, almost for the first time, a picture of the national and domestic characteristics of this isolated people. These volumes are memorable, also, as exhibiting the power, nay, the early tendency of Mrs. Gore's mind to form higher and more poetical conceptions of human character than those she has afforded, as the chronicler of fashionable life, with its vices, follies, and amusements. It was in the year 1830 that a clever, sparkling novel, called "Women as they are, or Manners of the Day," introduced her to the reading world as a representative of that peculiar class of fiction; and her pre-eminence in it was confirmed a little later by the publication of "Mothers and Daughters," a tale of 1830. As the individuality of this lady's novels consists less in the plots than in clear sketches of character (belonging to a particular order); in brilliant maxims of worldly wisdom, and flashes of epigrammatic wit, emitted with a prodigality that perhaps no other writer of the day can afford to imitate; the attempt to analyse her multifarious productions would be a hopeless one. Of "Mothers and Daughters" it will be sufficient to remark, that it has become a standard work, and was the one on which the authoress based her claims on public attention for many years. After writing three volumes of short tales and sketches, called "The Fair of Mayfair," Mrs. Gore took up her abode for a time on the Continent, which may account for a very unusual interregnum in the appearance of her works. In 1836 she came before the public once more, as the acknowledged author of "Mrs. Armytage, or Female Domination," one of her most successful efforts; and as the anonymous writer of "The Diary of a Desennuyee," which was rather inferior to it in merit; "Stokeshill Place, or the Man of Business;" and a collection of tales under the title of "Mary Raymond" came out in 1837; together with the "Memoirs of a Peeress," edited by Lady Charlotte Bury, with a view of mystifying the public in regard to its authorship. This work formed one of a chain of fashionable novels, concerning which extreme interest and curiosity was aroused at the time by the supposition that they were closer transcripts of actual life than could be acknowledged by the unknown author. To this rival though contemporary series of Mrs. Gore's works belongs "The Diary of a Desennuyee," already mentioned, and "The Woman of the World," which appeared in 1838, about the same time with the "Heir of Selwood," and the "Rose-Fancier's Manual." The former is distinguished by a more prominent and romantic plot, more earnestness of description—perhaps less piquancy of style—than its predecessors generally,

ugh many clever glimpses of English and Parisian society are woven with the story. The botanical work was merely a trans- n from the French, and was not sufficiently practical in its ns to have become an authority on the subject of rose culture. 839 we have "The Cabinet Minister;" "Preferment, or My e the Earl;" and "The Courtier of the Days of Charles II.;" wed by "The Dowager." The year 1841 was a memorable one rs. Gore's literary history, inasmuch as it witnessed the pro- on of "Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb;" which took orld by storm; winning the favour of the many by the brilliant ity of its narrative, and of the few by those fine allusions and ges of social wisdom with which it abounds. The authorship of il" was at first attributed to masculine genius, from the inti- knowledge of club life which it displayed, and likewise on the of its learning; for the latter, however, Mrs. Gore is said to been indebted to the author of "Vathek." "Cecil, a Peer," sequel to "Cecil, a Coxcomb," was published a few months wards, but neither deserved nor secured an equal measure opularity. The pen of this indefatigable writer had, meantime, hed the result of her acquaintance with French society in the e of "Greville, or a Season in Paris;" followed by "The of Fortune," and "The Lover and the Husband," a free dation of Charles de Bernard's powerful story of "Gerfaut." 842 we have two novels from her pen, called "Fascination" "The Ambassador's Wife," the latter being a picture of things ey are, or might be, among the aristocratic classes in Russia; during the following year, "The Banker's Wife," "The ey Leader," "The Birthright, and other Tales," "Modern alry," and "The Inundation, a Christmas Story;" succeeded Agathonia," a romance of the early days of Rhodes. In 1845, author of "Cecil" appeared once more before the public a novel entitled "Self," which scarcely realised the expect- s created by the success of its predecessor. At the same time Gore continued the series of her acknowledged works by "The n of Denmark," an historical novel; "The Story of a Royal urite;" and "The Snow Storm," a Christmas book. These succeeded by "Peers and Parvenus," "Men of Capital," "The ntic," and "Sketches of English Character," in two volumes, cted from "Heads of the People," a periodical work illustrated eorge Cruikshank and others. Within the last few years she oduced "Castles in the Air," "Temptation and Atonement," e Diamond and the Pearl," "The Dean's Daughter," "Mam- ," etc. To the long catalogue of works published at various ds it also remains to add "The Soldier of Lyons," "The iltons," "New Year's Day," a tale in one volume; "The ers," "The Opera," "Pin Money," "Polish Tales," "The dar Member," "Romances of Real Life," and "The Sketch- of Fashion." It has been observed with truth, that Mrs. is one of those authors on whom a reader may confidently e. Within the range of her capabilities she has her talent

t command, and though one of her novels may be more inte-
g in its story, or have that story better developed than ano-
et beyond such a difference we have little to fear from short-
gs or to hope from exceedings in the perusal of her successive
gs. Rapid and profuse as has been her expenditure of talent,
is little abatement of her accustomed measure of excellence.
ame clearness of conception and vigorous rendering of cha-
, the same happiness of style, remain; and if her somewhat
nscribed views of society tend to repetition, the richness of
s amply compensates for the scantiness of the material. That
quaintness, too, flows on unexhausted, which by a single
changes the current of the reader's thoughts, and running be-
his foregone conclusions, brings him to another point from
o which the sentence is apparently tending; and she thus
alive attention as of old, in that state of mitigated excitement
agreeable to the present generation than intenser emotions,
er of mirth or sadness. Large-minded in every sense of the
liberal and clear-sighted in her views of life, it is impossible
bt that, had circumstances not induced Mrs. Gore to devote
lent to the acquirement of present popularity, it might have
d no unimportant agent in the regeneration of contemporary
ture, and by its means, of that society which she has contented
lf with describing. It must be acknowledged, however, that in
is lady's pictures of fashionable life there is a covert satire that
l fain point a moral; but, unhappily, the illustrations are too
endowed with a charm that might substantially neutralise the

Two years later, in 1823, she made her *début* on the Vienna stage, in Rossini's "Bianca e Faliero," and afterwards sang successively at the theatres of Milan, Parma, Florence, Genoa, and Venice, where Bellini, then very young, composed for her the part of Romeo, in his opera of "I Montecchi ed i Capuletti;" Giuditta's voice, like that of her aunt, being almost a contralto. Meantime the little Giulia had been sent for instruction, at eight years old, to a convent, in the small town of Gorizia; but although one of the *religieuses*, fascinated by her beauty, took some pains with her musical education, it did not progress with sufficient rapidity to satisfy her relatives, and after a time she was removed. Thenceforward her home was generally with Giuditta, either at Milan, or in those places whither she was called by professional engagements; and it was soon remarked that when the elder sister was practising *solfeggi*, or studying her parts, the younger one would be an attentive listener. In addition to an excellent ear, she possessed the advantage of a quick and retentive memory, and frequently proved that she could sing with wonderful fluency and correctness any difficult passages of vocalisation which she had once heard. The lovely quality of her voice, which had by this time thrown off its original blemishes, also excited much attention; and the affectionate Giuditta, after listening to the improvisations of the little minstrel, would sometimes give utterance to an enthusiastic prophecy that she would be the glory of her race. At Bologna, the elder sister, being closely occupied with her own duties, secured some instruction for her charge from a master of the name of Celli, which formed a safe basis for her solitary studies. She also received some lessons from Madame Boccabadati; and when, by continued exertions on her own part, her musical education was carried to an advanced point, she listened to the encouragement of her friends, and prepared to make her *début* on the stage. Her sister, then prima donna of the Bologna theatre, made all necessary arrangements with the *impresario*, and at the age of seventeen Giulia Grisi made her first appearance before the public, in Rossini's opera of "Zelmira," supporting the contralto part of Emma, for which her voice, afterwards so pure a soprano, was at that time fitted. In the bloom of youth and beauty, full of grace and intelligence, she could scarcely fail to enchant her audience; and that evening was the foretaste of her subsequent success. Giuditta shed tears of joy over the triumph which eclipsed her own; and Rossini predicted a brilliant future for the young vocalist, in whom he could perceive a Rosina, an Elena, a Semiramide, who should assist in the perpetuation of his own masterpieces. So brilliant a *début*, of course, attracted all the managerial eyes of Italy to Giulia Grisi, and Signor Lanari, *impresario* at Florence, hastened to see, and, if possible, secure her for his own theatre. In this design he was successful; and being a specious, scheming man, turned his triumph to still further advantage, by inducing her to bind herself exclusively to his service for a term of six years, at a salary which was below mediocrity. Lanari was resolute, pressing, peremptory, in his solicitations; her father

at Milan, could not be consulted; the young girl herself was erienced; and so the *scrittura* was signed. The opera chosen r first appearance at Florence was Bellini's "I Montecchi," in she played Giulietta to her sister's Romeo, exciting throughe city an enthusiasm truly Italian in its fervour. When the ger had reaped a considerable harvest from his speculation at , he transferred his prima donna to Crivelli, who directed the s of La Scala; receiving a large sum in consideration of her es, which the bond enabled him to dispose of at pleasure. The part undertaken by her at Milan was that of Medora, in "Il ro," which was crowned, as usual, with success. Vincenzo i, who was then in that city, engaged in the composition of his rma," visited the young actress at the close of the first act, helmed her with applause and congratulations, intermingling ons to the part he had in store for her, of the beautiful, loving ppy Adalgisa; that of Norma being reserved for the great Pasta. s on the 1st of January, 1832, that this opera was represented e first time; but, strange to say, its first reception was by no s commensurate with its beauty or subsequent popularity. sublime Pasta and Donzelli, that example to all succeeding ones, failed equally in exciting the approval of the audience e opening scenes; the "Casta Diva" made no impression, and i, seated at the piano in the orchestra, trembled with anxiety the entrance of Adalgisa, and the beautiful tones of her voice ed some interest in the spectators. "*Deh! con te*," proved the ng point, and the caballetta which followed decided the fate of

ration of the younger lady as a matter of course; she, ad determined to reclaim her liberty of action, and to n at once and in secret. Having secured the assistance of sser Marliani, a warm and devoted friend, who promised across the frontier and provide for her a quick transit witzerland to France, she gained her father's assent to the fugitives started late on a Friday, the opera being closed ght, and arrived safely at Bellinzona; but the fair Giulia sl to encounter the difficulties of a heroine, for it was here that the passports had been left behind. Every moment the danger of pursuit and arrest; it was therefore decided dy should make use of a passport in the possession of her ross the frontier, and, once in safety, should await her is, who had no other resource than to return for the sements. Once on her way, however, the fear of Lanari myrmidons, whom she only escaped by half an hour, im- onwards. She forgot the unfortunate Marliani and the chambre altogether; and after eleven days and nights' urneying through bad roads, and over mountain-passes th snow, she arrived in Paris half dead with fatigue and But her troubles were now over. Giuditta, who had mpleted her London engagement, and was singing at the talien, gave her a delighted welcome, and went at once to ho, with Robert and Severini, formed a triumvirate for ement of the opera. Remembering her bygone triumphs a, Rossini granted the adventurous cancatrice not merely a a positive engagement as prima donna; and this brilliant eason was the grand opening of that public career during has, to a certain extent, lived before the eyes of the world. appearance in England took place in April 1834, when she the part of Ninetta in "La Gazza Ladra," in conjunction ni. The musical world was taken captive. Seldom had ions and immediate an approval been vouchsafed; and for y years, during which, with two exceptions, she annually boards of a London opera-house, her return was signalised me warm welcome on the part of her audience, and on her me perceptible advance in power and mastery over her art.

season witnessed the partial gratification of that yearn- gne fame which has been already recorded, since she proved worthy successor to Pasta in the "Anna Bolena," that pa- which she afterwards conquered thoroughly for her own. 1836 was signalised in like manner by her performance of nd, consequently, the fulfilment of her prophecy to Bellini. llowing year she afforded an example of gorgeous vocalisa- grand action in the opera of "Semiramide;" it may be rved, that she made some amends for her former ill-treat- Marliani, by strenuous efforts for his "Ildegonda," the a which familiarised England with his name. The season as remarkable for the production of "Lucrezia Borgia,"

introduced Mario to our notice, and displayed Madame Grisi of her most striking phases, clothed in such dark mysteries as might have befitted a sorceress or a Vittoria Corombani, ntrasting wonderfully with her equally true conception of such as Elvira, in "I Puritani." In 1840 she won fresh laurels in erto Devereux," and also in the "Barbiere;" casting former as into the shade; whilst Mario, as Count Almaviva, gave vi- evidence of his capability to succeed Rubini, who, about that bade adieu to the stage. Madame Grisi did not appear in n during the season of 1842; but in the following year com- ion was made to the public by the production of "Don Pa- and the "Cenerentola," sung by the established favorites. ummer of 1846 was their last appearance on the old familiar l. Jenny Lind became the attraction of Her Majesty's Theatre, he principal members of the Italian corps adjourned to Covent n. Here the prima donna, (not, as report says, above the sies of her sex and profession,) appeared in resplendent voice ooks, exerting her gifts to the utmost, and retaining a staunch evoted band of admirers. The existing theatrical *repertoire* creased in 1848 by the addition of "La Favorita," and during o following years Madame Grisi added to her range of charac- hose of Valentina, in "Gli Ugonotti," and Alice, in "Roberto." are few facts extant in the annals of musical history which so fine an example of resolution of mind as the entrance of this pon the grand French opera, at the close of a career devoted slighter Italian school; and certainly no stronger proof of

ials dissolved; and that general report has proclaimed her to be
e wife of the accomplished *tenore* who shares in her renunciation
the laurels they had long divided.

H.

HAHN-HAHN, IDA-MARIA-LOUISA-FREDERIKA-GUSTAVA, COUNTESS VON, was born at Tressow, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the year 1805. Her father, the Count von Hahn, was an officer in the military service of the Grand Duke; but his personal tastes were so essentially theatrical, that he also assumed the direction of a dramatic corps. This circumstance tended to encourage a love of literature in the mind of his daughter, by widening her sphere of education, and associating her with the intellectual as well as the aristocratical society of the day. Subsequent events in her private history assisted the development of her natural capacity for authorship. The marriage which united her, in 1826, to another Count von Hahn, belonging to a collateral branch of her own family, proving an uncongenial one, she determined to sue for a dissolution; and in 1829 a divorce restored her to liberty. The disappointed heart was for a time voiceless, and mental activity supplied her with that object in life which, as a happier woman, she might have sought only through the medium of her affections. It has been remarked with justice, by more than one critic, that the works of this lady afford perpetual evidence of a strong necessity for the expression of her inward experiences. It was, no doubt, as the most natural channel for these outpourings, which seem a condition of her nature, that she devoted herself, at this epoch of her life, exclusively to poetical composition. Three volumes of verse succeeded each other from her pen between the years 1835 and 1837; and from that time her vivid imagination was called into play, and a series of novels, giving an idealised picture of aristocratic life in Germany, were published with marvellous rapidity. The most popular of these are, "The Countess Faustina;" "Ulrich;" "Sigismund Forster;" and "Cecil," a continuation of the last-mentioned work; all of which have been translated into our language and extensively read. The representation of a phase of life, manners, and opinions, which was at that time comparatively new to us, would have invested these tales with great interest for an English reader, even though they had been deficient in brilliant literary merit. But it cannot be denied that they possess many charms, apart from their thoroughly German character. That ever-present sense of individuality, which, in some cases, has been fairly charged against the Countess Hahn-Hahn as an error, adds to the interest and reality of her works of fiction, when, colouring the minds of her characters, she sounds the depths of her own; in painting their

tions, she has recourse to the storehouse of her own varied
nories and experiences. The imagination to supply striking
lents, the skill to interweave them, and graphic powers of de-
otion, are never wanting. Their fascinations are manifold, but
excite a deeper regret that they should not be associated with
rer moral tone. The time occupied in the production of these
ls was diversified by tours through Switzerland, Spain, France,
, and Sweden; particulars of which were subsequently given to
world in works entitled "Beyond the Mountains," "Letters
a Journey," "Reminiscences of France," and "A Northern
r." The Countess Hahn-Hahn also mixed extensively in so-
, fixing her home alternately in Berlin and Dresden, and Grisch-
l. Thus the current of her life glided on, until the death of a
sian nobleman, to whom she had attached herself with the while
e of her enthusiastic nature, disenchanted her with the world,
leasures and ambitions, and induced her to seek in religion a
e and consolation which nothing else could impart. Pursuing
n uncontrollable restlessness of spirit, she started for the East,
traversed Syria and the Holy Land; producing, in 1844, her
iental Letters;" and finally, having embraced the Roman Catholic
h, tracing the course of her outward and inward pilgrimage in
latest work, "From Babylon to Jerusalem." Although the
uments and conclusions interspersed throughout this book are
e calculated to mislead others, they reveal to us the feelings
ch influenced herself in quitting the simple forms of a church

her to the world of letters. Her first work, "Sketches of racter," appeared in 1829, and was marked by some touches e humour, and clear outlines of character. A volume en, called "Chronicles of a Schoolroom," preceded "The r," with which Mrs. Hall made her *début* as a novel- 1832. The scene of the story is laid in England during ctorate, and Cromwell himself is one of the most promi- rs in it. The chief interest, however, is associated with stic scenes; and especially with the passages between a lowly ansel and her deformed but generous-hearted lover. Two r appeared "Tales of Women's Trials," an earnest plead- cause of womankind against the oppression of the stronger en in the happiest style of its authoress; and in 1835, thaw," a novel of the reign of James II., affording the character and incident which such troublous times offer enetit of the romance-writer. After the publication of lorace," a book which obtained a smaller measure of popu- n its predecessors, Mrs. Hall produced her "Lights and of Irish Character," a collection of excellent sketches, y be regarded as a pendant to those which made her lite- ation. A tale called "The Groves of Blarney," which the greater part of the first volume, was dramatised, and out at the Adelphi in 1838, with success. "Marian, or a aid's Trials," issued from the press in 1839, and was the r of "Stories of the Irish Peasantry," published in a col- ra, after their appearance in "Chambers' Edinburgh

Mrs. Hall's name was soon afterwards associated with and's in an illustrated work on Ireland, its scenery, cha- r. In 1845 she added to her works of fiction a novel called hitebov;" and later a graceful fairy tale, "Midsummer ginally produced in the pages of the "Art-Journal." With ution of numerous contributions to periodicals, the only fort of this authoress which remains to be noticed is a col- pleasant illustrated sketches of the homes and haunts of d virtue in our own little island, which appeared originally e title of "Pilgrimages to English Shrines," in the "Art-

ES, MISS CATHERINE, a Vocalist of considerable repute, in Limerick, about the year 1820. From a comparatively tation in society, her fine soprano voice and undoubted e long since raised her to an equality with those eminent rtistes on whom the plaudits of the world and the golden ortune are showered with such boundless liberality. The e steps by which this change in her social position was have a peculiar and almost romantic interest. The vocal Miss Hayes, which developed themselves sooner than is the case, secured her, from earliest childhood, the reve- l admiration of her young associates. She would often heir leisure hours with some thrilling ballad, caught up

she knew not when or how, and embellished with an
talent of which she was wholly unconscious. The f
native singing-bird gradually penetrated into higher cir
who was herself a distinguished amateur, became inte
gentle, modest girl, who frequently visited her, and pu
by the superior musical experience of her new friend.
pupil displayed remarkable flexibility of voice, combine
of style and power of expression; but the kind instruct
appreciated the full value of the treasure she had bro
until Catherine on one occasion, inspired by more th
enthusiasm for her art, poured forth a brilliant and p
as much to her own astonishment and delight as to
companion. Some little time afterwards a fortun
obtained for her a larger auditory and a more pow
She was in the habit of paying occasional visits to an
of her own, residing in the family of the Earl of Lis
town-house adjoined that of the bishop of the diocese;
of both houses extending down to the banks of the Sh
young songstress was seated one evening in her favou
an arbour at the water's edge—warbling ballad afte
revelling in the solitude which gave her courage to r
compass and power of her voice, when its clear tones
attention of a pleasure-party that happened to be ro
hand on the river. Boat after boat dropped silen
stream; not a sound interrupted her until the prolon
her newest toy—with which she concluded the "La

he end of a year and a half her instructor dismissed her, with
ssurance that he could add no further charm to her voice; and
is advice she repaired to Milan, and obtained there, under the
tion of Signor Felice Ronconi, that dramatic facility necessary
er intended career. In 1845 she made a brilliant *début* in
'uritani," at the Marseilles Opera-house, and, after additional
y, accepted an engagement as prima donna at La Scala. Her
appearance was in the character of Linda di Chamouni; and
was the furor of enthusiasm created by her singing and acting
hich a graceful and prepossessing person added a further charm),
she was recalled twelve times before the curtain. From Milan
Hayes proceeded, in 1846, to Vienna; thence the following
to Venice; making a kind of triumphal progress through the
ipal Italian cities. The musical world of London had an oppor-
y, in 1849, of deciding whether fame had done more than jus-
to this young step-daughter of England: and the verdict in her
r was satisfactory. An affecting meeting took place at the close
r first performance at Covent Garden, between the prima donna
her earliest patron, the Bishop of Limerick. She had recog-
him amongst her audience, and lost no time in presenting
lf in his box, where on her knees she ascribed to him, with
al gratitude, that success of which he had been a delighted
ss. In 1851 Miss Hayes left Europe for the New World, and,
visiting the United States, established herself for a time
at the semi-civilised denizens of California, who evinced their
asiasm by liberal contributions to her treasury in the shape of
ets. Tidings received at the close of 1854 speak of her arrival
e Sandwich Islands—a strange field, it would seem, for her
tiqus, but at any rate one hitherto untraversed by any of her
sional sisterhood. She has subsequently extended her tour
tralia and British India. Catherine Hayes has rescued her
try from the charge of producing no vocalist capable of inter-
ng with due effect the higher order of dramatic music. Her
tic representations of the Linda and the Lucia of Donizetti
for her an elevated position amongst her compeers; but in
l-singing she may fairly be called unrivalled; and it is surely
straction from her professional character to say that, whilst in
atic music she is great among many, it is still the genius of her
national music which really distinguishes her.

HERVEY, MRS. ELEONORA LOUISA, a very graceful writer
rose and verse, was the daughter of George Conway Montagu,
, of Lackham House, Wilts, a member of a collateral branch of
family of the Dukes of Manchester. The subject of this notice
born in 1811 at Liverpool, which was also the native place of
mother. During the period of girlhood she appeared frequently
re the public in the Annuals and periodicals of the day, as
authoress of many charming little poems, displaying real vigour
hought and pathos of sentiment. The name of Miss E. L. Mon-
became thus increasingly known to the reading world; and

by the critical press with less consideration that it woul
now; for an author may be too much in advance of
secure for a work immediate popularity. Somewhat d
but enterprising and energetic, Mrs. Howitt resolved
general requirements of the day.' Three-volume nove
in the ascendant. Historical scenes of past ages had the
chroniclers, while the picturesque threatened to becon
mon-place among us. Life, actual life, pictures of the
came next into demand; novels of fashionable life f
space in the current literature, and lords and ladies bec
fessed exponents of the life of their own order. Leavin
the life of cities to be painted by those best versed in
habit of perpetual change," Mrs. Howitt, in her nove
Leighton," sought to establish an interest in the les
aspect of country life. The framework of her novel h
in the traditions of many worn-out families of the rem
of our own northern counties. It met with much s
time of its first appearance, and has since been reprinted
form. Two volumes, respectively of prose and verse,
sketches for children, stamped her at once as one of t
cessful writers for youth that this country has ever pr
the year 1837 the increasing literary avocations of M
Howitt led them to exchange their occasional visits to
more permanent residence in its neighbourhood; previc
however, a life-long wish was gratified by a pedestrian
Scottish Highlands, where they gleaned many a theme

n a more liberal education than was attainable in a coun-
llage without the sacrifice of the security of home-influ-
and to gain the advantage of foreign travel for them all, Mr.
lrs. Howitt determined to pass a few years abroad, finally
on Heidelberg as their permanent residence, but visiting
sively the various states of Germany and the Tyrol, and in
ay making themselves familiar with their literature and social
tions. About this period the works of Miss Bremer fell into
nds of Mrs. Howitt, through the medium of a German trans-

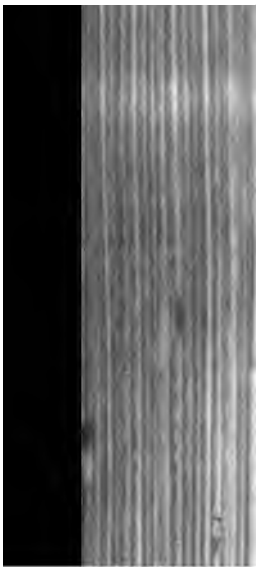
Struck with their peculiar tone of thought, and charmed
he pictures of Scandinavian life they presented, she resolved
roduce them to an English audience. New and strange
lt they would certainly prove; but would their homely details
ely to interest a people grown fastidious in its taste from inte-
pletion? The question was one of some moment; but Mrs.
t had faith in her inspiration, and resolved to make the expe-
, by translating them on her own account. "The Neighbours"
ublished, caught the attention of a large body of readers, and
they were debating on the oddity of the story, both author
nslator became famous among us. Encouraged by her suc-
lrs. Howitt turned her attention to the acquisition of the
ge in which they were written, triumphed over its difficulties,
ereafter received in manuscript the successive works of the
: presenting them to an English public with all the freshness
inal works. Having been thus fortunate as a pioneer, Mrs.
extended her researches still further afield, and having ac-
the Danish language, translated the beautiful story of the
ovisatore" of Hans Christian Andersen, and other fictions of
portance. In 1847 she published a handsome edition of her
ds and other Poems," to which was prefixed an excellent
s of the author. At a later period Mrs. Howitt assisted her
d in the compilation of a "History of the Literature and
ce of Northern Europe," in three volumes, including spec-
s in prose and verse, the latter metrically arranged. Mrs.
t edited for three years the "Drawing Room Scrap Book,"
ustrated by biographical vignettes a series of portraits of the
s of England. To one of the popular libraries of the day she
uted an original story, entitled the "Heir of West Way-
and among her numerous writings for the young may be
ally mentioned, "The Children's Year," "Our Cousins in
and "The Dial of Love." Mrs. Howitt has been a large
nous contributor to the periodical literature of the last
years; and should a complete edition of her scattered
s be collected, the general reader will not fail to recognise
an old friend, and be enabled to estimate how largely he
een indebted to her industry and intelligence for many of
st hours of enjoyment. A daughter of Mrs. Howitt has ap-
before the public, both as an artist and author, and has
ed no ordinary success in both pursuits.

I. J.

ABELLA II., QUEEN-REGNANT OF SPAIN, was ber
drid on the 30th of October, 1830. Her father, Ferdinan
had been induced by the influence of his wife to iss
agmatic Decree, revoking the Salic law; and when his deat
ed, in 1833, his eldest daughter, then little more than a
was proclaimed Queen, under the regency of her mothe
Christina. This event proved the signal for civil warfare
interest of the late king's brother was supported by certai
of the people. The country was desolated by the struggl
n the Carlist and Christino parties, until the Cortes co
the claims of Isabella by pronouncing sentence of ex
on Carlos and his adherents. In 1840, finding it impo
to carry on the government without making concessions
feeling, for which she was indisposed, the Queen-Regen
l to France, resigning her power into the hands of Espartero
she had been previously compelled to summon to the he
irs. For the next three years, during which he was able
measure to direct the education and training of the youn
, she was subjected to purer and better influences than it ha
en her fate to experience; but on the 15th of October, 184
as declared by a decree of the Cortes to have attained he
ity, and thenceforward took her place among the reigning sov
of Europe. Two years later, Maria Christina, returned

employs her time is this: at three o'clock in the day she rises. When dressed (and her toilette is one of the least important of her occupations), she orders a very elegant light equipage, the gift of her royal sister of England, and goes out, generally alone. Sometimes, however, she is accompanied by her husband, to his own great despair and terror, as he imagines himself protected by a miracle whenever he re-enters the palace in safety; for the Queen is her own driver, and generally urges on her horses to their utmost speed. She dines at five o'clock, eats very little and very fast; as soon as the repast is finished she practises for some time with the sword, then mounts her horse and takes a ride. These exercises ended, she becomes a young and pretty woman; she sings, dances, and, in fact, enjoys every pleasure which belongs to her age and sex. But when one o'clock strikes, Isabella assembles her council, over which she always presides, and the woman gives place to the queen."

JAMESON, MRS. ANNA. Manifold and various as are the phases of a genius which has elevated this authoress to a position amongst the most influential contemporary writers of either sex; powerful and judicious as may be her treatment of the different literary and social topics which from time to time occupy her attention; it is by her ardent enthusiasm for art, and by her elegant and discriminating criticisms on its several branches, that she is pre-eminently characterised. As the daughter of Mr. Murphy, painter in ordinary to the Princess Charlotte, an artist well known during the earlier years of the present century, Mrs. Jameson derived from hereditary sources this strong bias of her mind; which, fostered as it was by the associations of childhood, and matured by a liberal education, enabled her subsequently to diffuse amongst her readers a measure of her own true appreciation of every form of beauty and excellence. The personal connexion of this lady with the world of letters commenced about two years after her marriage with Mr. Jameson, who was then engaged in legal pursuits, and afterwards held (and still holds) an official appointment of some importance in Canada: it is a fact universally known that this union proved less fortunate in its issues than in its promises, and has long been practically though not legally dissolved. In the year 1826 Mrs. Jameson was induced to collect for publication various notes and memoranda made by her in the course of a tour through France and Italy some time previously, which appeared in an anonymous volume, entitled the "Diary of an Ennuyée;" a name bestowed by the publisher, who then knew nothing of its history. The sketches having been written solely as private records of her foreign observations, the authoress, when induced by accidental circumstances to commit them to the public eye, introduced fictitious dates, events, and characters, together with a slight thread of story, with the view of veiling her identity from an audience she was not disposed at that time to encounter in person. Should this disinclination, however, have arisen from doubts of her literary success, all motives for



classes of the people. The country wa
between the Carlist and Christino pa
firmed the claims of Isabella by pro
on Don Carlos and his adherents.
sible to carry on the government with
public feeling, for which she was in
retired to France, resigning her power i
whom she had been previously compel
of affairs. For the next three years, d
great measure to direct the education
Queen, she was subjected to purer and
yet been her fate to experience; but o
she was declared by a decree of the
majority, and thenceforward took her pl
reigns of Europe. Two years later
Madrid, and her restoration to influen
riage of Isabella II. to her cousin, I
elder son of her maternal uncle, Don
took place on the completion of her s
the intrigues of a party whose interest
genial union, the young Queen has
influence of domestic happiness. Estra
have by turns succeeded each other in
her maternal hopes she has been doome
death of her two infant children a s
The mental abilities of the Spanish
pronounced to be excellent, and the f
at Madrid may be quoted as giving

erings have brought her in contact; or those valuable f works of art, which differ from other descriptions of in possessing an interest alike for the ignorant and the The scene of her next book was laid in a very different or the official duties of her husband having led to her residence at Toronto, she produced in 1838, after her England, the fruits of her Transatlantic experiences vations in the form of "Winter Studies and Summer n Canada." Here, in juxtaposition with spirited outlines ge of politics and society in the lower towns, and with minute details of Indian life and habits, gathered during remoter regions, we have excellent chapters on books, usic, women and the social institutions connected with short, a rich measure of those elegant intellectual which to many would have even greater attractions than eal portions of the book. Two years afterwards Mrs. came before the world as the translator of two volumes es of the Social Life of Germany, as represented in the f the Princess Amelia of Saxony." Novels were certainly es of the phases of every-day life in various classes, put ks work, it is doubtful if the introduction and notes ap- ach drama by the editor do not constitute its principal . In 1842 Mrs. Jameson confirmed the high estimation she was already held as a sound and popular art critic by book to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London;' talogue of the pictures, accompanied by critical historical, sthetical notices, with copious indices to facilitate reference in addition to the conscientious performance of the promises in the title, this "Handbook" comprehends various ex- and definitions of technical expressions in art likely to t service to the uninitiated, by translating into plain what only been mere terms; and likewise such histories of of the respective collections as could not fail to endow interest the treasures enshrined in them. In 1844 ap- second work of the same nature, namely, a "Companion vate Galleries of Art in London," equally valuable and g in its characteristics with that which had preceded it; owing shortly afterwards, a series of biographical notices ly Italian painters, commencing with Cimabue and ending ano; thus carrying the history of pictorial art in Italy nuous narrative to the close of the sixteenth century. In same accomplished and indefatigable writer published, in d form, a variety of miscellaneous articles, which, as the s of her own mature ideas and cultivated tastes, were not orable than the faithful records of genius detected. In lemoirs and Essays," illustrative of art, literature, and orals, are comprehended papers—which had already ap- print—on Washington Allston, the Xanthian Marbles, the ities of Fanny Kemble's dramatic talent, and other topics of portance; whilst among the novelties may be enumerated

scrupulously set at rest. The reading world was not slow to estimate at their full value her refined taste, graphic powers of description, and enthusiastic love for all that is picturesque in nature and spiritual in art; whilst it was sensible of the unwonted charm possessed by a book of travels which afforded glimpses of the workings of an individual mind of no common order, and presented those fewer scenes and objects which interest the intellectual imagination rather than the many which more particularly attract the eye. The next production of Mrs. Jameson's pen was the "Loves of the Poets," two volumes, published in 1829, and essentially different in their character. The design of the writer, which originated in an extensive course of reading, was to exhibit in a small compass, and under one point of view, many anecdotes of biography and criticism, and many beautiful poetical portraits, scattered through a variety of works, all tending to illustrate the influence which female beauty and virtue of women have exercised over the characters and the writings of men of genius. The work was commenced with considerable assistance, was continued under many difficulties, and brought to a premature conclusion, we are told, not from want of interest in the subject, but because the authoress was [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

her wanderings have brought her in contact; or those valuable records of works of art, which differ from other descriptions of the kind in possessing an interest alike for the ignorant and the learned. The scene of her next book was laid in a very different sphere; for the official duties of her husband having led to her temporary residence at Toronto, she produced in 1838, after her return to England, the fruits of her Transatlantic experiences and observations in the form of "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada." Here, in juxtaposition with spirited outlines of the state of politics and society in the larger towns, and with novel and minute details of Indian life and habits, gathered during visits to remoter regions, we have excellent chapters on books, pictures, music, women and the social institutions connected with them; in short, a rich measure of those elegant intellectual musings, which to many would have even greater attractions than the practical portions of the book. Two years afterwards Mrs. Jameson came before the world as the translator of two volumes of "Pictures of the Social Life of Germany, as represented in the Dramas of the Princess Amelia of Saxony." Novel as were certainly to us some of the phases of every-day life in various classes, put forth in this work, it is doubtful if the introduction and notes appended to each drama by the editor do not constitute its principal attraction. In 1842 Mrs. Jameson confirmed the high estimation in which she was already held as a sound and popular art-critic by a "Handbook to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London;" being a catalogue of the pictures, accompanied by critical, historical, and biographical notices, with copious indices to facilitate reference. In addition to the conscientious performance of the promises set forth in the title, this "Handbook" comprehends various explanations and definitions of technical expressions in art likely to be of great service to the uninitiated, by translating into ideas what had previously been mere terms; and likewise such histories of the formation of the respective collections as could not fail to endow with fresh interest the treasures enshrined in them. In 1844 appeared a second work of the same nature, namely, a "Companion to the Private Galleries of Art in London," equally valuable and interesting in its characteristics with that which had preceded it; and, following shortly afterwards, a series of biographical notices of the early Italian painters, commencing with Cimabue and ending with Bassano; thus carrying the history of pictorial art in Italy in a continuous narrative to the close of the sixteenth century. In 1846 the same accomplished and indefatigable writer published, in a collected form, a variety of miscellaneous articles, which, as the exponents of her own maturer ideas and cultivated tastes, were not less acceptable than the faithful records of genius departed. In these "Memoirs and Essays," illustrative of art, literature, and social morals, are comprehended papers (which had already appeared in print) on Washington Allston, the Xanthian Marbles, the characteristics of Fanny Kemble's dramatic talent, and other topics of minor importance; whilst among the novelties may be enumerated

uld have originated in the same mind, had she not afforded
e, in intermediate works, of the transition which was taking
n her views of truth and beauty. "The Half Sisters," a
blished in 1848, presents the contrast of the beautiful pas-
child of genius, the daughter of the South, with the fair
refully nurtured English sister; so skilfully treated by
e de Staël in "Corinne;" by Maturin, in his beautiful
"Woman;" by Lady Georgiana Fullarton in "Grantley
;" and by many other novelists with more or less success.
iss Jewsbury's phase of the picture was not calculated to
by comparison, inasmuch as it possessed many excellent
lividual characteristics of its own. After the completion of
ork, which greatly enlarged her circle of admirers, she de-
her talents and experience to a description of middle-class
the manufacturing counties. The story of "Marian
s" is very gracefully told; and with the unexaggerated
and characters of every-day existence, the writer arouses
erest and sympathy more deeply than by her dealing, as in
' with the startling possibilities of human life. "The His-
an Adopted Child," a book for young people, issued from
ewsbury's pen in 1852. Since that time she has produced
r novel, entitled "Constance Herbert," inculcating the duty
ecessity of self-sacrifice in individual cases, to prevent the
ion of hereditary insanity. The distinguishing points of
le are its admirable simplicity and unity of moral purpose.
se, indeed, is one of Miss Jewsbury's characteristics as a

unties. Whilst yet a child, her parents having determined
to their native land for an indefinite period, she accompanied
to England, where, after a brief sojourn in London, they
l over to the Continent, finally taking up their abode in Paris,
at city she received her education, and gained that minute
t into French life which she has reproduced with so much
tage in many of her works. After remaining in Paris, with
xception of a visit to England of a single season, Miss
gh returned to London in 1841, and in her twentieth
repared to devote herself henceforward to literature as a
sion. Unlike most young writers, who are said invariably to
with tragedy, Miss Kavanagh made her first adventure in
rship in tales and essays, which found ready acceptance in
erary periodicals of the day; and gathering confidence from
s, published in 1847 her first book, a tale for children, en-
"The Three Paths;" to which, in 1848, succeeded the well
story of "Madeleine," a tale founded on a single fact, told in
plest language, but embodying all the strength of a holy pur-
This narrative, without any adventitious circumstance con
ether with its plan or its production, won a cordial welcome
he public. The story of a peasant girl of Auvergne devoting
f labour to amass, grain by grain, sufficient means to build an
al, had enough of the marvellous in it to secure for it the
thy of those who, in a patient continuance in well-doing under
e circumstances, can often recognise the highest species of
ic. Fearful, perhaps, that her readers should tire of the whole-
food of common life, in her next work the authoress struck at
nto the very hot bed of artificial life, giving to the public, in
two volumes, entitled, "Women in France of the Eighteenth
ry;" containing carefully elaborated cabinet pictures of that
of wit, wisdom, genius, and misfortune among the *belles esprits*
rones of France, which lends so great a charm to the literary
y of that period; names and histories well known to us all, but
, like old friends, are ever welcome, come in whatsoever guise
ay. From the perfumed atmosphere of the court and the
with its high fashion, brilliant sallies of wit, and maxims of
l social life selfishness, Miss Kavanagh next conducts her
s, in her novel of "Nathalie," published in 1851, to the romo
ments of the south of France; makes them familiar with the
ife of the old château; paints its daily routine, its sober
s, its duties, and its cares, with all the authority of an actual
of its unvarying existence; and presents to the reader pic-
of the peopled solitude of a French provincial town, sketched
he firm hand of a ready writer, albeit surrounded by something of
nder veneration of an antiquary. Her next work, a single
e, entitled "Women of Christianity," issued from the press in
and comprised short biographies of women of different epochs,
ut for works of charity and benevolence, of all creeds, sects,
arties, but all stirred by a common impulse of duty to God
ve of their neighbour to labour in the wide field of suffering

city for its common gold. Miss Kavanagh next appeared
ture of a domestic novel of the present day, entitled, "Dai
," published in 1856. Soon afterwards she left England for
ained were through France, Switzerland, and Italy, from whi
recently returned. Her latest publications are a novel e
"Grace Lee," in three volumes, and "Rachael Gray," a vo
volume.

EMBLE, MRS. FRANCES ANNE, the elder daughter of
Charles Kemble, and niece of Mrs. Siddons, is distinguish
inheritress of the dramatic talent of her family, and is in
the possessor of poetical and intellectual gifts of a very exal

She was born in London about the year 1811, and made h
appearance on the stage at Covent Garden Theatre, then und
management of her father, on the 5th of October, 18
ugh the circumstances of her birth associated Fanny Kem
her infancy with the profession she afterwards adopted, i
events and triumphs seem to have had no real fascination f
erative nature; and it is well known, that it was not until t
reased position of her family rendered this sacrifice of h
ent to her own opinion a duty,—one, in fact, until six mo
ously to her actual début, that her own thoughts or those of h
ot relatives were turned to such an application of her distin
ulties of Juliet as an opening part, dictated by the zealous
ning partner, whose mind claimed an affinity with all that w
ously, and imaginative, was fully exercised by her delinea

ing counties. Whilst yet a child, her parents having determined to leave their native land for an indefinite period, she accompanied them to England, where, after a brief sojourn in London, they passed over to the Continent, finally taking up their abode in Paris. In that city she received her education, and gained that minute insight into French life which she has reproduced with so much advantage in many of her works. After remaining in Paris, with the exception of a visit to England of a single season, Miss Kavanagh returned to London in 1844, and in her twentieth year prepared to devote herself henceforward to literature as a profession. Unlike most young writers, who are said invariably to begin with tragedy, Miss Kavanagh made her first adventure in authorship in tales and essays, which found ready acceptance in the literary periodicals of the day; and gathering confidence from success, published in 1847 her first book, a tale for children, entitled "The Three Paths;" to which, in 1848, succeeded the well-known story of "Madeleine," a tale founded on a single fact, told in the simplest language, but embodying all the strength of a holy purpose. This narrative, without any adventitious circumstance connected either with its plan or its production, won a cordial welcome from the public. The story of a peasant-girl of Auvergne devoting a life of labour to amass, grain by grain, sufficient means to build an hospital, had enough of the marvellous in it to secure for it the sympathy of those who, in a patient continuance in well-doing under adverse circumstances, can often recognise the highest species of heroism. Fearful, perhaps, that her readers should tire of the wholesome food of common life, in her next work the authoress struck at once into the very hot-bed of artificial life, giving to the public, in 1850, two volumes, entitled, "Women in France of the Eighteenth Century;" containing carefully elaborated cabinet pictures of that galaxy of wit, wisdom, genius, and misfortune among the *belles esprits* and heroines of France, which lends so great a charm to the literary history of that period; names and histories well known to us all, but which, like old friends, are ever welcome, come in whatsoever guise they may. From the perfumed atmosphere of the court and the salon, with its high fashion, brilliant sallies of wit, and maxims of shrewd social-life selfishness, Miss Kavanagh next conducts her readers, in her novel of "Nathalie," published in 1851, to the remote departments of the south of France; makes them familiar with the state-life of the old château; painting its daily routine, its sober gaieties, its duties, and its cares, with all the authority of an actual sharer of its unvarying existence; and presenting to the reader pictures of the peopled solitude of a French provincial town, sketched with the firm hand of a ready writer, albeit softened by something of the tender veneration of an antiquary. Her next work, a single volume, entitled "Women of Christianity," issued from the press in 1852, and comprised short biographies of women of different epochs, eminent for works of charity and benevolence, of all creeds, sects, and parties, but all stirred by a common impulse of duty to God and love of *their neighbour* to labour in the wide field of suffering

sion made by it was not sufficiently decided to familiarise Eng[lish] ears with the name of the authoress. Her next work, "Diogenes," a novel published anonymously about nine years ago, seems to have achieved one of those immediate successes, rare enough to be regarded as events in the history of publication. This book, to which was attached the name of "Iduna, Countess H. H.," was in the parody of the novels of the Countess Hahn-Hahn, but was written with an appearance of good faith, which admitted of a serious interest apart from the direct aim of the story. Madlle. Lewald's heroine is framed on the plan of the Faustinus Ida Schmidt, Sybellas, and other beautiful and aristocratic ladies, who contrive to do enlist our sympathies very warmly in the pages of the Countess Hahn-Hahn; albeit we desire for them greater resignation to the people and circumstances around them, and an acknowledgment of other duties and occupations in life, than those attaching to an experience of *la grande passion*. The Countess Diogena's adventures are related by herself, and consist in a life-long search for the "one congenial spirit," which she seeks even among the Mexican and forest denizens of the New World, with an ill-success that finally turns her brain, and places her among the incurables of an hospital. The popularity of her model was of course an element in the attention given to Madlle. Lewald's satire, but it was remarkable as bestowed at a time when political affairs and the debates of the Prussian Parliament absorbed the attention of society, and almost put an end to intellectual pursuits. The authorship was attributed to various distinguished men of letters; but in her next work, "Italienisches Bilderbuch," translated in 1848 under the title of "The Italians at Home," Madlle. Lewald acknowledged her former production, and thus set conjecture at rest. In these volumes of travels, Madlle. Lewald wisely selected the characteristics and social life of the people as the chief subject of her observations, and has therefore presented much fresh and entertaining matter. In 1849 appeared another novel from her pen, "Printz Louis Ferdinand," founded on the life of a member of the Prussian royal family who perished on the battle-field of Saalfeld, in 1806. The unsparing use of well-known individuals in imaginary situations, which is remarkable in this book, must be instanced as a lack of taste in the writer, and in the public who could countenance or permit it. During the season of 1850, Madlle. Lewald spent some months in England, and published her impressions in a volume called "England and Schottland," translated in 1854. There is a frank, cordial spirit in her descriptions, and a willingness to remove existing prejudices in herself and others, which make amends for those errors of detail from which, like other passing tourists, the descriptions of this authoress are not altogether exempt.

LOUDON, MRS. JANE, an Authoress extensively known by her valuable botanical manuals, was the daughter of Thomas Webb, Esq., of Ritwell House, near Birmingham. This gentleman having speculated largely in land, and suffered great reverses of

m a sudden change in the aspect of monetary affairs, it sirable that his daughter should turn her talents to nt, and imaginative literature was the path she first their exercise. In 1827 Miss Webb published a novel The Mummy," which excited considerable attention, and ly remarkable, both in design and execution, as the oung and unpractised writer. The scene of this book o hundred years in advance of the present period, and say, it embodied many ideas of scientific progress which ly become facts, although regarded at the time of their as speculations of the wildest and most impracticable Among them were included the atmospheric railway, e of railroads over houses, the electric telegraph, the clocks, and the suggestion of a steam plough, which e attention of Mr. John Claudius Loudon, the author of works on botany, gardening, agriculture, and architecture, an acquaintance with the authoress, whom he soon after- ied. From this time Mrs. Loudon abandoned general for such of its branches as especially absorbed her hus- ntion. She entered actively into all his intellectual ved herself an able assistant in various serial works re- ardening, natural history, and architecture, commenced out this period; and after his death, which occurred in ir residence at Bayswater, carefully edited some of his rtant works. The volumes by which Mrs. Loudon is y best known to the public are entitled "The Lady's rden;" "The Lady's Country Companion;" "Gardening ;" and "The Lady's Companion to the Flower-Garden." entioned work has had a circulation of more than 20,000 e has rendered her writings thoroughly useful to the search of information, by the clear and practical manner t is imparted; and extremely interesting to the general the grace with which her literary tastes and knowledge ed her to invest the subject. It may be added that these descended to Miss Agnes Loudon, the only daughter of who is the authoress of several children's books, and es and sketches. Mrs. Loudon is in the enjoyment of f 100*l.* per annum from the Civil List, granted to her in n of the literary services rendered by herself and husband.

MISS ELIZA, daughter of the late Rev. James Lynn, r of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, is the author of two novels, e "Valerius," "The Epicurean," etc., less calculated subjects to gratify the general taste, have yet gained readers who appreciate great research in conjunction , a reputation higher than is usually accorded to works ambitious character. Miss Lynn was born in the year had the misfortune to lose her mother, the daughter odenough, bishop of Carlisle, when she was little more months old. As the youngest of twelve children, she

pathy, their laws, customs, games and usages, come before the claims of fact and the charm of a fairy tale. With her tion, "Realities," purporting to be a story of the present ss Lynn concluded her separate works; confining herself at period to essays, sketches, and stories of limited ex- ich have made their appearance in the pages of the various als of the day.

TON, LADY ROSINA BULWER, is the only surviving r of the late Francis Wheeler, Esq., of Lizzard Connel, in nty of Limerick, and was married to Sir Edward (then Mr.) on the 29th of August, 1827. A novel, entitled "Cheveley, Man of Honour," published in 1839, was the first work brought her prominently before the public. In was suc- in 1840, by "The Budget of the Bubble Family," and, two ter, by "Bianca Capello," an historical romance, giving f careful research into contemporary histories of manners nts, and displaying, likewise, a peculiar aptitude (which horess has elsewhere displayed in a higher degree) for the ction of scenes and characters appertaining to days long parted. In 1844 Lady Bulwer published a clever picture of Italian life, in a novel entitled "Memoirs of a Muscovite;" bsequently illustrated the age of Louis XV. in that of "The Daughters." To this succeeded "Behind the Scenes," and ichool for Husbands, or the Life and Times of Molière." t-mentioned novel is in many respects admirable, as afford- cimens of dialogue sufficiently *spirituelle* to be not unworthy illustrious shadows whose names are associated with them; rtainly brilliant enough to have created, under favourable stances, a high literary reputation for the authoress.

M.

RSH, MRS. ANNE. The name of this lady, as the author- several of the most charming works of fiction to which the generation has given birth, is now familiar to her readers, h she has never voluntarily lifted the veil which once ed her individuality from the public eye. There is, however, n price which must always be paid for fame. Indissolubly ed with the gratitude offered by society to the author who s new thoughts, gives language to old ones, or charms away r a season, is the warm feeling of personal interest, which, or later, wins its own fulfilment. It has now generally red that Mrs. Marsh is the fourth daughter of James ll, Esq., a landed proprietor, and recorder of Newcastle- Lyne. She was born at his estate in Staffordshire towards

ose of the last century, and under his supervision she r
such an education as was calculated to develope her e
t mental qualities. In due time she became the wife of
member of the banking firm of Fauntleroy, Graham, Stan
Marsh, and took up her abode near London. The ca
rapidly-increasing family would appear to have absorb
Marsh's attention for some years, as it was not until 18
he published her first work, "Two Old Men's Tales,"
e remarkable for depth of pathos and a power of descr
which seconded every impulse of the originating mind.
ation was soon established for the unknown author, a
anticipations were entertained respecting the future p
n of the *soi-disant* "old man," whose literary firstfru
been so rich in beauty. The "Tales of the Woods a
," which appeared in 1836, to a certain extent touchi
raceful, might have been accepted with pleasure from
of an ordinary writer; but neither these volumes nor t
umphs of Time," a collection of tales which succeeded the
calculated to sustain the impression which had been alre
d. A few years later Mrs. Marsh completely re-establish
literary character, by the publication of "Mount Sorel
ps the most finished and artistic of her works. The mai
of this story is the antagonism of habits, feelings, an
ons between the extremes of the aristocratic and liber
s, as represented by the fathers of the lovers, whose happ
t greatly imperils. Very delicately sketched, and full of indiv

Avenger;" "Ravenscliffe;" "Castle Avon;" and "Aubrey." The "Heiress of Haughton," a sequel to this work, terminates, for the present, a series of fictions which entitle this lady to be considered one of the most productive, as well as deservedly popular, novel-writers of the day. Her talents may be characterised as essentially feminine; discarding from the term any element of weakness which might by some few persons be attached to it. Her powers have never been otherwise exercised than in the cause of truth and virtue; and Mrs. Marsh may not have had the less influence for good that she has been content to utter the word in season, without constituting herself a censor of the follies and vices of society.

MARTINEAU, MISS HARRIET, the Political Economist *par excellence* of her sex in the present generation, is one of the youngest of eight children, and was born at Norwich on the 12th of June, 1802. Her ancestors, as their name denotes, were of French extraction, and when driven from their country by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in this English town, and helped, like others of their fellow-exiles, to enrich and distinguish it by the establishment of the silk manufacture, the mysteries of which had long been familiar to them. The occupation then adopted was handed down through many generations, until it descended to Miss Martineau's father, who was the proprietor of a manufactory, although he did not, unfortunately, belong to the very prosperous order of traders. The education bestowed on this lady in her childhood was of that limited character which, of necessity, sufficed for the daughters of the middle classes at the beginning of the present century. The circle of her outward pleasures and amusements, too, was restricted by delicate health and certain physical deprivations, which have attended her through life. Never, but for a few hours, has she enjoyed the organ of smell, and, consequently, has possessed that of taste only in the most imperfect degree; her sense of hearing was also lost in her youth, and she now looks back to the far away time when, seated on her little stool in a corner, she was conscious of the voices of those around her, as an experience of some strange, and almost magical world. These circumstances, as tending to isolate her from many of the charms of life, had of course their influence in pointing to the sphere of intellectual pleasures, and in inciting her to carry out the system of self-culture to which her mental powers owe their chief development. She derived both impulse and encouragement in these pursuits, from the close ties of sympathy and affection which bound her to James Martineau, the brother next in age to herself; but any material aid which his superior advantages of education might have qualified him to render, was precluded by frequent separations and professional engagements, and she was left to trace out her own course, and to fit herself for its requirements, alone. The occupation of authorship, at first adopted from inclination, was soon rendered necessary by pecuniary disasters in the family; and Harriet Martineau made herself independent, by literary exertion, some time before her reputation was generally established. In 1823 appeared

first important work, "Devotional Exercises for the Use of
ng People;" and from this time the series of her writings pro
ed, without intermission, year after year, until a period of severe
ss necessarily interrupted her labours. It was by no means
Martineau's fate to enter on her vocation of authoress with
rs matured, experience gained, or theories firmly established;
nas been, at the same time, a learner and a teacher, an example
e great principle of progress which she has advocated. Thus it
ens that her earlier works cannot be considered the master
s of her intellect; but they nevertheless constitute no unfitting
dation for them, having been distinguished invariably by vigour
lucidity of style, and a direct moral aim more or less elevated.
years 1824 and 1825 witnessed the production of "Christ
Day," a tale, and a sequel to it called "The Friend." In 1826 ap
ed "Principle and Practice," and "The Rioters;" and a year later
ry Campbell," and "The Turn Out," followed by a "Sequel to
ciple and Practice," a series of tracts, and a tale called "My Son
Rachel;" in all of which the writer evinces her strong interest and
athy with the lower classes of society. It has been already
rved that the year 1830, in the course of which Miss Martineau
ght forth her "Traditions of Palestine," seems to have been an
h in her mental history, whence dates a loftier flight in her ambi
and a more elevated tone in her writings. The book in question,
h consisted of descriptive sketches of the period at which the great
ion of the world's salvation was accomplished; of the scenes
the people that witnessed its fulfilment, and the thoughts and

or not their rejection by the leading publishers was based on difficulty is uncertain; probably they might have preferred ration without the principle; but certain it is that the s encountered many failures before she met with a pub- sufficiently bold to undertake the enterprise. When the first appeared, however, it was universally read; the fresh issue ommencement of each month was anxiously looked for; ions were repeatedly demanded; and translations followed nto French and German. Apart from their professed object, hese tales embodied so many delicate yet powerful deli- of character, such varied and vivid interest in the conduct dets, as raised their author to a place amongst imaginative of the first class, and offered attractions to readers who ve been content to remain for ever ignorant of the mys- political economy. The "Illustrations of Taxation," and aw and Paupers," which succeeded, consisted, the former of , the latter of four, written on a similar plan, and were t unequal in merit. In 1835 Miss Martineau visited where her writings had secured for her many friends and : and having applied her whole mind to the task of ac- : herself with the institutions and characteristics of the e published in 1837, "Society in America;" a work in which, side all personal detail, she discusses the politics, domestic , civilisation, and religion of the United States. The sagacity, dour, which was brought to bear on this examination, has nowledged, in a measure, by Transatlantic critics; although ish authoress never hesitates to bear witness to such discrete- as she observed between the "principles and the practice" of ntry. A "Retrospect of Western Travel," which appeared a r, comprised those personal experiences of her tour which omitted from the more profound work; and included some st distinct and characteristic portraitures of the illustrious en which had ever been penned for our information. afterwards, Miss Martineau contributed to "Knight's So- ful little volume, called "How to Observe," addressing all classes; and descended still further from the into Perils to which she had in various instances attained, by the on of three guides to service, entitled "The Maid of All- The Housemaid," "The Lady's Maid," and a fourth called ssmaker," containing technical aid for those who followed pation. Her first novel, "Deerbrook," completed in 1839, nhance her reputation to the degree that might have been from the existing evidence of her imaginative powers; bably, "The Hour and the Man," which succeeded it, ve made a stronger impression under the form of a simple y of its hero, Toussaint l'Ouverture, than it achieved as a fiction. It was about this time that Miss Martineau's came seriously impaired, and after completing a beautiful tales for children, entitled "The Playfellow," which in- "The Settlers at Home," "The Peasant and the Prince,"

s on the Fiord," and "The Crofton Boys," she was com-
by rapidly increasing illness, to lay aside for a season the
ich she had wielded so long and so successfully. The offer of
ion of 150*l.*, made by Lord Grey in 1832, was now repeated by
nsiderate kindness of Lord Melbourne. But once more it was
ed by Miss Martineau, from the feeling that she could not con-
ously share in the proceeds of a system of taxation which had
ublicly reprobated in her works. It would be impossible to
ld our respect from this sacrifice to principle, made at a time
literary exertion was becoming impossible; when she was
ened with pecuniary anxieties which this small but certain
e would have averted for life. From the summer of 1839 to
f 1844 she was more or less an invalid; after the first two
confined wholly to the sofa, enduring continued suffering only
help of opiates; susceptible of no outward pleasure, but that
erlooking a beautiful sea-view from the window of her sick
at Tynemouth, where this period of her life was passed
it was not unfruitful of pure and deep experience to herself
f a certain kind of wisdom touching and helpful to those who
its suggestions, we have token in a volume, published after
ecovery in 1844, entitled "Life in a Sick-Room." This re
y itself was attended by circumstances which have become
re in Miss Martineau's history, and were detailed by her in
dumns of the "Athenæum." It would appear that at the close
53 all hope of re-establishing her health by ordinary means

e no one whose judgment was not warped by a similar
Happily Miss Martineau is strong only in a good cause,
pually sincere and earnest, for the time being, in a bad
e who bear in mind the memory of her repeated efforts
fit of her kind, and the echo of her many fine intellec-
ces, can only mourn that this blight should have passed
er years, and hope that she may yet see cause to acknow-
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AN, LADY SYDNEY, a collateral descendant of an
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rself the inheritress of her father's tastes, by arranging
he most pathetic Irish melodies to English words (thus

hing the idea which was afterwards fully carried out by
). These efforts were succeeded by a volume, called "The
the Irish Harp." Her next work was a novel, entitled "St
or the Heiress of Desmond," which, like its successor, "The
e of St. Dominick," achieved some popularity, although
entirely from the mental resources of a girl of sixteen
unacquainted with the world. In the winter of 1801
a long visit to a relative, whose estate was situated in the
t and most classical scenery of Ireland, Miss Owenson pub
"The Wild Irish Girl," a novel, in which she made use o
experience of the primitive national character as she ha
l during her late residence in Sligo, and displayed that com
nsive patriotism which distinguished her through life. The
ss of this book was extraordinary; within two years it ha
l through seven editions in Great Britain, and had obtained
author a celebrity which few writers of either sex have
ed at so early an age. Miss Owenson was at once welcomed
he highest circles of English and Irish society, and thus
l opportunities of observation which increased her powers as
elist, and expanded her ideas of life. The claims of society
in no degree to have interrupted her literary career, as
iotic Sketches," "Ida," and "The Missionary," proceeded in
succession from her pen. In the year 1811, when on a
o the Marquess of Abercorn, she became acquainted with Sir
s Morgan, a physician, the author of "Sketches of the Phi
y of Life and Morals," and a congeniality of tastes led to their

tion with her husband, two volumes of sketches, entitled "The Book without a Name." During the ministry of Lord Grey, a pension from the Civil List of 300*l.* was conferred upon Lady Morgan in acknowledgment of the services rendered by her to the world of letters. It might also be regarded as a just compensation for the sacrifices she had made to liberal principles; since, boldly avowed and resolutely supported, they had drawn upon her such violent attacks as few women have been subjected to.

MULOCH, MISS DINAH MARIA, is a name little known beyond the limits of literary circles, albeit that of one who, in her abstract character of authoress, has excited a warm interest in many a household. She was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1820, and at the age of three-and-twenty published her first novel, "The Ogilvies." It has been justly remarked that, in spite of a tendency to over-dilate upon feelings and play chorus to the narrative, an occasional inadequacy of motive and a colloquial simplicity which sometimes verges on temerity of diction, this is a charming book. It is written with deep earnestness and pervaded by a noble and loving philosophy; whilst, in giving form to her conceptions, the writer evinces at once a subtle imagination, and that perception of minute characteristics which gives to fiction the life-like truth of biography. With its alternations of pathos and quiet humour this work may, indeed, be called remarkable, as the production of one whose life-lore had been so quickly gathered. In 1850 appeared "Olive," a novel, which supported the promise of its predecessor by increased maturity of thought. This was followed, in 1851, by "The Head of the Family," a story of Scottish life in the middle classes; and a Fairy Tale, called "Alice Learmont," which could scarcely be surpassed in poetic grace by any rival records of elfin gambols. Miss Muloch has subsequently published "Agatha's Husband," a novel, and "Avillion and other Tales," in three volumes. She has also written at various times the following books for young people:—"Rhoda's Lessons;" "Cola Monti, the Story of a Genius;" "A Hero;" "The Little Lychetts;" and "Bread upon the Waters;" beside many fugitive tales and poems, which, like her more important works, have appeared anonymously.

N.

NIGHTINGALE, MISS FLORENCE. If the aphorism of Hannah More be a sound one, that "the cure of the poor is the profession of women," few of the sex have shown a greater aptitude for their calling than the leader of that band of noble ladies who, at the close of 1854, left their native land to devote themselves to the

Whether or not their rejection by the leading publishers was based on a similar difficulty is uncertain; probably they might have preferred the illustration without the principle; but certain it is that the authoress encountered many failures before she met with a publisher sufficiently bold to undertake the enterprise. When the first number appeared, however, it was universally read; the fresh issue at the commencement of each month was anxiously looked for; new editions were repeatedly demanded; and translations followed quickly into French and German. Apart from their professed object, indeed, these tales embodied so many delicate yet powerful delineations of character, such varied and vivid interest in the conduct of their plots, as raised their author to a place amongst imaginative writers of the first class, and offered attractions to readers who would have been content to remain for ever ignorant of the mysteries of political economy. The "Illustrations of Taxation," and "Poor-Law and Paupers," which succeeded, consisted, the former of six tales, the latter of four, written on a similar plan, and were somewhat unequal in merit. In 1835 Miss Martineau visited America, where her writings had secured for her many friends and admirers; and having applied her whole mind to the task of acquainting herself with the institutions and characteristics of the nation, she published in 1837, "Society in America;" a work in which, setting aside all personal detail, she discusses the politics, domestic economy, civilisation, and religion of the United States. The sagacity, even candour, which was brought to bear on this examination, has been acknowledged, in a measure, by Transatlantic critics; although the English authoress never hesitates to bear witness to such discrepancies as she observed between the "principles and the practice" of their country. A "Retrospect of Western Travel," which appeared a year later, comprised those personal experiences of her tour which had been omitted from the more profound work; and included some of the most distinct and characteristic portraitures of the illustrious of America which had ever been penned for our information. Shortly afterwards, Miss Martineau contributed to "Knight's Series" a useful little volume, called "How to Observe," addressing itself to all classes; and descended still further from the intellectual heights to which she had in various instances attained, by the compilation of three guides to service, entitled "The Maid-of-All-Work," "The Housemaid," "The Lady's Maid," and a fourth called "The Dressmaker," containing technical aid for those who followed that occupation. Her first novel, "Deerbrook," completed in 1839, did not enhance her reputation to the degree that might have been expected from the existing evidence of her imaginative powers; and, probably, "The Hour and the Man," which succeeded it, would have made a stronger impression under the form of a simple biography of its hero, Toussaint l'Ouverture, than it achieved as a work of fiction. It was about this time that Miss Martineau's health became seriously impaired, and after completing a beautiful series of tales for children, entitled "The Playfellow," which included "*The Settlers* at Home," "The Peasant and the Prince,"

ed originally from Lady Maria Forester, and it was at the
e of that lady, seconded by that of Mr. Sidney Herbert, that
ign as Nurse, that Miss Nightingale consented to undertake the
rintendence of the expedition, and to place herself at its head.
moment was lost in unnecessary delay; she herself had
d the rest, and should not form its paymaster; whilst her pe-
cuniarily less well-disposed, were content to give up their ease
help a service. A very short time sufficed for preliminary
rrangements, and on the 5th of November, 1854, she arrived at
antinople in the steam-ship Vectis, accompanied by Mr. and
Bracebridge, her valuable coadjutors, and by thirty-seven ot
ed nurses, many of them volunteers, like herself, from the
r ranks of life. The whole party was speedily established in
ew quarters in the barrack-hospital at Scutari, and the very
n arriving there there was increased, in a few hours, by the
l of 800 wounded, sent down after the battle of Inkermann.
n a journey the services of the nurses were acknowledged by
wounded sufferers to be invaluable; how ardently they were
ired by the patients themselves, many an individual claim
ntion has since proved to us. The details of this labour of
rvent, so unremittingly for many months, have been too
difficult to need recapitulation here. It is well known that,
some very few exceptions, the subordinates have never been
wanting, either in will or power: whilst the warmth and
e brought to bear by Miss Nightingale herself on the dif-

could injure no one whose judgment was not warped by a similar influence. Happily Miss Martineau is strong only in a good cause, although equally sincere and earnest, for the time being, in a bad one. Those who bear in mind the memory of her repeated efforts for the benefit of her kind, and the echo of her many fine intellectual utterances, can only mourn that this blight should have passed over her later years, and hope that she may yet see cause to acknowledge, as she has done many a time before in connexion with less important principles, that the ground which seemed to her an immoveable rock was after all but shifting sand. Previous to the publication of the last-mentioned volume Miss Martineau had appeared before the public in a new literary character — that of historian. Her "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace" has been very generally approved for its vigour and impartiality. With a free and condensed translation of Comte's "Positive Philosophy" the catalogue of Miss Martineau's labours concludes; and, judged by it, she must be acknowledged to have rendered many real services to the literature of her country. For some time past she has been leading an active life on her little farm near Ambleside; exciting the envy of local agriculturists by the practical success of her experiments; and controverting the popular fallacy that the higher orders of intelligence, in women especially, are inapplicable to the ordinary affairs of life. At the sociable north-country firesides, at which Miss Martineau often takes her seat, she has been described as a pleasant, genial companion, despite her deafness; full of information and literary anecdote, and emitting from time to time flashes of wit and imagination, and tokens of kindly, and benevolent feelings to all around her.

MORGAN, LADY SYDNEY, a collateral descendant of an ancient Protestant family, which had settled in Connaught during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was born in Dublin about the year 1783. Her father, Mr. Robert Owenson, was distinguished in his day as the writer of many clever songs for the stage, and likewise as a musical composer of no mean merit; his talents having been highly cultivated, though always tinged with the characteristics of the national school. He has another and a stronger claim to our remembrance as the first friend and patron of the poet Dermody, whom he discovered, in a state of abject poverty, mixing colours for the scene-painters of his theatre. Mr. Owenson, being a near relation of Oliver Goldsmith, is said to have had the honour, at an early period of his life, of being introduced by him into the most eminent dramatic and literary society of the age, and other circumstances tended to foster a passion for the drama and its accessories. This led him into extensive theatrical speculations, which proving unsuccessful, served as an incentive to the exercise of his daughter's talents. Before she had reached the age of fourteen, Sydney Owenson had produced a volume of poems, and soon afterwards showed herself the inheritress of her father's tastes, by arranging twelve of the most pathetic Irish melodies to English words (thus

l by good sense, can do to meet the calls of sudden emergen
nportant service rendered by her to her own sex, in breakin
the barrier of prejudice which had crushed many a noble in
will surely be exemplified through generations to come, l
ealthy activity and increased happiness of many an Englis
n's life. Towards the close of the last year, her Majesty pr
l to Miss Nightingale a diamond ornament, adapted to b
as a decoration, of the most costly and elegant descriptio
testimony to the Queen's approval of her most valuable a
efforts was accompanied by an autogr ph letter of the mo
l and graceful character.

ORTON, THE HON. MRS. CAROLINE ELIZABETH
distinguished Poetess, to whom a large class of the publ
awarded the pre-eminence among female writers of her orde
other link in that chain of hereditary talent which has be
ated with the name of Sheridan for the space of a centur
granddaughter of Richard Brinsley and daughter of Thom
dan, she was one of three sisters whom the death of the
r left at a very early age to the sole care of their mother,
nter of Colonel and Lady Elizabeth Callander. The educatio
wed upon her was from various circumstances thorough
comprehensive, and the advantage of it may be traced i
nergy of thought and perfect lucidity of expression whic
guish most of her works. During the period of child
she was for a time domesticated in the family of Lor

ary preparation for a satire on the follies of the "lordlier e was undeterred by any such consideration, and set to earnest. Having written "The Dandies' Rout," and exe- signs for the illustrations, she conveyed the copyright to lisher of the other dandy books, on condition of receiving ies for herself. Some of these were reserved for the select of the authoress; but the greater number were bartered with ond bookseller for other publications. Her next great effort was the preparation of a volume of poems in con- with her sister; but it met with a fate worse than "The Rout," for no publisher could be induced to bring it out. ted by the discouragement, she began another poem in serian stanza, called "Amouivada and Sebastian," which, was not completed. It was a kind of Inkle-and-Yarico e scene of which was laid in South America; so that the the advantage of adding to the general information of the s by involving a study of the history, scenery, manners and of that country. These pursuits, though very precious to t, by no means rendered the ordinary amusements of youth al. On every half-holiday she was accustomed to aid her and sisters in getting up extempore plays, and took great in the details. Tragedies were of course preferred (and Turkish ones, for the sake of the turban); but as five only were allowed the actors for the improvisation of their a regular plot or connected chain of incidents was dis- with. Meantime the period of childhood was passing away, seventeen Miss Sheridan composed the poems which after- cured for her the fame to which she aspired. "The Sorrows e" did not escape the difficulties which obstruct the appear- ll first works, however great their merit. Neither the talent production itself, nor the *prestige* which attended the name of r, sufficed to procure its publication until 1820, when it ap- ith some smaller pieces from her pen. The volume was pub- nymously, and without any reference to the youth of the s; but the reading world did not fail to recognise in the prin- em great taste, and feeling, and a skilful management of tion; and in the smaller ones, that tenderness and beauty nder this lady's lyrics so generally acceptable. At the age een, and some little time before the production of the book ided to, Miss Sheridan became the wife of the Hon. George Norton, a son of the late Lord Grantley, who had propo ed hree years before, but had been rejected on account of her It is to be lamented that this union did not prove a happy was therefore partially dissevered some years later. The k written by Mrs. Norton after her marriage appeared in d was a po m, entitled "The Undying One," founded on nd of the "Wandering Jew." It was considered a fulfilment promise already given by the authoress, and as such, elevated r position she has since held among modern poets. The which originated this poem is stated by herself to have

derived from her uncle, Mr. Charles Brinsley Sheridan
ncouraged her earlier efforts and incited her to higher achie
In the year 1840 appeared "The Dream, and other Poems
called forth the following just remarks on the characteristic
genius: "This lady," says the "Quarterly Review," "is th
of our modern poetesses. She has very much of that intens
al passion by which Byron's poetry is distinguished from th
grasp and deeper communion with man and nature
worth. She has also Byron's beautiful intervals of tende
his strong practical thought and forcible expression. It is n
artificial imitation, but a natural parallel." In 1843 Mr
published "The Child of the Islands," a picture of Ire
nd the social condition of its children, designed to remo
e measure the want of communication between classes, w
press the imagination of the future ruler of "the island
due sense of the wants, trials, and temptations of his humble
creatures. The subject was not taken up lightly or superf
by this lady; she had previously addressed many letters
Times," bearing on philanthropic objects, which, like the poe
sition, do honour alike to her talent and feeling. A little w
of juvenile poems, called "Aunt Carry's Ballads," suggested
and proved Mrs. Norton's power of adapting her gift ex
ally to the requirements of childhood; whilst her last work
er of Dunleath," gave unmistakable evidence that a new pat
pen to her in the fields of literature if she cared to follow i
neral is characterised by all the eloquence and pathos of th

ied, on his return from a visit to Mozart's widow at
at there was a vacancy in the Conservatoire de Music
is, he obtained permission from M. Choron, the head
ter his daughter as a candidate. At the usual examina-
ging of the Agnus Dei, from Mozart's Mass in F, and
r tired" of Dr. Arne, was such as to secure for her the
er nineteen other competitors. During her stay at the
ara studied the great writers for the church with ex-
r, and thus laid the foundation of her own peculiar
s an expositor of the grandest school of sacred music.
she excited much attention at the public exhibitions
; although so complete a child that she was generally
stool, in order that her personal dignity should be
commensurate with her talent. When this royal estab-
as dispersed by the Revolution of 1830, the young Eng-
Paris, having previously witnessed sights of horror
ht on a lethargic stupor of many hours' duration. Re-
England in 1833, she made her *début* at the concert of
at Windsor; accepted soon afterwards an engagement
e Ancient Concerts; and in the same season appeared
armonic. Being then only fourteen years old, she was
t singer to whom this honour had been accorded; and
further extended by her election as an Associate of
in 1834. In the course of that year she took a pro-
at the Worcester Musical Festival, and continued to
rts with increasing success. Her youth and personal
tended, of course, to heighten the favour shown her
ence, although the high order of her talents must
rendered her independent of adventitious circum-
1837 she was strongly advised by Malibran and
go at once to Italy, and study for the stage; but
gements existed which detained her at home for
s, and during that interval she received a pressing re-
Mendelssohn to take part in the Leipsic Gewandhaus
which he was director. Her vocal efforts on these
re pronounced by him to be a real service to the lovers
d he described her in a letter to Mr. Alfred Novello,
as a confirmed favourite of the Leipsic public, owing
youthful voice, purity of intonation, and thorough bred
ing. This enthusiasm soon extended to other parts
and procured for her a most favourable reception from
d people of Berlin. The late Frederick, king of Prussia
specially fascinated by her rendering of "I know that
r liveth"), took a warm interest in her welfare, and on
e presented her with introductions to his sister, the Em-
sia, and likewise to the Court of Vienna, where she
ring the spring of 1838. Thence she passed with her
taly; but again her intention of preparing for the stage
, by the claims for an active display of her powers at the
ical festivities then celebrating in Milan, in honour of

peror of Austria's coronation as King of Lombardy. A series
gements at the principal towns of Germany occupied Miss
's time and attention during the season of 1838–9. She then
ed her royal introduction at St. Petersburg, where she met
eat appreciation, and experienced further courtesy from the
ss of Russia on the occasion of the Rhine fêtes given in her
r; at which the English vocalist assisted. Towards the close
no obstacles interposed to interfere with her meditated period
ly; and remembering the kindness of Rossini at the coron-
Milan, she determined to visit him at Bologna, and obtain
vice. This was, that she should wholly relinquish public life
ear, and during that time take lessons of Signor Micheroux,
an; study mimica, or stage action; attend the theatre nightly;
ve her undivided attention to operatic music. This resolu-
tion was adopted, and Clara Novello made her first appear-
n the stage at Padua, in the character of Semiramide. This
was successful, and engagements at Bologna, Modena, Genoa
uickly followed. It was discovered that, owing to a misun-
nding of the agents, Miss Novello was looked for both at
and Genoa during the Carnival season of 1842. Neither city
yield its claim; and when performing at Fermo, in the Papal
ory, during the previous autumn, her passport was stopped, as
ost effectual means of retaining her services for Rome. This
was an important one in her private history; for at Fermo
became acquainted with Count Giglucci, to whom she was in-
to engage herself; the marriage being deferred until her sub-

P.

PARDOE, MISS JULIA, the Authoress of many popular works History and Fiction, was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire. She s the daughter of a field-officer in the army, whose family was of nish extraction; his grandfather having settled in England and chased the estate of Ombersley, in Worcester, now in possession the Devonshire family. Miss Pardoe was only six years old en she first gave evidence of that instinctive taste for literary nposition which has rendered the chief occupation of her life one its highest pleasures. At the age of thirteen she produced a ume of poems, and some years later an historical novel of the es of William the Conqueror, called "Lord Morcar of Hereward." tain symptoms of a consumptive tendency having betrayed mselves about this time, she was ordered to a warmer climate, l spent fifteen months in Portugal, contributing meanwhile to ious periodicals. On her return to England, H. R. H. the ncess Augusta, who took a warm interest in the young authoress, commended her to write a book and dedicate it to herself. Miss rdoe accordingly gathered together the fruits of her recent servations abroad, and embodied them, for the benefit of the blic, in two volumes, entitled "Traits and Traditions of Portugal," ich passed almost immediately through two editions. This rk consists of a series of lively and vigorous sketches of Portuese habits and manners, and of the writer's own experiences, ich were pleasantly extended by her keen spirit of adventure; y are interspersed with anecdotes and novelettes, also bearing the characteristics of the country and the people. After publication of two novels, "Speculation," and "The Marns and the Daventrys," which displayed considerable power, ss Pardoe undertook a journey to the East, and resided at nstantinople for six months, during which occurred the fearful itation of cholera which marks the year 1835. The earliest erary result of this sojourn was a work in three volumes, enled the "City of the Sultan," published in 1836. It met with at success, for the scenes of Oriental life were peculiarly conial, as subjects of description to Miss Pardoe's somewhat glowing d poetical style of writing; and her fixed resolution to lift the l which then restricted our practical knowledge of Turkish instiions, even at the risk of personal danger, lent additional interest d individuality to this account of her wanderings. The popularity which it attained induced the writer, in 1838, to publish "The ver and the Desert, or Recollections of the Rhône and the artrense;" comprising letters descriptive of the earlier portion of r Oriental journey. "The Romance of the Harem," a series of stern tales connected by a slight thread of narrative, was scarcely a successful; and "The Beauties of the Bosphorus," an illusted work in one volume, closed the published memorials of this ar. A short time afterwards Miss Pardoe visited Hungary, and

City of the Maygar, or Hungary and its Institutions," issued
ner pen in 1840. The object of the authoress, as set forth
self, was to produce a useful and veracious, rather than an
ng book; but the general verdict of the reading world adjudged
ne result of her labours supplied as fair a portion of enter-
g matter as if it had been guiltless of higher aims. A novel
d "The Hungarian Castle" preceded Miss Pardoe's first
cal work, "Louis the XIV., or the Court of the Seventeenth
ry," which appeared in 1847, and included much of the lively
raphic spirit of a French biography. Two other novels,
d "The Confessions of a Pretty Woman," and "The Rival
es," have been followed by "The Life of Francis I.;"
Life of Marie de Médicis;" a story called "Reginald Lyle,"
first appeared in the pages of a periodical; and a series of
published under the title of "Flies in Amber." Miss Pardoe
tely engaged upon another novel, "The Jealous Wife;" and
l's book has also been added to the voluminous catalogue of
orks.

FEIFFER, MADAME IDA. The wonderful achievements
a lady in the field of travel are acknowledged by the most em-
oned authorities to have cast into shade those of Marco Polo
others whose fame has survived the lapse of centuries, and
ve elevated her to the foremost rank amongst the enterprising
own sex. The powerful interest which attaches to her various
erings is excited less, perhaps, by their range—although this

n. Her next wanderings, in 1845, were to Scandinavia and eland, of which she likewise wrote a valuable and interesting ount; and on the 1st of May, 1846, at the age of fifty-one, she t Vienna on her first tour round the world. At Hamburg she s joined by Count Berchthold, a gentleman of somewhat adnced age, who had proposed himself as her travelling companion, t from whom she subsequently parted company, finding that his ntal and physical energy were unequal to compete with her n. Together, however, they landed in Brazil, and made many egrinations on foot, visiting all that was noteworthy, and luxuting in the splendour of the vegetable and insect life of the ntry; specimens of which they assiduously collected. One of se excursions was marked by their first serious adventure; an ack made upon them for the purposes of plunder by a stalrt negro armed with a lasso and long knife. Their only means defence consisted of two parasols and a clasp knife carried by adame Pfeiffer; the chief brunt of the combat was borne by herf, and although twice wounded in the arm, she had retaliated on her adversary, when the arrival of two horsemen relieved m from their perilous position. This incident made but a slight pression on the lady; her wounds bound up, she was ready to rsue her wanderings, and as her companion's progress was vested by a slight injury received in the affray, she prosecuted ne her intention of visiting the Puri, or Indian aborigines of this ntry, who live scattered about its extensive forests. Mounted a mule accompanied by a guide, and protected by a double-rrelled pistol, she crossed these immense solitudes; now gallopt for her life on a track some fifty paces wide, between a blazing rest and a thicket of brushwood also in flames; now making a slow d painful progress on foot through untrodden wastes, wading rough the vegetable web, or clambering over the trunks of fallen es; but ever and anon rewarded for all her toil by the aspect of me forest garden, where exquisite parasites formed a gorgeous rpet and draped the giant trees; their brilliant blossoms peering e gay jewels from the dark green leaves; where rippling streams freshed the overheated atmosphere, and bright plumaged birds opled the air. At length the wigwams of a native encampment re reached, and the favour of their occupants conciliated by adame Pfeiffer's never-failing tact. Although as far removed from ilisation as savages could well be, in this case at least they exerd the virtue of hospitality. Their unwonted guest received by stures the compliment of an invitation to their monkey and rrot hunt, in which she joined, and afterwards to a liberal portion this game roasted with maize and roots, of which she partook th a good appetite. The best quarters were placed at her disal for the night, the national dances performed for her amusent, and a friendly dismissal given her when she desired it. r original idea of crossing the Continent from Rio to the Pacific s abandoned, in consequence of its disorganised condition, our rist, therefore, left Brazil in a sailing vessel (selected as the

onomical mode of transit), doubled Cape Horn, and after a
journ at Chili again set sail for China *vid* Tahiti. During
vage she suffered severely from illness, and having a sove-
ontempt for drugs, prescribed for herself salt-water baths in
by which means she was restored to health, and enabled to
he most of her stay at Tahiti. This island was then so full
nch troops that Madame Pfeiffer wandered from door to
ainly seeking accommodation, until she succeeded in obtain-
ly at a high rent, an allotment of floor measuring six feet by
a room already occupied by four persons, and entirely des-
of furniture. To personal comfort, however, she has always
herself indifferent, provided only the means of observation
fforded her; and as the humble character of her lodging by
ans prevented free access to the court circle, she has been
d to give many interesting details of Queen Pomare's private
her four-roomed house, in the enjoyment of a French pension,
ily dinner at the governor's table; also of her appearance at a
a blue velvet blouse, the gift of Louis-Philippe, with jasmine
s in her hair and ears, and the unwonted adornments of shoes
ockings, which her brother-potentate had not omitted to pre-
Having a fortnight's leave of absence from her ship, the
aried German lady made the tour of the island on foot; a most
ous undertaking, owing to the great number of streams and
eds through which it was necessary to wade. At the close of
rlough she had satisfactorily acquainted herself with Tahitian
y and scenery, and was ready to advance another step on her

ing ascertained, on his return from a visit to Mozart's widow at Saltzburg, that there was a vacancy in the Conservatoire de Music Sacré at Paris, he obtained permission from M. Choron, the head master, to enter his daughter as a candidate. At the usual examination, her singing of the Agnus Dei, from Mozart's Mass in F, and "The Soldier tired" of Dr. Arne, was such as to secure for her the preference over nineteen other competitors. During her stay at the Academy, Clara studied the great writers for the church with extreme ardour, and thus laid the foundation of her own peculiar excellence as an expositor of the grandest school of sacred music. At that time she excited much attention at the public exhibitions of the pupils; although so complete a child that she was generally placed on a stool, in order that her personal dignity should be rather more commensurate with her talent. When this royal establishment was dispersed by the Revolution of 1830, the young English girl left Paris, having previously witnessed sights of horror which brought on a lethargic stupor of many hours' duration. Returning to England in 1833, she made her *début* at the concert of Mrs. Jewell, at Windsor; accepted soon afterwards an engagement for the twelve Ancient Concerts; and in the same season appeared at the Philharmonic. Being then only fourteen years old, she was the youngest singer to whom this honour had been accorded; and it was still further extended by her election as an Associate of the society in 1834. In the course of that year she took a prominent part at the Worcester Musical Festival, and continued to sing at concerts with increasing success. Her youth and personal attractions tended, of course, to heighten the favour shown her by her audience, although the high order of her talents must always have rendered her independent of adventitious circumstances. In 1837 she was strongly advised by Malibran and Rubini to go at once to Italy, and study for the stage; but certain engagements existed which detained her at home for some months, and during that interval she received a pressing request from Mendelssohn to take part in the Leipsic Gewand Haus Concerts, of which he was director. Her vocal efforts on these occasions were pronounced by him to be a real service to the lovers of music, and he described her in a letter to Mr. Alfred Novello, her brother, as a confirmed favourite of the Leipsic public, owing to her clear youthful voice, purity of intonation, and thorough-bred musical feeling. This enthusiasm soon extended to other parts of Germany, and procured for her a most favourable reception from the court and people of Berlin. The late Frederick, king of Prussia (who was especially fascinated by her rendering of "I know that my Redeemer liveth"), took a warm interest in her welfare, and on her departure presented her with introductions to his sister, the Empress of Russia, and likewise to the Court of Vienna, where she remained during the spring of 1838. Thence she passed with her family into Italy; but again her intention of preparing for the stage was diverted, by the claims for an active display of her powers at the various musical *festivities* then celebrating in Milan, in honour of

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rland and Germany; hastening (occasionally without ocuring the ordinary necessaries of life) to the differ- offered a market for their merchandise. The industry of the mother, Esther Haya, at length secured a hum- ermanent shelter at Lyons, which for a time became d. Felix gave lessons in German when pupils hap- ainable; Sarah, the eldest child, sang at the various ompaniment of an old guitar; and little Rachel went dle collecting the small guerdon, which formed the ation to the general expenses. In the year 1830, oved to Paris, and there continued for a time the f life; the only variation consisting in the fact that me of her increasing age and stature, took a more t in the vocal entertainments, and sang with her aces of public resort on the Boulevards. It is said n one of these occasions that the poor little wander arrested the attention of M. Choron, the founder of titution for the study of sacred music. Influenced niseration for their evident poverty, and partly per- ception of undeveloped power expressed in the look t the younger sister, he made arrangements at once them among his pupils, and charged himself mthe- the future fortunes of Rachel Felix, whose Jewish discarded for that of Elisa, (the diminutive of her Elizabeth), considering it better befitting the s mi- n to which it was then thought her life might be advantage. After a short experiment, however, M. ered that the sonorous organ of his *protégée* was or declamatory than for musical expression, and he r as a scholar to M. St. Aulaire, who enjoyed a high dramatic instructor. In the present instance it l to art the very first elements of knowledge, so thoroughly as that intellectual soil, destined hereafter to produce and brilliant harvest. For four years the instructor ciently to implant in the mind of his pupil a true great classical characters, such as Hermione, Iphi- tuart; endeavouring, meantime, to repress her own pre- Dorines, Philamintes, and Lisettes of Molière; parts was disqualified by those very characteristics which ected personification of the tragic muse. It happened representations, half public, half private, by which M. sted the capabilities of his pupils, that Mademoiselle was then called, sustained the part of Hermione by her master, and of the Soubrette in "Le Philosophe own. The admirable character of her performance in " excited the notice and warm approval of certain ntaries who chanced to be present; and through their he was admitted to the Conservatoire, and in October, the class conducted by Michelot. Her studies were upted by the offer of an engagement at 3000 francs

from the manager of the Gymnase; and on the 24th of April, he made her *début* under the name which she has since made , in a piece entitled "La Vendéenne," written by M. Paul expressly for the display of her powers. Although the lers of dramatic events differ widely in their estimate of the which attended this effort, it would appear to have made little sensation. The "Vendéenne" was withdrawn, and Mdlle did not appear prominently before the public until the 12th e, 1838, when she acted Camille in "Les Horaces" at the e Français, her engagements at the Gymnase having been ed. For some time previously she had studied under Samson, eran actor and author. Delighted with her physical gifts, he the experience of years at her disposal, and received his ward in her success. The Parisian critics were startled by hibition of a tragic genius, equal to the finest inspirations of ourt or a Duchesnois; combined with an originality in the r of its development which made them ponder for a moment eir verdict, although it afterwards confirmed and strengthened easurably. It was evident, from the first moment, that oiselle Rachel disdained the mannerisms of her predecessors. me-honoured etiquette of Tragedy was not for her. When she ed before her audience, it was with a majesty peculiar to her- ther than to the stage. When she opened her lips it was not aim, but to speak. To speak, indeed, with a concentrated infinitely more thrilling than the volumes of sound which eretofore commonly represented the fiercer passions of the

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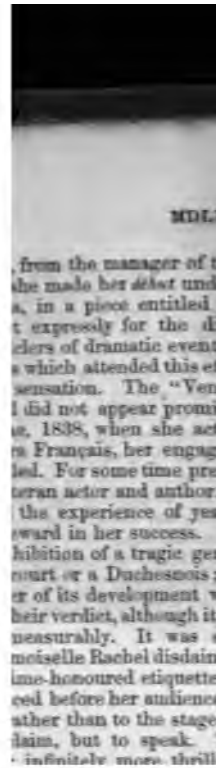
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R.

RACHEL, MADEMOISELLE. The early history of this great actress forms a startling and romantic contrast to the fame and prosperity won, later in life, by her remarkable tragic powers. The second daughter of a Jew hawker, named Félix, she was born on the 24th of March, 1820, at the little Swiss village of Munf, during one of the various professional pilgrimages made by her parents. In ten years the family pursued their wanderings, with but slight intermission,

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LLON, MISS LYDIA. At a time when the capacity of
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o which they have been for the most part confined, she would
ly have failed to become a subject of interest or inquiry with
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urse of life and mode of thinking have been closely and se-
canvassed. The immediate cause of her noble self-devotion
service of the poor and necessitous is said to have been the

hundred children, constituting an infant and two industrial
which, of course, shed a very beneficial influence on the
rhood in which they are situated. The most remarkable
e, however, which was achieved by Miss Sellon in the
eriod of her career, was that of civilising a band of wild,
t boys who worked in the Government Dockyard, and on
very zealous clergyman had vainly endeavoured to make
pression. Undeterred by the discouragement of those whom
ulted on the feasibility of her scheme, the lady resolved on
ng it, and accordingly addressed herself to these boys in
l manner on an occasion on which they were all collected.
e number were at once prevailed upon to become her pu-
regularly attended her school-room when their work was
the day; nay, so entirely did they appreciate the advan-
rived from their teacher's instructions, that they positively
to invite the attendance of their companions, preferring to
r services for themselves exclusively. One evening, how-
en Miss Sellon was quietly engaged with her half dozen
, she was startled by the tumultuous entrance of thirty
oys, all exclaiming that they came to be taught. With great
some degree of order was instituted, and the new comers
rolled as members of the school. Since that time it has
y increased, and about a year after its establishment num-
e hundred names on its books: whilst there was an average
ce of forty or fifty boys, who each evening abandoned their
cuits to learn reading and writing from the master whom
lon had engaged, and to receive moral and religious in-
from herself. Meantime this lady's example had borne
t fruits in the way of imitation. "First one," she says,
en another joined me in my work; they asked me to receive
der my roof, and expressed their desire of aiding me in my
and living with me apart from the world. I asked them
ions, but simply bade them welcome in the name of Him
e equally desired to serve." Thus originated that first com-
of Protestant Sisters of Mercy, of which Miss Sellon is the
bject to the visitorial control of the Bishop of Exeter.
ety is composed of three Orders, or Rules: one consisting of
o live in community, working among the poor, and on
active, laborious life; the second of those who from sick-
other causes are unable to undertake this work, but who
ive a calm live, engaged in reading, prayer, and quiet occupa-
e third order embracing those married and single ladies who
e world, but who might desire to belong to the community,
ssist the work in various ways. Bound by no pledge beyond
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r vocation at will, but are bound, as members of the society,
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which are included the adoption of a peculiar garb, and
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remarked by a critic of her own hand, that Miss Sedgwick's [illegible] inclines towards cheerful views of life. There seems to be implied in her heart a love of goodness and of the beautiful, which turns naturally towards serenity and joy, as flowers lean towards the sun. It is manifest that, though possessing great refinement [illegible] sympathies are not confined to a coterie or class, but are called forth by every manifestation of virtue, even in the most humble circumstances, and that she looks with kind regard upon the gleams of a better nature which occasionally break forth amid the veiling clouds and gloom.

SELLON, MISS LYDIA. At a time when the capability of women for useful exertion in spheres more extended than the limits of their own homes is becoming generally recognised, it behoves us to accord full meed of praise to those who not only discovered this important principle before it became apparent to the great mass of society, but who gave an early impulse to its development by their personal examples. Among such ladies the subject of this notice deserves a prominent place, although, from the unobtrusive character of her labours, and the somewhat remote neighbourhood to which they have been for the most part confined, she would probably have failed to become a subject of interest or inquiry with the public at large, but for certain religious discussions, in which her course of life and mode of thinking have been closely and severely canvassed. The immediate cause of her noble self-devotion to the service of the poor and necessitous is said to have been the stirring appeal put forth some years ago by the Bishop of Exeter, for help in the formation of new districts in certain portions of his diocese, and for active co-operation in the endeavour to rescue thousands who were then living in a state of complete spiritual ignorance. This startling exposition of the neglected condition of the poor in one portion, at least, of her own civilised country, would appear to have made a very deep impression on the mind of Miss Sellon, a lady of some considerable fortune, and the daughter of an officer in the royal navy. Actuated by feelings of pure philanthropy, which, amidst the avocations and amusements of ordinary life, had previously found but imperfect scope, she speedily adopted the resolution of living in a measure apart from the world, and employing her property and energies for the furtherance of charitable objects. Having communicated these intentions to her father, and received his cordial approval, she fixed her residence in Devonport, where her proffered aid was thankfully accepted by the over-tasked ministers of the Church. The first work which devolved on Miss Sellon in her new path of life was the establishment of schools; and with the view of obtaining scholars, she traversed the miserable lanes and alleys of the town with indefatigable zeal; inquiring of the children whom she met if they would like to be taught, and when the answer was favourable, at once seeking the approval of the parents. In this manner a beginning was made, and the small number who at first profited by her instructions gradually expanded

Traits of the Aborigines of America," which affords frequent evidence of vigour, as well as of her own especial tenderness of spirit. This was succeeded, in 1824, by a prose "Sketch of Connecticut years since;" and during the ensuing fourteen years, by "A lection of Prose Tales," a volume of "Sketches," another of Minor Poems," "Zinzendorf," "Letters to Mothers," "Letters to ung Ladies," and "Poetry for Children." In 1840 Mrs. Sigourey visited Europe, devoting one summer to England and Scotland, d on her return to America published a charming record in prose d verse of her various wanderings, which is familiar to us under name of "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands." She has bsequently published "Pocahontas," the most carefully finished her long poems, and several other works of less importance; supporting, by her productive powers, the extended reputation which e had achieved in earlier life.

SINCLAIR, MISS CATHARINE, sixth daughter of the late ght Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and of the Hon. Diana, daughof Lord Macdonald of the Isles, was born in Charlotte Square, linburgh, on the 17th of April, 1800. The name which this lady s still further distinguished by her pen was rendered peculiarly morable in the last generation, by the great benefits which the ergy and capacity of her father enabled him to confer on society Large, as well as on his own country. To Sir John Sinclair haracterised by a contemporary as the most indefatigable man Europe) must be accorded the honour of originating that proved system in farming, which substituted fine fleece for coarse ool, and gave to England two ears of wheat, where one had grown fore. Enterprising and resolute, he tested his theories by his actice, using the result of his experience for the common good. is recorded of him, that so early as his sixteenth year the young ronet was accustomed to detail many plans of projected improvents on his own estates, which included a sixth part of Caithness, d being frequently met by the old conservative proprietors with e half-jesting inquiry, if he could carry a road over the "impracable hill of Ben Chielt," determined to give a lasting proof of the wer of will. He examined the impregnable mountain in person; arked out a road with great engineering skill; appointed 1200 ourers to meet him early one morning; set them simultaneously work; and before night a sheep track, six miles in length, which d been hardly passable for travellers, was rendered perfectly easy carriages. This anecdote, unimportant in itself, shows the ergy of character which enabled Sir John Sinclair to perform in a e time that which would ordinarily be considered the work of many, though a detail of his labours would here be impossible, an idea of eir value may be derived from a *resume* of his career, quoted from interesting little memoir by his daughter Catharine. "A private ntleman, born in a remote part of the United Kingdom, he beme, purely through his zeal for the good of the community, one the most conspicuous, and one of the most honoured men of his

spiritual wants of the poor in Plymouth and Devonport, and in the management of the educational institutions founded by Miss Sellon, the Sisters of Mercy have undertaken the entire charge and care of a large number of orphan children, whom "home" is both their own roof, and who furnish a striking testimony to the value of their exertions. About four years since various public charges were brought against Miss Sellon and the sisterhood, of a strong bias to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, and a systematic infringement of its practices. At the decease of the Bishop of the diocese, whose credit was closely involved in that of an institution established and fostered by himself, the Superior responded to the attacks of her assailants by a pamphlet, published in 1852, in which she took occasion to correct many misstatements, based on ex parte evidence, which had swelled the catalogue of her imputed sins. Other points in her conduct which had been attacked she defended by a reference to the injunctions of Holy Writ, and the Canons of the Church of England, to which she submits her actions and its favourable attachment. That an institution which as yet is called peculiar in the Protestant Church should have borrowed some observances from the bodies which have birth to it, is scarcely surprising; and if Miss Sellon's personal feelings lead her to attach certain forms of importance which is deemed by others to be less, she has given such practical evidence of the purest Christianity as must secure universal respect for it and sympathy with her motives.

[redacted]

'urposes," and a volume of gatherings styled "The of Anecdotes and Aphorisms," both recently pub- the latest contributions of this lady to the litera- lay. Her attention has been for some little time bsorbed by the superintendence of a charitable insti- widows of officers in the army; a charge which was her, together with a large income, by a lady, whose nated solely in a knowledge of her writings, although ently matured by personal intercourse. This respon- sting and valuable to one whose philanthropy is indi- that hereditary, has of course the signal disadvantage g her mind from those pursuits to which Miss Sin- s much of the happiness of a very happy life. This I observe, has been chiefly passed in her native city, - and attached circle of relatives and friends. Her aving always been a constant and favourite resort of nd scientific society which Edinburgh affords, her with the more eminent of her countrymen has been intimate; whilst the three months annually devoted ives who are resident in London, (among them her 'enerable Archdeacon of Kensington,) have likewise iss Sinclair as an acknowledged and esteemed mem- rary coteries of the metropolis.

LL.E, MRS. MARY, the most profoundly scientific lady s born in Scotland, some years before the close of the The earlier period of her life was passed at a school h, about six miles from Edinburgh, where she was only for the gentleness and unpretending character s, giving no indications of those talents which have l her so eminent. It is understood that her first mar- officer of the royal navy, became the means of deve- nt powers of her mind, as this gentleman took great tiating her into the mysteries of mathematics and e; being no doubt encouraged by the discovery of her nade for such pursuits. It is understood that the Irs. Somerville was undertaken by the advice of Lord l his was a summary of the "Mécbanique Céleste" of s she prepared for the "Library of Useful Knowledge," - of "Mechanism of the Heavens." This work, how- en found too voluminous for the Society's publications, n a distinct form in the year 1831. To this succeeded ion of the Physical Sciences," in 1834; and a better dmirable characteristics of this work can scarcely be an extract from the "Quarterly Review:"—"This h unassuming in form and pretensions, is so original perfect in execution, as fully to merit the success of , each one fully embodying all of augmentation that immediately received. Though rich in works on nce, and richer still in those eminent discoveries

age. Besides receiving diplomas from twenty-five learned and scientific societies on the Continent, he had a vote of thanks for his national services decreed separately to him, by twenty-two counties in Great Britain. Testimonials were publicly presented to him on five different occasions; he became the confidential friend of Pitt, Perceval, Lord Melville, and all the leading statesmen of his time; he served in Parliament during thirty years; and was distinguished by having frequent intercourse and correspondence with George III., who created him a privy-councillor; as well as by the esteem of William IV., who caused a letter to be written on Sir John's decease, expressing his own sympathy with the family on the loss of so distinguished a patriot." It will readily be believed, that a household governed by so ardent and practical a "head," included no inactive members within its circle; and accordingly, at fourteen years of age, Catharine Sinclair (the sixth daughter in a family of thirteen) was regularly installed as her father's secretary, writing from dictation five or six hours daily for many years. During this period little leisure remained for original composition, but, nevertheless, the deep interest felt by her in the education of a nephew led to the composition of two little volumes for children, called, "Charlie Seymour," and "The Lives of the Cæsars." Her career as an authoress commenced in earnest on the death of her father, in 1835; the blank created in her life by this event necessitating fresh occupation. The immediate success of her first novel, "Modern Accomplishments," led to the production, during the next year, of a second volume, entitled "Modern Society;" both being intended to illustrate in narrative the effect of a sound religious training on the female character, as contrasted with the result of a more worldly and superficial system. The popularity of these works is attested by the fact that 12,000 copies are now in circulation. They were quickly succeeded by "Hill and Valley," a lively and entertaining record of a tour through Wales; and again by two volumes, entitled "Scotland and the Scotch," also of a descriptive character, but copiously interspersed with anecdotes and traits of Scottish families and character. "Holiday House," published in 1839, depicts the merry days of her own childhood; its circle of playmates and companions, its adventures and experiences. A severe family affliction, in the illness and death of a younger sister, led to the first work of a strictly serious character which had issued from Miss Sinclair's pen. "The Journey of Life" was written during her attendance on this beloved relative, and records for the benefit of others, those consolations which were her own support in the time of trial. "The Business of Life" was afterwards written, to afford as distinct a view as might be practicable in a small compass of the life of our Saviour on earth, illustrated by select passages from different authors. Her subsequent writings consist of various novels relating to fashionable life, which, under the titles of "Sir Edward Graham," "Modern Flirtations," "Lord and Lady Harcourt," and "Beatrice," have been republished in a cheap form, and extensively read, both in England and America. A story, enti-

tled "Cross-Purposes," and a volume of gatherings styled "The Kaleidoscope of Anecdotes and Aphorisms," both recently published, form the latest contributions of this lady to the literature of the day. Her attention has been for some little time increasingly absorbed by the superintendence of a charitable institution for the widows of officers in the army; a charge which was bequeathed to her, together with a large income, by a lady, whose partiality originated solely in a knowledge of her writings, although it was subsequently matured by personal intercourse. This responsibility, interesting and valuable to one whose philanthropy is individual no less that hereditary, has of course the signal disadvantage of withdrawing her mind from those pursuits to which Miss Sinclair attributes much of the happiness of a very happy life. This life, we should observe, has been chiefly passed in her native city, amidst a large and attached circle of relatives and friends. Her family home having always been a constant and favourite resort of the literary and scientific society which Edinburgh affords, her acquaintance with the more eminent of her countrymen has been extensive and intimate; whilst the three months annually devoted to those relatives who are resident in London, (among them her brother, the Venerable Archdeacon of Kensington,) have likewise established Miss Sinclair as an acknowledged and esteemed member of the literary coteries of the metropolis.

SOMERVILLE, MRS. MARY, the most profoundly scientific lady of the age, was born in Scotland, some years before the close of the last century. The earlier period of her life was passed at a school at Musselburgh, about six miles from Edinburgh, where she was distinguished only for the gentleness and unpretending character of her manners, giving no indications of those talents which have since rendered her so eminent. It is understood that her first marriage, with an officer of the royal navy, became the means of developing the latent powers of her mind, as this gentleman took great delight in initiating her into the mysteries of mathematics and general science; being no doubt encouraged by the discovery of her wonderful aptitude for such pursuits. It is understood that the first work of Mrs. Somerville was undertaken by the advice of Lord Brougham. This was a summary of the "Méchanique Celeste" of Laplace, which she prepared for the "Library of Useful Knowledge," under the title of "Mechanism of the Heavens." This work, however, having been found too voluminous for the Society's publications, it was issued in a distinct form in the year 1831. To this succeeded "The Connexion of the Physical Sciences," in 1834; and a better idea of the admirable characteristics of this work can scarcely be given than by an extract from the "Quarterly Review:"—"This volume, though unassuming in form and pretensions, is so original in design and perfect in execution, as fully to merit the success of eight editions, each carefully embodying all of augmentation that science had intermediately received. Though rich in works on particular sciences, and richer still in those eminent discoveries

establish the relation between them; yet had we not before,
lish, a book professedly undertaking to expound those con-
s, which form the greatest attainment of present science and
st assured augury of higher knowledge beyond. Mrs. So-
le held this conception steadily before her, and admirably
d it. Her work, indeed, is a true Kosmos in the nature of
sign, and in the multitude of materials collected and co-
into the history it affords of the physical phenomena of the
se." The latest work of this accomplished lady is her "Phy-
eography," published in 1848, comprising the history of the
in its whole material organisation, and, consequently, em-
g all those branches of scientific inquiry to which she has
ious times, directed the capacity of her remarkable mind.
epth of Mrs. Somerville's knowledge, and the exalted nature
reasoning powers, can scarcely be more infallibly tested than
noble moral tone of her writings, which distinguish her from
ny of those inquirers in science who have penetrated too far,
far enough, into its mysteries. In 1835 Mrs. Somerville was
l an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society.
g the course of a long life she has received many well-merited
wledgments of her literary services, among which is a grant
l. a-year from the Civil List, which, it is to be hoped, she may
ue to enjoy many years longer.

OWE, MRS. HARRIET BEECHER. It is a curious fact,
cause so important as the abolition of slavery, which has occu-

; charge was at Litchfield, Connecticut; but having published sermons on temperance, which were widely diffused throughout ope as well as America, and become in this way universally wn, he was invited to the most influential Presbyterian Church Boston, of which he continued to be the pastor until 1832, when presence seemed to be more needed elsewhere. The necessity facilitating education for the ministry had long been under con- ration with the Presbyterian body, and existing deficiencies e at length remedied by the establishment of a theological semi- y in the immediate neighbourhood of Cincinnati, which was to conducted partly on industrial principles. It was felt that a -made man of powerful energies, no less than sound religious ions, was required to preside over the institution; and, by mon consent, Dr. Beecher was requested to fill the office of ncipal. In order that the narrative of her father's history might uninterrupted, the birth of the young Harriet at Litchfield has been recorded, or the quiet course of her childhood, sheltered him the circle of pure and unworldly influences. At the age of ven we find her sharing the pleasures and pains of tuition with eldest sister, Catherine Esther Beecher; who, as a prominent re in this fine family group, deserves especial mention. Some umstances in her private history having induced this lady in youth to relinquish the thought of a purely domestic life, she ested herself actively in the advancement of her own country- men, and in 1822 opened a school at Hartford, which soon mbered a hundred and fifty pupils. She devoted herself with scientious ardour to this charge, and being a woman of con- erable grasp of mind, was able to perceive and remedy the wbacks in existing systems of female education. Feeling the nt of good text-books on certain subjects, she prepared three, on thmetic, Theology, and Moral Philosophy, for the use of her pils; but their value introduced them into a wider circulation. r about five years before the family removed from Boston, Harriet cher was associated with her sister in the labours of this esta- hment, and that, actuated as they both were by high motives, it was ind and strengthening discipline, there is every reason to believe. as Beecher's health having given way under her exertions, she s compelled to seek once more the retirement of home, and ac panied her relatives to their new resting place, a pretty village, led Walnut Hills, in the environs of Cincinnati. With them went o Harriet, at that time about twenty years of age, and remarkable n then for her quiet depth of character. Again the sisters re- med their former employment, but only for a time. Miss Beecher's ergies were soon concentrated on the organisation of a scheme the education of all the children in America, by the combined rts of its women. After maturing her plan, she wrote, travelled, oured, and pleaded for it, and has, indeed, devoted her very life the furtherance of this noble object. Meantime the younger ter had married the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, a man of considerable rning, and Professor of Biblical History in the Lane Seminary,

[illegible] which her father presided. He had previously graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, taken his theological degree at Andover, and filled a professorial chair at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire. At the time of this union the bride was about one-and-twenty, and for seventeen years her life seems to have flowed on in its ordinary course. Fortune had but slightly diverted it from its original channel, and might have been supposed to have no very startling contrasts in reserve: yet the fame of this quiet Puritanical lady was hereafter to be world-wide, and herself to become an object of interest and curiosity to thousands of unfortunate strangers. During the earlier periods of her married life, Mrs. Stowe occasionally revealed herself as an author in the periodical literature of the day; contributing short tales and sketches, afterwards collected under the titles of "The Mayflower," and "Two Ways of Spending the Sabbath," and which were chiefly remarkable for their high moral purpose. The assistance of a distant relative who resides in her household, is said to have relieved Mrs. Stowe from the ordinary domestic cares and duties; thus enabling her to devote herself to the congenial task of educating her children, and to spend some portion of her life in the consideration of that question which was then and is [illegible] of slavery as it [illegible] Mr. Stowe himself had frequently preached and lectured with her own zealous energy against the evils of slavery, and [illegible] the work of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ime Lane Seminary, as well as the houses of Dr. Beecher
ofessor Stowe, were in imminent danger of being burned or
down. The Principal having vainly endeavoured, from pru-
motives, to arrest the course of Abolitionist discussions
the young men, the Board of Trustees interfered and abso-
forbade them. The answer to this mandate was, the with-
of the students *en masse;* and after persevering for several
r their attempts to raise the fallen academy, Dr. Beecher re-
nd Professor Stowe accepted the chair of Biblical Literature
Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts. It was in
ne year, 1850, that his wife, having acquainted herself tho-
with the workings of slavery, and suffered through her
ympathies with every class of its victims, published in the
ington National Era" that plain unvarnished tale, of which
ncreasing number gathered fresh strength and fame. When
kly publication was completed, its re-issue was demanded,
r after edition was produced, and absorbed with equal rapi-
nd the notice afterwards accorded to the work in England
ly the shadow of that which attended its appearance in Ame-
Translations of it were quickly made into various European
es, and the immediate extent of its circulation may be pro-
d to have been entirely unparalleled. In 1852 she produced
ey to Uncle Tom's Cabin"—a statement of those individual
nces on which the incidents of her book were founded; and
rested either on her own evidence, or that of some member
family, the charge of exaggeration which had been vaguely
t against her was too fully rebutted. At the beginning of
Irs. Stowe yielded to the many pressing invitations which
en addressed to her from various parts of England, and
l Liverpool on the 11th of April, accompanied by her hus-
er brother, the Rev. Charles Beecher, and one or two other

They proceeded first to Scotland, visiting on the route all
s worthy of notice in nature and art; occasionally attending
gs on the slavery and other questions, but avoiding as far as
those public testimonials of respect which it was sometimes
to offer them. During her stay in London, Mrs. Stowe
l at Stafford House an address from the ladies of England,
was read by Lord Shaftesbury; and many other tokens were
of interest and sympathy in the cause she has so deeply
t. Early in June of the same year the travellers quitted
d, proceeded through Paris to Switzerland, returning by way
Rhine, and on the 7th of September re-embarked on their
ard voyage. In 1854 appeared an account of these European
nes, in the form of letters, and bearing the title of "Sunny
ies of Foreign Lands." Mrs. Stowe's great literary reputation,
e, invested this work with considerable interest, which, how-
as scarcely sustained by its intrinsic merits. As a pleasant,
record of her intercourse with English society, it has a certain
but the book which can be considered a worthy successor
le Tom's Cabin" has yet to be written. We would gladly

think that the authoress may even now be engaged up
seclusion of her quiet Transatlantic home.

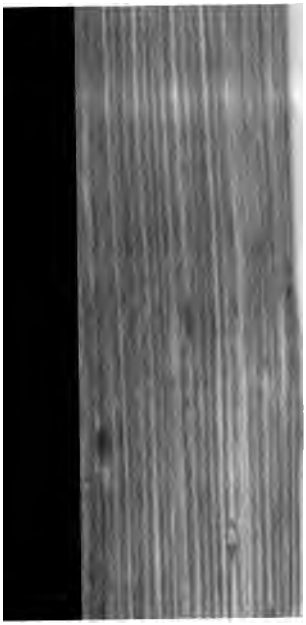
STRICKLAND, MISS AGNES. If the present
fertile in the production of works of sentiment and imagi
the pens of its female writers, there have not been fo
among them equally skilful labourers in the less flow
antiquarian and historical research. In awarding to
land the first place in this honourable band, the opinio
at large would certainly be represented. Agnes Strick
a family of eight children, is the third daughter of Tho
land, Esq., of Reydon Hall, Suffolk, where her famil
settled for something less than half a century. The
which she belongs represents the third line derive
Stricklands of Sizergh Castle, Westmoreland, and ori
sessed considerable landed property in the district of
Furness, Lancashire. The attachment of Sir Thomas
of Sizergh, to the royal house of Stuart, both as
Jacobite, has taken its place in history; nor were his
the Lancashire dales less loyal, as the loss of two o
estates in 1716, by William Francis Strickland, can ce
Agnes Strickland herself is the third of her race who,
gifts or the interest of association, has rendered the con
name remarkable. In the reign of Henry VIII., Agnes
of Sizergh, married Sir Henry Curwen, of Working

genealogy, and topography, opened to them branches of
ge in which they soon learned to delight. The ambition
her to make them algebraists and mathematicians was by
rs so willingly responded to; and whenever a certain
ontaining a fine old engraving of the blind Professor San-
ras seen on papa's reading-table, a sudden dispersion of
g daughters used to take place. As the mother, in this
nce, was accustomed to take part with the rebels, they all,
exception of Elizabeth, the eldest, escaped a taste of this
narto; and the spectacle of its solitary victim as she sat
out the problems on her slate, was one that excited the
commiseration of her sisters. In course of time Agnes,
o make a compromise, devoted her attention to the Latin
s of the famous Jacobite Scotch "dominie Ruddiman,"
ad been one of the school-books of her grandfather, and
fully stowed away among other treasures contained in
ibrary. She made considerable progress in learning these
by rote, but this method of becoming a Latin scholar
countenanced by Mr. Strickland as irregular: although
carcely more so than other departments of the Reydon
al system, which, it may be remarked, was carried out
under his own supervision, by the aid of a resident
s. Thus passed away the period of childhood with these
irls. They had no interests or associations beyond the
their secluded home, situated on the sea-coast of Suffolk,
rom the nearest village, two or three from any town, one
and three miles from London, and which in snowy winters
isolated from every habitation but the farm-house of the
f its lands. They had no companions or visitors of their
and were perforce compelled to be all in all to each other;
had they any gaieties or amusements beyond those afforded
gardens and woodlands, or by the pet animals which
l them. In fact they were seldom seen without the limits
own domain, excepting at the old grey village church,
ey attended divine service and instructed their Sunday-
Although from Mr. Strickland's infirm state of health his
uld at no time have excited surprise, yet the blow fell most
on his helpless family. Advantage was taken of the
nce of his widow and children, for the two sons were at
e mere boys under the care of Dr. E. Valpy, of Norwich.
sses of personal property ensued, and the landed estates
mained, proved, under the management of bailies, a source
trouble and little profit. It was under these circumstances
Misses Strickland determined to turn their abilities to
and they were led to choose literature as a profession, by
instances of their peculiar education, extensive library,
dence, and especially by a love of the pursuit, which had
sought and found expression. They first obtained facility
by writing for those who were but little younger than
es. Their juvenile compositions, among which may be

[redacted]

especially mentioned the first volume of the "Juvenile Expositor," found numerous friends, and many have since been received into the fold. Frequent contributions to the Juvenile Expositor were received, on the decease of their owner, to which appear the names of Agnes, Catherine Peter, Susannah, and her Majesty Sarah Lord, and were extracts of their subsequent years in authorship. Reserving the consideration of the other members of this interesting family group for discussion hereafter, it may be well to concentrate our attention for a time on the third daughter. In January number of Agnes Strickland manifested itself as an unusually able as poetry, the natural language of a warm heart and rich imagination. But this superiority was discouraged by her father, who feared that it might divert her from more solid pursuits. He admitted, however, in exhibition pleasure, and a little verse of the last perpetrated many pages of a romantic and humorous character in rhyme, called "The Red Rose," intended to commemorate the rise and fall of the House of Lancaster. A copy of this poem would probably have been assigned in it to her eldest sister, Sir Thomas Strickland, who have the honour of St. George [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Children;" "Alda, the British Captive," a touching story
ent Rome; and "The Rival Crusoes," the joint production
self and her sister Elizabeth; all of which have passed
many editions, and have obtained a large share of popu-
In 1835 Miss Strickland added greatly to her reputation by
in 3 vols. called "The Pilgrims of Walsingham," constructed
plan of the old "Canterbury Pilgrimage." The disguised
s are all historical personages, including Henry VIII.,
ine of Arragon, Charles Brandon, the Princess Mary, Wolsey,
nd the thread of narrative connecting the different stories
fully and delicately sustained. The characteristics of the
lated on the route are various; some being full of grace and
of elegant humour, as that of Don Froila and his Ten
ers; whilst the illustrations of history are marked by the
r reality which lends so keen an interest to Miss Strickland's
s. It is to be regretted, for the sake of those who love
e wearing the perfect semblance of truth, that a gem so
l as the "Pilgrims of Walsingham" should not have been
ed in one of those numerous series which it would be well
ted to adorn. We now approach the period at which Agnes
izabeth Strickland entered, with powers fully matured, and
resolution of no common order, on their great literary un-
ng, "The Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman
st." We have already noticed that their minds had been
nbued with family and historical traditions; and they after-
ook great delight in eliciting fresh facts, and in confirming
th of such as were already in their possession, by a careful
of the documentary evidence in the British Museum. The
compiling these historical biographies thus occurred to
and it happened, singularly enough, that the charter-chest
gh Castle afforded many new and important particulars con-
with several queens; entering more especially into the lives
erine Parr, Jane Seymour, and Mary Beatrice of Modena.
ng and careful preparation, the first volume of "The Queens"
from the press in 1840, and the public were not slow to appre-
e result of those unwearied and discriminating labours,
had enabled the writers to gather up minute details of do-
no less than the important events of regal life, and by this
to clothe the quaint effigies of remote ages with the light,
, and vitality of actual existence. The work proceeded at
s with increasing success, and long before the appearance,
, of the last volume, which carried the series down to the
n of the Hanoverian family, it had become one of the most
standard works which had enriched the literature of
d for many years. The name of one sister only is known
exion with it, as the elder Miss Strickland has by choice
d the honours of professed authorship. The work has been
between them, but the active researches which have been
into the documentary storehouses of France, as well as
d, have been chiefly prosecuted by the lady with whose



[illegible] time to recur to those [illegible]
[illegible] of this notice. Jane [illegible]
[illegible] one of the diminishe[illegible]
[illegible] *début* in literature as a co[illegible]
[illegible]. She subsequently prod[illegible]
[illegible] and wrote extensively in[illegible]
[illegible] the elevation of the worki[illegible]
[illegible]sities she had become practica[illegible]
[illegible]charitable ministrations. The [illegible]
[illegible]ver. for some years past, has been [illegible]
[illegible]amily " History of Rome," the first [illegible]
[illegible]n 1854, by Messrs. Hull and Virtu[illegible]
will do, " Ancient Rome " in its stag[illegible]
[illegible]rature, and art ; the private biogra[illegible]
who swayed its destinies ; and the[illegible]
Church, its apostles, teachers, mart[illegible]
become an important boon to those[illegible]
tion. The chances of life early rem[illegible]
land to a very different sphere fron[illegible]
brought up. Catherine, on her uni[illegible]
21st Royal North British Fusiliers,[illegible]
Canada, and was afterwards follow[illegible]
had married John Dunbar Moodi[illegible]
Both these ladies have continued [illegible]
adoption, but have sent across the[illegible]
existence and possession of the f[illegible]
Traill is the authoress of a charm[illegible]
experience, called " The Backwood[illegible]
Emigrant ;" it is marked by the sam[illegible]

her personal adventures during the earlier period of her residence in the colony. Mr. Moodie has held for many years the appointment of sheriff of Belville, one of considerable emolument and importance. Those difficulties and personal inconveniences which are inseparable from the commencement of a settler's career, and to which Mrs. Moodie alludes, have therefore long since passed away. It only now remains to speak of another sister, the wife of the Rev. Richard Gwyllym, incumbent of Ulverston and rural dean of Furness. Her works are comprised in most efficient co-operation with her husband in his labours for the benefit of the district under his care. Of the two sons of the Strickland family, the elder settled in Canada, and is known in England as Major Strickland, the author of an agreeable work lately published, called "Twenty-seven Years in Canada West." The younger brother has long commanded the Scotia, East-Indiaman, and is no less indefatigable than the other members of his family in the performance of the work which belongs to his appointed lot in life.

SUTHERLAND, HARRIET ELIZABETH GEORGIANA, DUCHESS OF, and Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, may be regarded as the present representative of the female aristocracy of Great Britain, by virtue of her office—the highest in the State available for women—and of those accidental advantages which are combined in her person to an unusual extent. As the daughter of George, third Earl of Carlisle, she was by birth a member of one of the oldest families in England; and by her marriage with the Duke of Sutherland, a nobleman of immense wealth and influence, was endowed with the leading position in the world of fashion, for which her brilliant personal qualifications peculiarly fitted her. Apart from the graceful performance of social duties, there is one feature in the Duchess of Sutherland's career which deserves notice, namely, her support, in 1853, of the popular movement against the slave-trade. The meeting held at Stafford House under her auspices, which resulted in the well-known address from the ladies of England to those of America, has been alluded to more particularly elsewhere. It may be sufficient to add, that she is now in her fiftieth year, and has been so fortunate in her domestic relations and the alliances of her family, as to ensure that degree of posthumous fame which is honourably conferred by the records of the Peerage.

T.

THORNEYCROFT, MRS. MARY, the daughter as well as the wife of a Sculptor, has been for many years favourably known to the *public by her* contributions to a branch of art seldom adopted as a

ion by ladies, and therefore rarely followed up by them to th
f success. The favourable circumstances by which she ha
rrounded through life, developing a strong, natural tale
pture, have enabled her to vindicate the power of her sex t
it by the production of some imaginative compositions, as
xcellent busts and portrait statues. Mrs. Thorneycroft, th
er of Mr. John Francis, was born in 1814 at Thornham, i
; for it was not until her father was verging towards midd
t he determined to cultivate his taste for modelling, an
in London for the purpose, first of studying, and afterwar
ing his knowledge to account. From an early age th
of this notice sought her childish pleasures and amusement
tudio, and during the period of girlhood persevered, throug
ouragement, in neglecting the ordinary round of feminin
ions to carry on her favourite experiments with the cla
waste of time," as it was then called, resulted in increasin
l facility, and about twenty years ago she became an exhibito
g heads and busts to the Royal Academy. She had pre
made her first essay in poetic composition by a figure
lope," and a group, representing "Ulysses and his Dog;" bo
rk which was the first to attract the attention of the public wa
ized statue, called the "Flower Girl." In the year 1840 Mis
s became the wife of Mr. Thorneycroft, who had been a pupi
father, and, assisted by his practical advice and encourage
she worked on with increased ardour. In 1842 she accom

and has been described as a simple and faithful transcript from Nature, full of grace and elegance, both in idea and execution.

TROLLOPE, MRS. FRANCES, one of the most prolific writers of the present day, was born about the year 1787. During a considerable period of her married life she resided at Harrow, but in 1829 circumstances induced her to visit America, and after three years' residence at Cincinnati, which was varied by occasional wanderings to other parts of the United States, she produced the work, entitled "Domestic Manners of the Americans," which formed her first introduction to the English public. Although Mrs. Trollope commenced her career as an authoress comparatively late in life, she had no sooner entered upon it than her position was established. The novelty of her subject, (for at that time it had scarcely been touched upon by English tourists,) the piquante character of the sketches and anecdotes with which the book was interspersed, and to which her shrewd and vigorous style of relation was peculiarly adapted, obtained for it a large circulation and immediate popularity. The nature of the remarks rendered them highly unacceptable to those whom they concerned; but there is little doubt that Mrs. Trollope's picture of their social habits, albeit somewhat exaggerated, was not without its good effect in removing those superficial blemishes which detract from the real dignity of the American character. Having further embodied her views and impressions in the form of a novel called "The Refugee in America," the authoress turned her attention to other subjects. In 1833 she published a tale in three volumes, called "The Abbess;" and one year later a second retrospect of travel, under the title of "Belgium and Western Germany in 1833." These experiences, which, so far as the lady herself was concerned, appear to have been much more satisfactory than her previous ones, afforded enough of salient points to confirm her reputation as a clever and amusing writer. In 1836 appeared "The Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," a novel, representing the condition of the black and coloured races in the Southern States, and revealing that characteristic of Mrs. Trollope's talent which may be traced in all her works; namely, great skill and power in anatomising the more painful and repulsive phases of human character. During the same year she appeared again as a traveller, in a book entitled "Paris and the Parisians in 1835." "The Vicar of Wrexhill," which succeeded this work, established the fact of her power as a novelist; and, much as she has written since, it may be doubted if her reputation has any firmer basis to rest upon. But although the talent displayed in this tale is unquestionable, the taste which could select a Tartuffe for a hero, and in his person hold up a whole religious sect to obloquy, must be regarded as at least doubtful, and certainly unfeminine. In 1838 our authoress, having produced another novel, entitled "Tremordyn Cliff," resumed the thread of her personal adventures in two volumes, entitled "Vienna and the Austrians;" her observations affording matter that could always be read with

e, although she is seldom sufficiently free from prejudice
ccepted as an authority on important topics. This sojourn
tria also afforded material for a novel called "The Romance
ans," which gave a new and curious picture of the "war of
" which is said to be carried on there most unsparingly. The
tions of Mrs. Trollope's pen in 1839 were "The Widow
by," an amusing but coarse description of the career of a vul-
heming, husband-hunting widow; "Michael Armstrong, or
ctory Boy," a picture of the evils connected with the manu-
ng system; and, "One Fault," a domestic story, illustrating
owerfully the effect of that species of ill-temper which arises
ride and morbid sensitiveness. This book contains sketches
e and character more agreeable than those generally
d for representation by the authoress, and is also to be com-
d as having a direct moral purpose. In 1840 appeared
Widow Married," a continuation of the "Widow Barnaby,"
ed from the pages of the "New Monthly Magazine;" a series
intervened under the title of "The Barnabys in America."
Blue Belles of England," and "Charles Chesterfield, or the
tures of a Youth of Genius," were brought out in 1841; and
lowing year witnessed the appearance of one of Mrs. Trollope's
est productions, "The Ward of Thorpe Combe," which how-
carcely achieved its due measure of popularity. The meeting
arge circle of distant relatives, who have been assembled from
nd near by the eccentric owner of Thorpe Combe, that he

o literature, in the shape of "Travels" in the less frequented parts f France, and has also written novels descriptive of Irish life.

V.

VIARDOT, MADAME PAULINE, whose vocal triumphs have been achieved under the far-famed name of her family, was the daughter of the great tenor, Emmanuel Garcia, and sister of Malibran and Manuel Garcia, Professor of Singing at the Conservatoire. Her mother, formerly Joaquina Sitches, had in her day won bright laurels on the Madrid stage, under the name of Briones, and some portion of her nationality has descended to her daughter. Pauline Garcia was born in Paris, on the 18th of July, 1821, and may almost be said to have commenced life as a prodigy. At four years of age she spoke, in her childish way, four languages, and three years later was capable of playing the pianoforte accompaniments for the pupils to whom her father gave lessons. After sharing the family migrations, first to England, and afterwards to New York and Mexico, she returned with them to Europe in 1828, and thenceforward her education was continued at Brussels. In consequence of her manual facility, the career of a pianiste was at first marked out for her, and she became one of Liszt's most accomplished pupils; but as her voice matured this design was abandoned. It is singular that Mdlle. Garcia, a member of that family to whom the inhabitants of every country in Europe resorted for vocal instruction, should herself have profited little by the circumstances of her birth; but if the inheritance of their talent be excepted, such was the fact. Her father died in 1832, before her voice was fixed; her sister was so constantly absent on professional tours, that she had only two opportunities of witnessing her performances on the stage; whilst her brother's residence in Paris deprived her of the advantage of his assistance. Her studies were, therefore, directed by her own tastes and the counsels of her mother, and included various branches of the arts: in her youth, indeed, she devoted nearly as much attention to drawing and painting as to music and singing. Her first appearance at the London Opera House, which took place in 1839, in the character of Desdemona, was the step which fairly launched her into the world of song. Her voice, like that of her sister, combined the two registers of soprano and contralto, embracing a compass of three octaves. It was pure and mellow, though not of the most powerful order, and more flexible, if possible, than the wonderful organ of Malibran, whilst the originality of her cadences and her fine bursts of dramatic passion impressed her auditors with the conviction that a new genius had risen up amongst them. At the close of this season she joined the Italian operatic company, then acting at the Odeon,

s, and there obtained an equally full acknowledgment of he , in the characters of Amenaide in "Tancredi," La Cen , Arsace, and Rosina, which, with that of Desdemona, ed her *répertoire*. In April, 1840, she married M. Louis , Homme-de-lettres and Director of the Italian Opera (which e resigned on his marriage), and the following year rap in England, singing with Mario in Cimarosa's opera, "Gi d in Curiazi," and quite confirming the impression of her ic genius by her conception of the part of Orazia. The f Madame Viardot's health, which was too delicate to support eat strain upon it, rendered it expedient for her at this e to decline the offers of the Académie Royale de Musique, pass some little time in travelling. She therefore visited other's native country, singing occasionally at Madrid and la; and after this tour, was sufficiently restored to pass r season in Paris. Her next engagement was for two suc years at Vienna; and when Rubini formed the musical for St. Petersburg, he selected her for his prima donna. junction with Alboni and Castillan, she remained for three ot seasons at that capital, and was only driven from it by the of the climate. She subsequently appeared at the Berlin House; and when Jenny Lind quitted the German Opera, ne Viardot-Garcia proved herself an able successor in the *ire*, which she extended in a manner which could have been plished by few artistes but herself. She sustained at various the parts of Desdemona, Cenerentola, Rosina, Camilla in

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INDEX.

	PAGE
Adalbert's (Prince) Travels	11
Acting Charades	13
Andrews' Flower Painting	28
Aram, Eugene, Dream of	14
Architectural Works	8
Arnold's (Edwin) Poems	12
Art of Painting Restored	7
Authors of England	30
Beattie and Collins	5
Bertie's Indestructible Books	26
Bible Gallery	4
—— Women of the	4
Bingley's Tales	25
Biographical Works	9
Bloxam's Gothic Architecture	9
Blunt's Beauty of the Heavens	6
Boat (The) and the Caravan	11
Bond's History of England	25
Book of Beauty	3
—— the Months	19
Boswell's Johnson	21
Boyhood of Great Men	10
Boy's Own Book	22
—— Treasury	25
Brandon's Architectural Works	8
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress	2
Burnet on Painting	7
——'s Essays	7
—— Life of Turner	2
—— Rembrandt	2
Butterfly (Bachelor)	15
Byron Gallery	4
Byron Illustrated	2
Canadian Life, Sketches of	19
Chadwick's Poems	12
Chapman's Elements of Art	7
Cheever's Whaleman's Adventures	24
Childs' Drawing Books	28
—— First Lesson Book	25
Christian Graces in Olden Time	3
Christian Melville	13
Christmas with the Poets	1
Church Catechism Illustrated	25
Comic Works	15
—— Latin Grammar	16
—— Natural Histories	16
—— Almanack	15
Comical Creatures from Wurtemburg	25
—— People	25
—— Story Books	25
Cooke's Rome	4
Cooper's (T. S.) Animals	28
Court Album	3
Cowper's Poems	5, 20, 27
Cracker Bon-Bon for Christmas	13
Crosland's Memorable Women	10
Cruikshank's (Geo.) Works	15
—— Fairy Library	25
Dale's Poems	12
De Staël's (Mad.) Life and Times	9
Dictionaries	18
Domestic Architecture	9
—— Hints	19
Drawing Books	28
—— Copy Books	28
Edgar's Biography for Boys	10
—— Boyhood of Great Men	10
—— History for Boys	23
Emma de Lissau	24
English School of Painting	30
Etiquette for the Ladies	20
—— Gentlemen	20
—— of Courtship	20
Etty's Life, by Gilchrist	9
Euclid, Symbolical	19
Fielding's Works on Painting	7
Floral Fancies	19
Flora's Gems	5
Footprints of Famous Men	10
Forster's Pocket Peerage	21
Fountain of Living Waters	19
Fox-hunting, Noble Science of	30
French Domestic Cookery	19
—— Dictionary, Miniature	18
Games for Christmas	13
Gautier's Constantinople of To-day	11
Gavarni in London	14
Georgian Era (The)	30
Glossary of Architecture	8
Goldsmith's Traveller Illustrated	1
—— Works	21
Görgei's Life in Hungary	10
Graces, Gallery of the	4
Grimm's Household Stories	24
Guides for Travellers	19
Gutch's Scientific Pocket Book	17
Hannay's Satire and Satirists	19
Happy Home (The)	19
Harding's Drawing Books	28
—— Sketches at Home	6
Harry's Ladder to Learning	26
—— Book of Poetry	26
Heroines of Shakspeare	3
Hervey's Meditations	21
Hitchcock's Religion of Geology	17
Home Lesson Books	26
—— Story Books	26
Hood's Epping Hunt	15
—— Eugene Aram	14
Humphreys' British Coins	3
—— History of Writing	3
Introd. to Gothic Architecture	8
Johnson's Lives of the Poets	21

INDEX—*Continued.*

	PAGE
Julien's Studies of Heads	28
——— Human Figure	28
Juvenile Books	22
Keepsake (The)	3
Kendall's Travels	11
King's Interest Tables	19
Laconics	30
Landscape Painters of England	3
Language of Flowers	5
Laurel and Lyre	20
Lectures on the Great Exhibition	17
——— Gold	17
Le Keux's Cambridge	6
Life's Lessons	19
Life of Christ	25
Little Mary's Books	26
——— Treasury	26
——— Lesson Book	26
——— Boy's Own Book	22
London Anecdotes	19
Longfellow's Poems	2, 12
——— Hyperion	2
——— Golden Legend	2, 12
——— Prose Works	13
——— Song of Hiawatha	12
Mackay's (Charles) Egeria	12
——— Town Lyrics	12
Malcolm's Travels in Hindustan	30
Manuals of Instruction, &c.	21
Martineau (John) Poems	20
Poetry of Flowers	
——— the Sentiments	
——— the Year	
Prout's (Sam.) Microcosm, &c.	
Puckle's Club	
Raffaelle's Cartoons	
Reaehe (A. B.) Comic Nat. His	
Recollections of the Lakes	
Reid's (Capt. M.) White Chief	
——— Desert Home	
——— Boy Hunters	
——— Young Voyag	
——— Forest Exiles	
——— Bush-Boys	
Rembrandt and his Works	
Rhine, Illustrated by B. Foster	
Ritchie's (L.) Wearyfoot Comm	
Robinson Crusoe	
Romance of Nature	
Round Games	
Scientific Works	
Scott's Poems	
Seymour's New Readings	
Shakspeare Heroines	
Sharpe's Diamond Dictionary	
——— Railway Road Book	
Smith's (Alex.) Poems	
——— Sonnets on the	
——— (Albert) Mont Blanc	